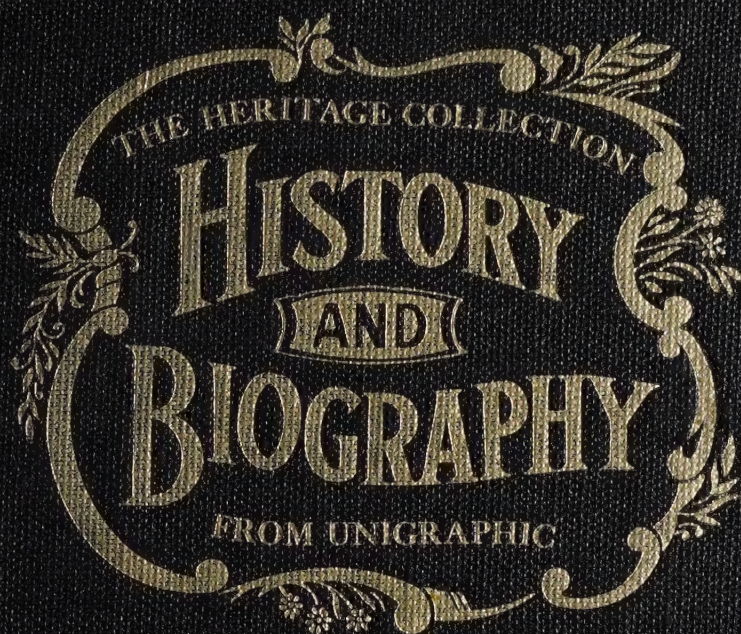
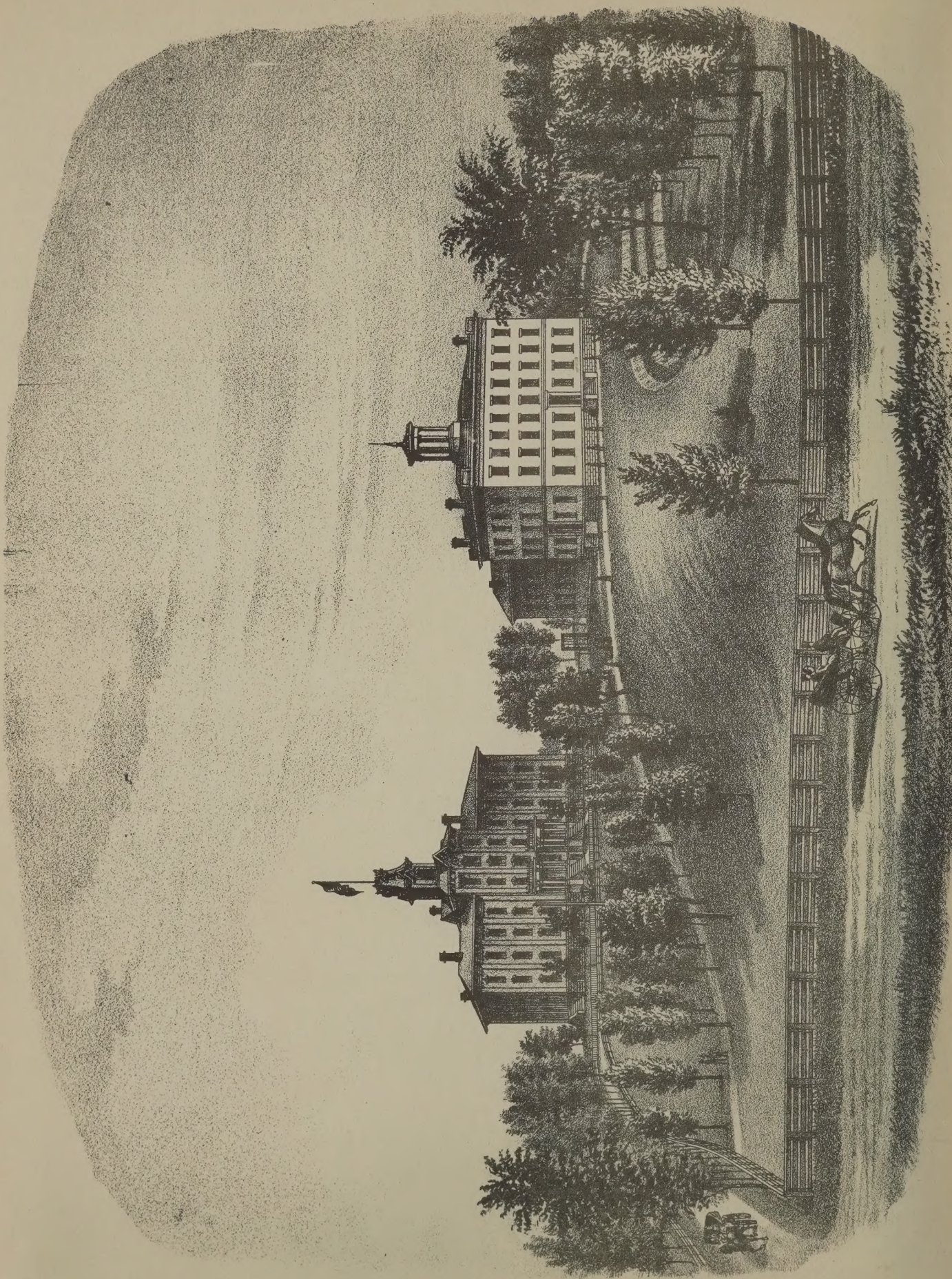




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CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

PROF. J. T. EDWARDS, D.D., PRES.

RANDOLPH, NEW YORK.

HISTORY
—OF—
CATTARAUGUS CO.,
NEW YORK.

—WITH—
Illustrations and Biographical Sketches
—OF—
SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PHILADELPHIA:
L. H. EVERTS.

—1879.—

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P R E F A C E.

THE History of Cattaraugus County, here presented to its patrons for their approval, is the result of long and patient labor and research, which have been bestowed upon it with the view of producing an authentic and connected narrative of events of general importance or interest which have occurred in the territory now comprised in the county of Cattaraugus, or in which its residents have been actors; confining the account as closely as practicable to the limits of the county, and to its present and former inhabitants; referring to outside matters only so far as is necessary to show the connection of events.

To the general matter pertaining to the county is added a history of each of its towns, embracing notices of early settlers, sketches of churches, schools, societies, and other local organizations, and also special and statistical matters relating to the county and towns, intended chiefly for reference. Other portions of the work are necessarily arranged according to the subjects of which they treat.

In the preparation of this history, many of the best and most reliable works bearing on the subject have been consulted, and no labor has been spared in the gathering of historical material from the most thoroughly informed citizens of the county; and in these labors and researches it has been not more the object to collect all attainable *facts*, than to exclude everything of doubtful authenticity.

It is unnecessary to say more in presentation of the work to its patrons. They will judge it upon its merits, and it is hoped, and confidently believed, that it will meet their approval. The design has been to trace in its pages the progress of the county of Cattaraugus in such a manner as to show to the reader of the present day, its gradual development from the original wilderness, and through the maturing stages of its existence, up to its present condition of enlightenment and prosperity; and to illustrate, in plain and simple story, the privations, the virtues, the piety, patriotism and enterprise of her people. How far this purpose has been accomplished the public verdict will decide.

To those who have kindly given their aid in the collection of material for the work, the historian desires to express his thanks; and among these he would mention in general the pastors of the churches, the gentlemen of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society and of the Bar Association, the editors of the various journals, and the county officers. He is also under special obligations to the following gentlemen and others throughout the county for courtesies and favors extended and for valuable information, both oral and written: Hon. D. H. Bolles, Col. James G. Johnson, Hon. George Van Campen, Dr. Lambert Whitney, Col. Enos C. Brooks, Rev. Henry M. Curtis, Olcott P. Boardman, James H. Brooks, C. V. B. Barse, N. S. Butler, R. O. Smith, C. S. Cary, Dr. John L. Eddy, W. H. Conklin, D. C. Conklin, George H. Phelps, of Olean; Hon. Chauncey J. Fox, Col. Robert Shankland, Hon. Allen D. Scott, Hon. C. P. Vedder, Hon. William G. Laidlaw, Arunah Ward, D. I. Huntley, William Manley, Clark Robertson, E. D. Northup, Sheldon Bryant, John C. Devereux, Rev. C. Smith, David Pitcher, J. G. Staunton, Mrs. William Johnston, Mrs. Delos E. Sill, Mrs. J. K. Skinner, Capt. Byron A. Johnston (of 154th Regiment), Lieut. Alexander Bird (of 154th Regiment), of Ellicottville; Hon. Stephen C. Green, Hon. John Manley,

Col. E. A. Nash, Augustine W. Ferrin, Arthur H. Howe, George L. Winters, W. W. Henry, E. N. Lee, Nathaniel Bryant, Dell Tuttle, C. Z. Lincoln, of Little Valley; Rev. J. T. Edwards, D.D., Samuel Ewing, Hon. Albert G. Dow, Asahel Crowley, Addison Crowley, Rodney R. Crowley, Col. S. Nichols, Hon. Joseph E. Weeden, Dr. Frederick Larkin, Samuel Scudder, Rev. Sylvester Cowles, of Randolph; Dr. Henry Van Aernam, Prof. W. M. Benson, Rev. F. W. Fisher, Jonas K. Button, William F. Weed, Pardon T. Jewell, David McClure, G. W. Varnum, D. G. McKay, Marvin Older, of Franklinville; Hon. N. M. Allen, A. M. Hall, James Shaw, N. A. Chaffee, John Wickham, Harrison Judd, of Dayton; Dr. James Nichols, William Goodsell, Aaron Kellogg, S. S. Marsh, Shep Vibbard, F. H. Robinson, of Carrolton; J. P. Darling, John A. Kinnicutt, Horace C. Young, S. L. Johnson, Hon. William Buffington, of New Albion; Chancellor Campbell, Daniel Prosser, S. N. Slawson, M. M. Parker, A. Dewey, Hiram Chapman, of Perrysburg; Judge William Woodbury, N. H. Allen, William H. Stuart, A. Gaensslen, H. N. Hooker, George L. Vosburgh, Dr. C. C. Johnson, of Persia; W. P. Crawford, J. J. O'Donnell, R. Hevenor, William T. Fish, H. M. Seymour, Jacob Butterfus, Rev. John Byron, B. B. Weber, of Salamanca; Hon. Alexander Storrs, Hollis Scott, Staley N. Wood, William O. Leland, Horace W. Smith, Jarvis Blatchley, John Putnam, Emery Yates, Benjamin Hawley, I. S. Larabee, Mrs. Lovanda Hicks, Revs. C. H. Mitchellmore and A. J. Johnson, of Hinsdale; Thomas Little, Justus Scott, Benjamin Ballard, Sylvester Cox, W. D. Strickland, C. B. Allen, T. Soule, D. M. Brown, C. B. Pease, of Otto; Harvey Tuthill, D. Tefft, John Perkins, Mrs. Dr. Dresser, Mrs. Calvin Pratt, Mrs. Theron Perkins, Mrs. E. D. Cox, of East Otto; Dr. Everett Stickney, E. C. Durfee, E. W. Cooper, Daniel Brand, Ahimaaz Easton, of Leon; Mason Smith, Ezekiel Pingrey, Robert Steele, William B. Stacey, Jonas R. Olmsted, W. T. Hughes, Edward Churchill, Chester C. Pingrey, of Yorkshire; Lothrop Beebe, Andrew Stevens, J. S. Aldrich, Hodson Day, Esek Wait, Russel Carter, B. O. Pratt, W. S. Kruse, of Ashford; Ulysses P. Crane, John Howlet, Hiram Beebe, Myron Holmes, Jacob Ellithorp, John Mitchell, Rev. W. M. Evans, David P. Hooper, D. D. Newman, M. F. Lanckton, Theodore Hayden, William E. Jones, Samuel Weir, B. B. Lewis, of Freedom; Heman G. Button, Chester Ashcraft, Wiggin M. Farrar, Nathan Follett, William Follett, Rufus L. Whitcher, William Howden, Rev. J. M. Field, of Machias; Hon. Smith Parrish, Col. Lewis D. Warner, E. M. Bedford, H. J. Crandall, Town Clerk, C. M. Maxson, M. B. Bennie, John H. Warden, Revs. J. E. Tinker and Dexter Morris, of Portville; Cyrus G. McKay, Maj. Warren Onan, of Allegany; Elzi Flagg, A. P. Dewees, Ephraim Palmer, Fred. Aldrich, R. L. Stone, W. L. Reeves, of South Valley; Frederick Carpenter, C. G. Chamberlain, A. Densmore, B. F. Townsend, of Ischua; Sylvester McKay, Daniel Smith, Alson Hollister, Sidney N. Delap, George W. G. Bowen, F. E. Woodruff, G. H. Bowen, of Mansfield; Thomas Case, R. Little, Mrs. William Little, Rev. R. G. Campbell, James Scott, of Lyndon; Howard Fuller, Richard Burgett, James Rosenberry, of Red House; Col. T. J. Parker, of Gowanda.

F. E.

February 1, 1879.

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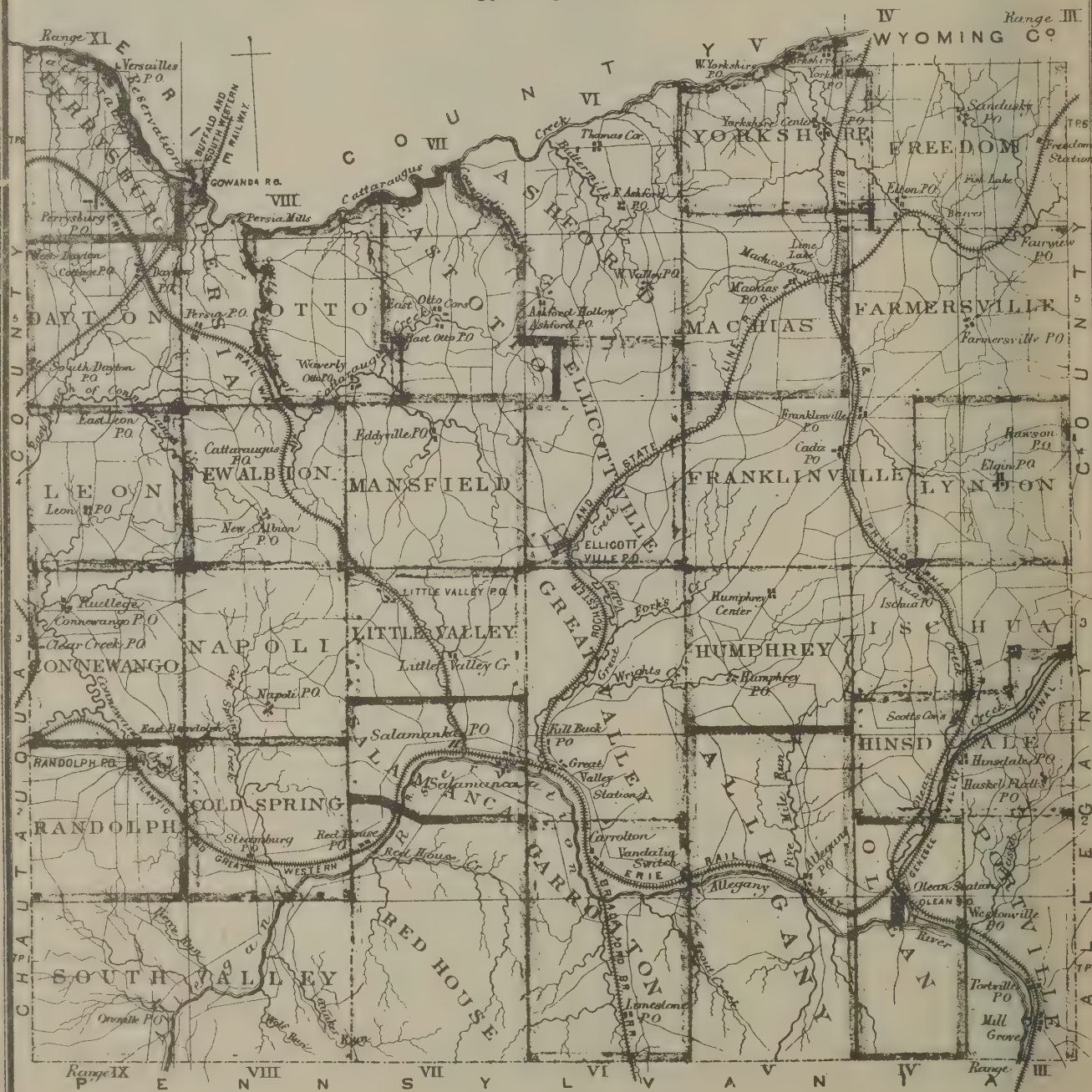
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NEW YORK.



HISTORY

OF

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY FRANKLIN ELLIS.

CHAPTER 1.

LOCATION AND FEATURES.

CATTARAUGUS is one of the southern tier of counties in New York, and the second from the western boundary of the State. It is joined on the west by the county of Chautauqua, on the north by Erie and Wyoming, and on the east by Allegany. Its southern boundary is the north line of the State of Pennsylvania.

The county is very regular in form, being rectangular, except on the northwestern border, and having a length of about thirty-nine miles from east to west, with an extreme width of about thirty-seven miles from north to south. The superficial area is thirteen hundred and thirty-four square miles, or more than eight hundred and fifty thousand acres.

The surface is in general hilly, but there is no part of the county which can properly be termed mountainous. By some writers it has been described as an elevated plateau or table-land, broken into separate hills by narrow intervening valleys and ravines; but this description gives a very erroneous idea of the relative areas of hill and vale, for although it is true that the hill-sides are generally steep, and often precipitous, and that in many parts the valleys are narrow and ravine-like, yet in others, and particularly towards the northern and northeastern parts of the county, they expand into broad and inviting intervals.

The highest elevations above the surrounding country are found in the southern and southwestern parts of the county, where the hills rise from five hundred to nine hundred feet above the valleys; in the southern central part (in the town of Great Valley), where they attain a height of about thirteen hundred feet above the neighboring lowlands, and more than twenty-six hundred feet above tide-water; and in the extreme northwestern part, where the heights of Perrysburg lie nearly a thousand feet above the harbor of Dunkirk. At several other points along the northern border of Cattaraugus are found elevations of from six hundred to nine hundred feet above Lake Erie, whose blue expanse is plainly discernible in the distance from their summits.

But the heights above mentioned, although the most noticeable, because lying adjacent to valleys and bottomlands, are nevertheless exceeded in altitude by a high

dividing ridge, which, commencing near the west bend of the Genesee River, in Allegany County, enters Cattaraugus between twenty-five and thirty miles north of the Pennsylvania line, and extends thence in a general westerly direction* across this county and Chautauqua to within a few miles of Lake Erie, where it trends away more towards the southwest and south, until it enters Pennsylvania.

This ridge or table-land may be said to vary from three to seven miles in width, though its extent in this direction is not precisely and clearly defined, and the descent of its sides is nowhere abrupt. Its most remarkable peculiarity is in the fact that it is watered by springs and interlocking streamlets which are often found flowing near each other, but in opposite directions, some towards the northern and others towards the southern slope of this dividing watershed; all receiving their waters from the same range of Cattaraugus hills, but delivering them into the sea at points more than four thousand miles apart, on the one hand through the lakes and the St. Lawrence, and on the other through the great rivers of the southwest.†

The principal stream of Cattaraugus is the Allegany River, which, flowing north from the State of Pennsylvania, enters the county about two miles from its southeast corner, and continuing in a circuitous course, first in a general northwesterly direction and afterwards turning towards the southwest, reaches a point about five miles east of the Chautauqua boundary, where it recrosses the State line into Pennsylvania. A graceful writer,‡ then a citizen of Cattaraugus County, once said of this noble stream and its valley: "There is not, perhaps, on the Continent of America, abounding as it does with mighty rivers and

* This dividing ridge or water-shed passes through the towns of Farmersville, Machias, Ellicottville, Mansfield, New Albion, and Dayton.

† In Turner's description of the topography of the Holland Purchase mention is made of a spot on this same dividing ridge, but in Allegany County, a little east of the Cattaraugus boundary, "where the speckled trout passes from the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to those of the Gulf of Mexico, and *vice versa*. About six miles from Rushford, on the Olean road, in the town of New Hudson, the headwaters of the Canada and Oil Creeks approach each other, and in freshets mingle, affording the facility for the trout to pass over the dividing ridge." It is not, however, established as a fact that any of these fish have ever availed themselves of this "facility" to perform the long journey from gulf to gulf.

‡ The late Hon. William Pitt Agnew.

their lovely valleys, more beautiful and picturesque scenery than is found upon the borders of our own Allegany. The broad and gentle stream—sparkling and pure as the ether above it—slowly and majestically winds its way among the everlasting hills that stretch along its shores on either side, covered to their summits with the evergreen pine and hemlock. The valley between the hills is of uneven breadth, sometimes barely affording room for the passage of the waters, and then spreading out into broad, deep basins, or stretching along the course of the river in even tables, which rise one above another, until merged in the cliffs at a distance." In its course of forty-six miles through Cattaraugus (which is the only county of New York through which it passes) it receives several tributaries of considerable size, those joining it from the south being Four-Mile, Trout, Tunegawant,* Red House, Tunesassa (or Quaker Run), and Split Rock Creeks; and those flowing in from the north, the Oswayo, Dodge's, Haskel's, Olean, Five-Mile, Mill, Great Valley, Little Valley, Cold Spring, and Pierce's Creeks.

Next to the Allegany in importance, among the streams of the county, is Cattaraugus Creek, which takes its rise in Wyoming County, and, flowing in a west and northwest course, forms the boundary line between the counties of Cattaraugus and Erie. Its current is neither sluggish nor extremely rapid, but it is an excellent mill stream. In some parts of its course it flows through wide and fertile alluvial flats, but in other places (particularly in the western part of its course along the border of Cattaraugus County) it passes between precipitous cliffs of from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty feet in height. For a distance of several miles, as it passes between the towns of Otto, in Cattaraugus, and Collins, in Erie County, the creek flows through a gorge of this description, which, being peculiarly wild, steep, and contracted, is known by the local name of "The Narrows," or "Cattaraugus Breakers." Below this passage the banks continue bold and rugged, but above the Narrows are the "Zoar Flats," which spread out from the stream, broad, fertile, and inviting. The creek enters Lake Erie† about twenty-four miles southwest from the city of Buffalo, and has at its mouth a small harbor which was considerably used in earlier times for vessels of light draught. Numerous tributaries, taking their rise in the county, enter Cattaraugus Creek from the south. Of these the principal are Connoirtoirauley Creek, which flows into the Cattaraugus, near the centre of the county (from east to west), and the South Branch of Cattaraugus, which enters several miles farther down. The sinuosities of this stream are so numerous and varied that, between its sources and its mouth, it flows towards every point of the compass. Its banks, in many places, and particularly towards its mouth, are even more rugged and precipitous than those of the main stream.

A considerable portion of the county adjoining the west-

* In *Seneca* spelled Tunuanguante, the name of a *Cherokee* prisoner who was executed there, as related by Mary Jemison.

† It is said that the name Cattaraugus, first given to this creek and afterwards to the county, is derived from the Indian word Ga-ta-ra-ke-ras, signifying a fetid shore or beach, and given to a locality near the mouth of this creek where there were springs which emitted large quantities of carburetted hydrogen gas.

ern border is drained by the Connewango Creek and its tributaries. The east branch of this creek rises in the northwestern part of Cattaraugus, and passes southwestwardly into Chautauqua, where it unites with the main stream, and this then continues its course southeasterly, across the west line of Cattaraugus County, near its centre, into the town of Connewango. Here it meets the Little Connewango, flowing northwest, and the two creeks join their waters. Then the augmented stream changes its course to the southwest, and passes back into Chautauqua.

There are few streams which flow in channels as tortuous as that of the main Connewango, as is made apparent by the fact that although its course through Cattaraugus is nearly twenty-six miles in length, yet it leaves the county at a point only five miles distant from the place where it enters. After returning to Chautauqua it flows southerly by a serpentine course to the Pennsylvania line, and thence about twelve miles to the Allegany River, at Warren, Pa. "For seven miles above its mouth," says Gordon,‡ "it is a rapid stream, falling in that distance about sixty feet; but thence upward it is deep and sluggish,—navigable for steamboats more than twenty-five miles. Keel-boats pass the rapids at full water without difficulty." A large portion of the lands bordering this stream are swampy and subject to overflow. These bottoms are believed to have been the bed of an ancient lake. The area of these Connewango flats, in all the course of the stream, has been estimated at about sixty-four thousand acres, and that of the territory drained by the creek (or river) and its numerous tributaries at more than four hundred square miles. Where the Connewango joins its waters with those of the Allegany, the two streams are about equal in volume.

With the exception of occasional openings, which had probably been burned over by the aborigines long before the coming of the white man, the surface of Cattaraugus County was originally covered by a dense growth of heavy timber. In the southern and southwestern parts, especially in the valleys of the Allegany and Connewango, there were vast forests of the choicest pine. These continued northwardly up the tributaries of the Allegany to about the centre of the county, and also along the east branch of the Connewango nearly up to the dividing ridge; but, in general, the timber covering the northern half of the county was oak, hickory, elm, ash, chestnut, beech, maple, and other hard woods, interspersed with hemlock upon the hill-sides and along the smaller valleys and ravines. Much of the old deciduous forest yet remains, but the more valuable pine has long since yielded to the axe, and has disappeared.

The rocks prevailing in the county are those of the Chemung and Portage groups,—the latter appearing on the northern declivity of the water-shed and along Cattaraugus Creek, and the former through all the central and southern portions of the county. Compact sandstones and coarse slate-rock, in some places mixed with an argillaceous rock, imbedded with shells and vegetable matter, are found through the valley of the Allegany and the side-hills along the Great Valley Creek. Fossil shells appearing in the Chemung group are found at several points, notably the

‡ In his *Gazetteer of the State of New York*, 1836.

Ambocoelia Gregaria, and the Crania Leoni; the latter occurring most frequently in the town of Leon. Limestone is nearly or quite unknown in the county.

The soil is a loam, clayey in many localities, and often found intermixed with sand, gravel, or disintegrated shale. Many of the valleys and bottom lands are overlaid with vegetable mould and deposits of alluvium.

Innumerable springs burst forth from the hill-sides, pure, copious, and unfailing; and rills and clear streamlets are found in the ravines, hurrying on to join the creeks and runs which meander through all the valleys. There is no county in the State of New York which is more favored than Cattaraugus in the possession of a well-diffused and abundant supply of pure and wholesome water.

CHAPTER II.

THE WORKS OF AN EXTINCT PEOPLE.

IN Cattaraugus County, as in nearly every part of Western New York, and in many localities farther towards the southwest, there exist evidences of a very ancient occupation of these hills and valleys by a people other than the native Indians, who held possession at the time when the first white settlers came. These evidences are found chiefly in curious excavations, mounds, and other forms of earthwork; some apparently having been devoted to purposes of sepulture alone, and others having the form and appearance of defenses against hostile attack. The great age of these structures was proved not only by their general appearance and antiquity, but more decidedly by the fact that, in many instances, trees of the largest size were found growing on the embankments.

Besides these ancient earthworks other evidences have been found, in the form of weapons and implements of stone; armlets and other ornaments of copper, and stone fireplaces or hearths sunk in the earth (often found covered with charcoal), which may have been at some time inclosed within dwellings or council-houses. The first settlers also found in the midst of the forest open glades, which had, at some day, been made clear by fire; which may have been done solely for purposes of cultivation, but it is more probable that these spaces were kept clear by annual burnings, in order to stimulate the growth of sweet and tender herbage, and thereby to entice the deer, the elk, and other beasts of game to come and feed upon the luxuriant pasturage, where they might more easily be made the prey of the hunter. These openings, however, as well as the stone implements so frequently found, may have been the work of the last native occupants.

By the processes of agriculture, continued for more than half a century, and by various other means, many of the earthen mounds and parapets above mentioned have been so far leveled that their outlines are now barely discernible, and many have become wholly obliterated which, when the country was first opened for settlement, stood out bold, massive, and clearly defined. In the year 1799, Capt. Charles Williamson, an educated Scotchman, then residing at Bath as agent for Sir William Pultney, referred to these

mysterious works, and to the evidences of ancient cultivation in this western part of the State, as follows:

"Through all this country there are not only signs of extensive cultivation having been made at some early period, but there are found the remains of old forts, where the ditches and gates are still visible. They appear to be, in general, well chosen for defense. From the circumstance of swords being found in them with French inscriptions, it is concluded they are of French origin. I do not recollect that the French had ever so great a force in this part of America at so early a period; for these forts, from very large decayed timbers lying in them, and large timber growing over those fallen down, must be at least two hundred years old. The forts are, besides, too numerous for mere stations, and great collections of human bodies are found in them, which shows they were occupied for many years. An accurate examination of this country, by men of observation and science, might throw light on the history of this part of America, now so little known."

Robert Munro,—also a Scotchman,—in a descriptive account of this section of country, written in 1804, said: "There are many remains of ancient fortifications, a chain of which appears to extend from the lower end of Lake Ontario to the west of the Ohio River. These forts afford much speculation concerning their origin, but the most probable conclusion is that they were erected by the French upon their first settlement in America, about two hundred years ago."

It will be observed that while both these writers mention the theory that these works were of French construction, Capt. Williamson clearly discredits it. If a blade of French manufacture was ever found in or about these works, it might perhaps be explained by the fact that one hundred and eighty years ago Chabert Joncaire was living with the Indians near Niagara, and continued with them for many years, and that he and other French adventurers doubtless roamed with them on their forays and hunting expeditions through all these forests, from Niagara to the Ohio. At all events, the reasons given by Capt. Williamson for his evident disbelief in the French construction of the works more than counterbalance the alleged finding of the French weapons in or near them.

Another early writer mentions that "numerous pits were found along Oil Creek and the Allegany, cribbed with logs many years before discovery; and in the centre of some of these pits trees were growing, centuries old."

In the thirteenth annual report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York is found an account of "Ancient Monuments in Western New York, Comprising the Results of Explorations by T. Apoleon Cheney, Civil Engineer, etc., 1859." This paper mentions, among numerous other works, certain curious excavations found near the western border of Cattaraugus County, the description of which, being somewhat obscure, is given verbatim: "In the township of Leon, lot 49, occur three remarkable excavations, rectangular in form. One of them has a circumference of a hundred and twelve rods, and an elevation from the interior surface of some twenty feet; and nearly in the centre there is a well or reservoir, in form of a semicircle, ten feet across by about six in depth. Simi-

lar depressions are elsewhere observed, and are believed to owe their peculiar formation to the drift. The principal fact which would indicate that these had been secondarily adopted by the Indians for security or defense is furnished by the numerous remains of ancient art and workmanship, traces of fireplaces, etc., which have been discovered here. Traces of ancient cultivation also yet remained." Pits of from four to six feet in breadth and three to five feet in depth have been observed in various places in the valley of the Connewango, and in other parts of the county.

Below is given a brief description of a number of prehistoric earthen works and other relics discovered in Cattaraugus; not embracing *all* which have been found in the county, but including, it is believed, all those most noticeable and interesting. The designating numbers set against each are in no way indicative of precedence in date of discovery, in dimensions, or other particulars.

1. A circular work, consisting of a trench and parapet, situated upon low ground on the bank of Elm Creek, in lot No. 2, in the southeast part of the town of Connewango, near Tuttle's mills. From measurements taken many years ago, the diameter of the work was found to be two hundred and eighty-seven feet, the height of embankment three feet, depth of ditch two and a half feet, and width of gateway (opening towards the northeast) twelve feet. In the latter, trees of very old growth were standing within the memory of some yet living. If this was intended as a defensive work, the ancient engineers certainly showed great lack of judgment in its location. Within some sixty rods of this work is a spot where, on an area of less than one acre, nearly one hundred flint arrow-heads were found by Mr. David Huntington.

2. An earthen parapet, inclosing a circular area, situated on the flat lands between Elm and Little Connewango Creeks, about one mile east of the village of Randolph, and within one-eighth of a mile of the residence of J. E. Weeden, Esq. From the earliest existing accounts of this work, its embankment seems to have been at that time about three feet in height, and surrounded by a ditch of about three and a half feet in depth. The diameter of the work was more than three hundred feet, and in the inclosing parapet were four gateways, opening towards the four cardinal points. Each of these was about twelve feet in width. Within the inclosure were stumps of pine-trees, which Dr. F. Larkin, of Randolph, believes to have been more than four hundred years old. Many years of cultivation have nearly effaced the works, but some vestiges still remain.

It does not appear probable that this work was erected for defense, as a worse location for such purpose could hardly have been selected. In the vicinity of this inclosure great numbers of arrow-heads have been found, and a few rods from it, in a northwesterly direction, there were found the remains of a cemented stone pavement, or hearth, about eight feet in diameter, sunk slightly below the surface, and showing evidence of the action of fire.

3. An earthwork, located in the town of Red House, between the Big and Little Red House Creeks, and about one and a half miles south from the Allegany River. This work—situated on the level summit of an eminence which rises precipitously from the lowland to a height of

more than one hundred and fifty feet—is circular, except on the north, where the swell of the circle is flattened to nearly a straight line for a distance of about six rods. The parapet, about three feet in height, was surrounded by a ditch about two feet deep. The circumference of all was found, by measurement, to be one thousand and sixty feet. Inside the inclosure, and near its centre, is a copious spring of pure water. Twenty years ago large trees were growing in the rampart and ditch, but whether they yet remain is not known.

4. A work similar to the last is situated on the east bank of the Allegany River in the town of South Valley. This has a somewhat higher wall and deeper ditch, but about the same circumference as the work near Red House Creek. Within this inclosure were found many interesting relics, and some which denoted a high degree of skill in their construction. Among these were spear-heads, some six inches in length, with double barbs upon each side, and formed from masses of native copper; also copper arrow-heads of tolerably fine finish, and knives made of hard porphyry, polished and ornamented. Bone needles and amulets of copper were also found here.

5. About two miles south of the village of Rutledge, in the town of Connewango, on lot No. 45, at a point about sixty rods east of Connewango Creek and near the residence of Norman E. G. Cowen, there was discovered by the first pioneers of this section a sepulchral mound, nearly circular in form, and having an entire circumference of one hundred and seventy feet. The height of the mound was about twelve feet. Mr. Cheney spoke of this work as "having some appearance of being constructed with the ditch or vallum outside of the mound, as in the Druid Barrows, but perhaps more accurately belongs to the class composed of several stages, as the Trocalle of the valley of Anahuac." At the time of its discovery the site was surrounded by the primitive forest, and upon the tumulus there were growing several large trees, among them being a hemlock two feet in diameter, and a maple and beech each eighteen inches in diameter.

Within the mound there were discovered nine human skeletons, which had been buried in a sitting posture, and at regular intervals of space, in the form of a circle, and facing towards a common centre. There was some slight appearance that a frame-work had inclosed the dead at the time of their interment. The skeletons were so far decayed as to crumble upon exposure to the atmosphere, but were all of very large size. An *os femur* (the largest found here) was twenty-eight inches in length. The dimensions of a cranium were (as nearly as could be ascertained from the restored fragments) as follows: occipito-frontal arch, 19 inches; longitudinal diameter, 9 inches; parietal diameter, 8½ inches; facial angle, 73°. There were also found here several interesting relics of ancient art,—among these being very perfect arrow- and spear-heads, a small triangular perforated stone, of which the surface was painted and glazed, chisels, amulets, and other articles of quite elaborate workmanship,—thought by some to resemble the Mexican and Peruvian antiquities.

In the neighborhood of this mound there have been noticed several ancient hearths, of the kind before mentioned

One of these, of considerable extent, was found in excavating for the foundations of Mr. N. E. G. Cowen's house.

6. At a point about fifty yards north of Main Street, and between Church and Washington Streets, in the village of Randolph, was a sepulchral mound. Within the memory of many yet living, it stood fully ten feet in height, but is now entirely obliterated. Its diameter was nearly forty feet, and on its top were two large pine stumps, from which the trees had been cut by the early pioneers. The demolition of this mound, in 1840, disclosed a large number of human bones, which crumbled upon exposure to the air. Among these was a molar tooth, which, under a microscopic examination made by Dr. Larkin, of Randolph, showed perfect and unbroken enamel over its entire surface, except in one small, decayed spot, which had evidently existed before the death of the subject. Underneath the bones there was found a thick layer of charcoal. Several other interesting relics were found, including a block of mica of about five by seven inches in size, and scores of layers in thickness. This must have been brought from a great distance, as mica is not found in Cattaraugus County, nor in this part of New York. The block is still in possession of J. E. Weeden, Esq., who believes it to have been deposited beside or over the bodies of the dead, in observance of a religious or superstitious custom prevailing among the people who built the sepulchre. A few rods distant from this mound were found three stone pavements or fireplaces beneath the surface, and similar in other respects to those before described.

7. In the Regents' Report, to which reference has been made above, there is found a minute description of an intrenched work, represented as having been located in the heart of the village of Randolph, being "a detached parallel of some sixty rods in length, extending across the level terrace, intersecting at each terminus with the stream, which is here bordered with impassable marshes. This redoubt, in its dimensions and manner of construction, must have been one of the strongest military works left by the aborigines in Western New York. . . . Connected with this work numerous *caches* have been observed; thirty-two at one time were distinctly traced, which would have been sufficient to contain the stores of a large force during a protracted siege." The work thus described is represented in the report as having crossed the point which is now the intersection of Main and Jamestown Streets, with its two ends resting respectively on the upper and lower bend of the Little Connewango. But diligent inquiries which have been made among the oldest and best-informed citizens of Randolph have failed to establish the correctness of the account, or, indeed, to render it certain that any such work ever existed at the place mentioned.

8. A sepulchral mound—now nearly or quite effaced—stood on the bank of the Allegany River, within a few rods of the Seneca council-house, in that part of the Allegany reservation which joins the town of Cold Spring. It was about the size and height of the mound above mentioned as located in Randolph village. From this tumulus were exhumed several skeletons, one of which was found directly beneath the roots of a tree eleven feet in circumference, which had grown upon the summit.

9. In the town of Olean, about a half-mile east of the village, and within ten rods of the dwelling-house of Maj. Adam Hoops, the pioneer of the town, stood a mound, which some of the older inhabitants recollect as having been some thirty to forty feet in diameter, and about six feet high. Col. James G. Johnson mentions having found beads, arrow-heads, and other Indian relics within this mysterious embankment.

10. Two intrenched works stood (and are said to be still discernible) on the Chandler Chamberlain estate in the town of Great Valley. These were circular inclosures, surrounded by embankments of about three feet in height, and also by shallow ditches.

11. Mention is made (but without particulars) of circular mounds on the farm of Alexander Ingraham, near Cattaraugus Creek, in the town of Otto, and on lands of Peter Smith, in Mansfield; also on the farm of C. G. Chamberlain, in Ischua. The interior of this last mentioned was found to be constructed of stones which showed marks of fire. Some curious stone implements were also found here.

12. The Regents' report mentions that "an ancient work occupies the lofty promontory formed by the junction of a small stream with Cattaraugus Creek, upon the Indian Reservation in the extreme northwestern portion of Cattaraugus County. No situation could have been more admirably chosen for purposes of defense; it must, indeed, in the rude mode of Indian warfare, have been impregnable. The wall, which intersects the rocky and precipitous shores of either creek, is twenty-four rods in length and nearly four feet in height, and, together with the wide trench, forms a complete barrier in the only direction from which an enemy would approach. Within the inclosure, guarded by parapet and natural mural escarpment, various implements of aboriginal military art have been found."

13. Near Point Peter, on Cattaraugus Creek, in the town of Persia, is a plateau on which there was formerly visible a pre-historic earthwork, consisting of a ditch and parapet inclosing (according to the best obtainable information) about three-fourths of an acre of ground. An opening was observed in the wall opposite the stream, showing that, if the work was intended for defense, the hostile approach was expected from the direction of the creek. Old residents recollect that the inclosure was in form between that of a circle and a square, and that the embankment stood out in distinct shape, and with a height of two or three feet; but now it is nearly obliterated and can hardly be traced.

14. An intrenched work of unusual form, situated on the westerly side of Tunegawant Creek, in the town of Carrolton, and about a half-mile from the village of Limestone, is described by Marvin Older, Esq., of Franklinville, as follows: "The work consisted of two intersecting circles inclosing an area of about five acres; the larger containing about four and the smaller about one acre. They were in the form of an irregular figure 8, lying east and west; the circumference of the two circles cutting each other, and leaving an open passage-way from one to the other of about thirty feet. On the northeastern margin of the larger and most easterly circle, and crossing its

circumference at two points, was a low piece of ground, which from all appearance had once been the channel of a small runlet dignified by the name of Limestone Creek. Such was 'Fort Limestone' in 1831."

Twenty years later, Mr. Older revisited the place, and found the work much changed by the hand of the white man. The smaller circle had been leveled, and a lumberman's road crossed its inclosure. Some workmen were attempting to remove a stump of about two feet diameter which stood at the intersection of the two circles, and interfered with the excavation of a cellar which had been marked out. Oxen were attached and the stump was easily turned out from its ancient bed, disclosing a mass of human bones, from which the earth had been entirely removed by the small fibrous roots. "On examination," writes Mr. Older, "they proved to be skeletons entire, having been deposited there three or four in depth, with faces downward and heads to the east. A remarkable characteristic of these skeletons was their enormous proportions. Compared with my own stature and physical formation they must have been giants indeed! I am five feet eleven and a half inches in height, my usual weight is one hundred and sixty pounds, and I wear a hat seven and a half in size by hatters' measure: but the skull of one of these skeletons would sit loosely on my head; a rib-bone would pass round me from spine to colon, outside my garments, including an overcoat; a shin-bone would reach from my ankle two or three inches above the top of my knee-joint; a thigh-bone reached from my knee to the upper part of the hip-bone; and the sub-maxillary would incase my jaw like an easy-fitting mask. The teeth were enormous, particularly the molars.

"An attempt was made to preserve portions of these remains, but by exposure to the atmosphere they crumbled to a fine powder. These people must have been at least eight feet high, with other proportions corresponding." The earthwork here mentioned is still visible. Its location is on land now owned by Job Moses.

15. Upon a piece of land belonging to Mr. Davenport, a few rods from the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad depot at Randolph village, a very large decayed stump was recently removed, and beneath this was found a remarkable deposit of arrow-heads; one hundred and sixty-seven of these being taken out from this singular arsenal by Dr. F. Larkin, who regards them as a great curiosity, as they are somewhat different from those which have generally been found. This difference consists in the absence of the two notches which are usually found cut in the head near its base, for the purpose of fastening it by thongs to the shaft. Otherwise, these were the same—in size, shape, and material—as those which have been found in great numbers in all parts of the county. Accompanying these heads in their strange resting-place was found a stone axe and some pieces of mica. The finding of this last-named substance was thought to indicate the presence of human skeletons, but none of these were discovered here.

16. In the same town, about one and a half miles south of Randolph village, a singular relic was plowed up by Mr. Benson, about the year 1861, and it is still in possession of the Rev. Sylvester Cowles, who believes it to be

of Egyptian or Phœnician origin. It is a figure wrought from a block of quartz, and somewhat resembling the head of a bird,—particularly the beak part, which is much like that of a parrot. It was doubtless the totemic symbol of some ancient aboriginal tribe.

17. Many years ago there was discovered in Cattaraugus County, near the Allegany River, a stone image, apparently blackened by fire, representing human lineaments at about life size; the facial outline having a length of seven and three-quarter inches, with a breadth of six inches, the features being formed with slight angular projection. Mr. Cheney, in describing this image, said, "The brow is encircled by a peculiar-plaiting of hair, like a head-dress with fanciful knots, or, rather, raised flower-work, corresponding exactly with the style adopted by the Aztecs."

The same writer (always extremely enthusiastic and imaginative in his descriptions of aboriginal relics) mentions that specimens of terra-cotta were disclosed in one of the mounds near the Cattaraugus Creek, and adds that "among these were fragments of pottery composed of pounded quartz mixed with clay and baked quite hard. These articles are quaintly figured, and bear resemblance to the ancient pottery found on the Colorado Chiquito."

In regard to the origin of these and the multitude of similar relics which have been disclosed in this region many theories have been advanced, some apparently reasonable and others entirely absurd. As to the numerous earthworks discovered, some writers, as we have seen, believed them to have been built by the French, while others attributed their construction to the Spaniards.* But these theories of their European origin are satisfactorily rebutted by the number and extent of the remains; by their evident antiquity, many of them having, from every

* De Witt Clinton, in an address delivered before the New York Historical Society in 1811, in alluding to the various improbable theories which ascribed the building of these works to Europeans, said, "An American writer of no inconsiderable repute pronounced some years ago that the two forts at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, one covering forty and the other twenty acres, were erected by Fernando de Soto, who landed with 1000 men in Florida, in 1539, and penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of the country. He allotted the large fort for the use of the Spanish army, and after being extremely puzzled how to dispose of the small one in its vicinity, he at last assigned it to the swine, that generally, as he says, attended the Spaniards in those days; being, in his opinion, very necessary in order to prevent them from becoming estrays, and to protect them from the depredations of the Indians.

"Lewis Dennie, a Frenchman, aged upwards of seventy, and who had been settled and married among the Confederates [*Iroquois*] for more than half a century, told me, in 1810, that, according to the traditions of the ancient Indians, these forts were erected by an army of Spaniards, who were the first Europeans ever seen by them (the French the next, then the Dutch, and finally the English); that this army first appeared at Oswego, in great force, and penetrated through the interior of the country, searching for the precious metals; that they continued there two years, and went down the Ohio." After having given several reasons why the above was to be considered unworthy of belief, Mr. Clinton continued: "It is equally clear that they were not the work of the Indians. Until the *Senecas*, who are renowned for their national vanity, had seen the attention of the Americans attracted to these erections, and had invented the fabulous account of which I have spoken, the Indians of the present day did not pretend to know anything about the origin of the works. They were beyond the reach of all their traditions, and were lost in the abyss of unexplored antiquity."

appearance, been erected long before the discovery of America; by their form, which is entirely different from any system of European fortification, ancient or modern; and by the great number, as well as peculiarities of form and size, of the skeletons found interred within the tumuli.

Thus much, and no more, may be set down as reasonably certain, that these earthworks were reared by a people who preceded those found here by the first European visitors; but whether they were of Aztec, Toltec, Phœnician, or Egyptian origin, or whether they were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, as some have supposed, is a question which will probably never be solved. The imagination, unrestrained by facts, may roam at will in the realm of ingenious speculation, but the subject is one of pure conjecture, which it is not profitable to pursue.

CHAPTER III.

THE LATER INDIAN OCCUPATION.

The Home of the Eries.

FROM the veiled mystery of the mound-builders we turn to the story of the later aboriginal peoples whose occupancy preceded that of the Caucasian race, through the region lying west and north of the Genesee and Allegany Rivers.

The earliest mention which we find in written annals of the Indian tribes or nations inhabiting the present county of Cattaraugus, and the adjacent territory lying east and southeast of Lake Erie, occurs in a letter written by the French Jesuit, Père L'Allemant, to the Provincial of the Jesuits in France, and dated May 19, 1641, at the Mission of St. Marie, which was located on the river Severn, near the eastern extremity of Lake Huron, in Canada. The letter contains an account of the journeyings of Jean de Brébeuf* and Joseph Marie Chaumont, two Jesuit fathers, who set out from the mission, Nov. 2, 1640, on an expedition to the "*Neutre Nation*" of Indians,† whose country

* "Father Brébeuf," says L'Allemant, "is peculiarly fitted for such an expedition, God having, in an eminent degree, endowed him with a capacity for learning languages. His companion was also considered a proper person for the enterprise."

† Charlevoix speaks of the *Neutre Nation* as "a people larger, stronger, and better formed than any other savages, and who lived south of the *Huron* country. . . . They were called the *Neutre Nation* because they took no part in the wars which desolated the country. But in the end they could not themselves escape entire destruction. To avoid the fury of the *Iroquois*, they finally joined them against the *Hurons*, but gained nothing by the union. The *Iroquois*, like lions that, having tasted blood, cannot be satiated, destroyed indiscriminately all that came in their way, and at this day there remains no trace of the *Neutre Nation*." The date of their destruction is placed by Charlevoix and others at about the year 1643, though Schoolcraft believes it to have occurred about twelve years later. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," thinks that the name "*Cat*," as applied here, and also by Charlevoix, to the *Eries*, was incorrect. "*Gû-gû-ga-o-no*," he says, "was the *Iroquois* name of the *Erie Nation*, who were expelled by them about the year 1655. They were an offshoot of the *Iroquois* stock, and spoke a dialect of their language. Charlevoix calls them the *Cat Nation*. It is a singular fact that the *Neutre Nation*, who dwelt on the banks of the Niagara River, and who were expelled by the *Iroquois* about the year 1643, was known among them as the *Je-ge-sa-sa*, or *Cat Nation*. The word signifies a wild-cat; and from being the name of a woman of great

lay far away towards the southeast. From a translation of this account is copied as follows:

"From the first village of the *Neutre Nation* that we meet with in traveling from this place as we proceed south or southeast it is about four days' travel to the place where the celebrated river of the nation empties into Lake Ontario or St. Louis. On the west side of that river, and not on the east, are the most numerous of the villages of the *Neutre Nation*. There are three or four villages on the east side, extending from east to west towards the *Erigh*, or *Cat Nation*. This river is that by which our great lake of the Hurons, or fresh sea, is discharged, which first empties into the lake of Erigh, or of the Nation of the Cat; from thence it enters the Territory of the *Neutre Nation*, and takes the name of *Onguiaahra* [Niagara] until it empties into Ontario or St. Louis Lake. . . . According to the estimate of these fathers who have been there, the *Neutre Nation* comprises about twelve thousand souls, which enables them to furnish four thousand warriors, notwithstanding war, pestilence, and famine have prevailed among them for three years in an extraordinary manner. After all, I think that those who have heretofore ascribed such an extent and population to this Nation, have understood, by the *Neutre Nation*, all who live south and southwest of our *Hurons*, and who are truly great in number, and, being at first only partially known, have all been comprised under the same name. The more perfect knowledge of their language and country which has since been obtained has resulted in a clearer distinction between the tribes. . . .

"The Sonontonheronons (*Senecas*), one of the *Iroquois* nations, the nearest to, and most dreaded by the *Hurons*, not more than a day's journey distant from the easternmost village of the *Neutre* nation, named *Onguiaahra*, of the same name as the river."

The above account shows with tolerable clearness the location of the territory then occupied by the *Neutre* nation, the *Eries*, and the *Senecas*. The domain of the first-named covered a large portion of the Canadian Peninsula west of Niagara River, extending across that stream into the present State of New York, and along the shore of Lake Erie up to the country of the *Erie* nation. The boundary between the *Neutres* and the *Eries* is not plainly defined, but is said and generally believed to have been at or about Eighteen-Mile Creek, in Erie County. Father Hennepin, it is true, assumes that the dividing line between these nations was "about midway up the lake," but this opinion was doubtless based on an imperfect knowledge of the geography of the region. There seems to be sufficient reason for the belief that the country of the *Eries* commenced at least as far down the lake as the Eighteen-Mile, if not at the outlet. From thence it extended towards the southwest indefinitely, and eastward to the Genesee River, which was then the western limit of the domain of the *Senecas*. This stream had been established by treaty as the division line between the two peoples, and there existed between them a compact,

influence among them, it came to be the name of the nation. Charlevoix also speaks of the *Neutre Nation*. It is quite probable that he transposed or confounded their aboriginal names." But it should not be forgotten that the mistake—if mistake it was—was also made by L'Allemant.

to the effect that bands of either tribe, foraging into the country of the other, if forced to retreat, should not be pursued after having recrossed to their own side of the boundary. "An infraction of this treaty," says Morgan, "was one of the reasons of the long-cherished animosity of the *Iroquois* against them."

All our knowledge of the *Erie* Indians is dim and shadowy, for they were expelled, and utterly destroyed as a nation, many years before the white man had penetrated into the forest land which once was theirs; but all accounts of them transmitted to us through Indian channels, even the traditions of the *Iroquois*, who became their bitter enemies and their destroyers, represent them as having held rank among the most powerful and warlike of all the Indian tribes, and as the most redoubtable antagonists of the confederated Five Nations.

For many years, perhaps for ages, *Erie* and *Iroquois* lived in comparative amity and peace, with their outposts facing each other along the Beautiful Valley;* but at last Indian aggressiveness and jealousy asserted themselves, and it became impossible for the two warlike rivals to exist longer in such close proximity, and in quiet. A bloody war broke out between them, and was waged with unexampled ferocity until the power of the *Eries* was utterly broken, and they were extinguished as a nation. The commencement and duration of this decisive war cannot be given definitely, but that it was raging in the year 1654 is quite clearly shown by the journal of Father Simon Le Moine,† a French Jesuit, who left Quebec on the 2d of July, in the year named, on a "voyage to the country of the *Iroquois-Onondagos*, arriving at their principal village on the 5th of August." Five days later a "general council of peace with the four‡ *Iroquois* nations," on which occasion, says the reverend father, "I opened the proceedings by public prayer, which I said on my knees, and in a loud voice, all in the *Huron* tongue. I invoked the Great Master of heaven and of earth to inspire us with what should be for his glory and our good; I cursed all the demons of hell, who are spirits of division; I prayed the tutelar angels of the whole country to touch the hearts of those who heard me, when my words should strike their ear. I greatly astonished them when they heard me naming all by nations, by tribes, by families, and each particular individual of any note, and all by aid of my manuscript, which was a matter as wonderful as it was new. I told them I was the bearer of nineteen words to them."

The "nineteen words" consisted of that number of messages sent by the Governor of New France; and each message was accompanied by a present. After having recounted his announcement of the first seven messages, and

* The name *Gen-nis-hee-yo* (meaning "the beautiful valley") was applied by the aborigines both to the valley of the Genesee and to the river which flows through it. The *Iroquois* name of the Allegany River was *O-hee-yo*. The French adventurers who first penetrated this region, and passed down the river to the present site of Pittsburgh, rendered the name *Ohio*, in conformity with the orthography of their language. In the English the pronunciation only is changed. The French explorers very properly regarded the *O-hee-yo* as the main stream, and the *Monongahela* as merely a principal tributary.

† Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. i., pp. 33 to 41.

‡ The *Mohawks* were not represented at the treaty.

delivery of the corresponding presents, Father Le Moine continued: "The eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh presents, to be given to the four *Iroquois Nations*—a hatchet each—for the new war they were waging against the *Cat Nation*.§ The twelfth present was to heal the head of the *Seneca*, who had lost some of his people. The thirteenth, to strengthen his palisades; to wit: that he may be in a state of defense against the enemy. The fourteenth, to ornament his face; for it is the custom of warriors here never to go to battle unless with the face painted, some black, some red, others with various other colors, each having herein as if particular liveries to which they cling even unto death. . . . Finally, by the nineteenth present, I wiped away the tears of all the young warriors for the death of their great chief Annencraos, a short time prisoner with the *Cat Nation*. At each present they heaved a powerful ejaculation from the bottom of the chest, in testimony of their joy. I was full two hours making my whole speech, talking like a chief, and walking about 'like an actor on a stage, as is their custom.' From the above it is clearly shown that the war between the *Eries* and the *Iroquois* was in full tide in the year 1654; also that it was spoken of as "the new war," by which it appears that hostilities had not then been long in progress.

How long, then, did they last? In the year 1657 two Jesuit priests, Fathers Joseph Chaumont and Claude Dablon, who were then on a mission in the country of the *Onondagos*, expressed their indignation at the treachery of the *Iroquois* (which had then become apparent), as follows: "But so soon as the captains and chiefs became masters of their enemies, having crushed all the nations who had attacked them, so soon as they believed that nothing could resist their arms, the glory of triumphing over Europeans as well as Americans caused them to take the resolution to revenge themselves on the one and destroy the other; so that at the very moment they saw the dreaded *Cat Nation* subjugated by their arms and by the power of the *Senecas*, their allies, they would have massacred all the French at Onnontague, were it not that they pretended to make use of them as a decoy to attract some *Hurons* and to massacre them as they had already done." From this we know that the war had closed in the subjugation of the *Eries* before 1657. The date of their defeat and expulsion has generally been placed at the year 1655.

A tradition current among the *Senecas* located the scene of the final and decisive battle between the *Erie* and *Iroquois* nations at the bend in the Genesee River, on ground which was afterwards the Canadea reservation, in the present county of Allegany. Here the doomed *Eries* had mustered all their force to the last warrior, for they well understood that the result must be, for them, victory or annihilation. Against them were arrayed five thousand

§ The holy father, like other French writers of that time, speaks of the *Eries* as the "*Cat Nation*." That it was not the *Neutre Nation* to which he intended to apply the term is shown by the fact that in another part of the same journal, under date of August 7, he says: "A good Christian, named Terese, a *Huron* captive, wishing to pour out her soul to me, away from noise, and in silence, invited me to visit her in a field cabin where she lived. This good Christian woman had with her a young captive of the *Neutrale Nation* (*de la Nation Neutre*), whom she loved as her own daughter," etc.

Iroquois braves, of whom one thousand were held in reserve, and in concealment. The *Eries* were first to assault, and they did so with a fury which drove the confederates from their position; but they soon rallied, and hurled the *Eries* back in greatest disorder. And so, with the alternate charge and recoil of each, the tide of battle ebbed and flowed seven times across the red field, which was thickly strown with the wounded warriors of *Seneca* and *Erie*, grappling at each other's scalp-locks even in the agony of death. At last, by a well-feigned retreat of their opponents, the impetuous *Eries* were drawn into the ambuscade of the *Iroquois* reserve; and then a thousand fresh warriors yelled the war-whoop and leaped upon them. The *Eries* wavered and gave way, and the fight became a rout and a massacre, for quarter was neither asked nor given. The victors pursued them to their villages, and there slaughtered all who came in their way, sparing neither age nor sex.

The remnant of *Erie* warriors who escaped the terrors of the field continued their flight towards the southwest, along the valley of their own beautiful *O-hee-yo*; but even here they found no rest, for the conquerors still followed, bent on nothing short of their extermination. The flight and pursuit was continued, says the tradition, until the last *Erie* had crossed the Father of Waters, and five moons had passed before the *Seneca* braves returned to celebrate their victory in the villages of the *Gen-nis-hee-yo*.

THE SENECA OCCUPATION.

Though the defeat and expulsion of the *Eries* had been the work of the combined *Iroquois* tribes, and not of the *Senecas* alone, yet the latter nation became possessors of the domain of the vanquished. The war had been waged for the purpose of destroying a formidable enemy rather than for the acquisition of territory, of which the fierce *Iroquois*, who held other Indian nations under tribute, had no need. This was the case with the *Senecas* in particular. They became owners of the conquered territory because it adjoined their boundaries, but they already held a country teeming with fish and game, a land beautiful to the Indian eye as any under the sun, and ample for all the requirements of their people.

And so it came that for many years after the forced exodus of the almost exterminated *Eries* the lands which they had left were not occupied by the conquering nation, except as an occasional hunting-ground, and for the exercise of their primitive husbandry around the few permanent villages which they planted along the western side of the fertile vale of *Gen-nis-hee-yo*. Southwest of this to the valley of the Allegany, and even to the shore of the great lake, through all the wild woods which had before been lighted by the glare of the *Erie* council-fires, the birds and beasts, of game and of prey, held scarcely-disturbed possession. About twenty-five years after the destruction of the *Eries* (in the winter of 1680), the French explorer, La Salle, in passing with his party through the country lying to the southeast of Lake Erie, "encountered wolves in such numbers as to be in danger of being overpowered and devoured by them, notwithstanding that the party was well armed with guns, and had abundance of ammunition. The extraordinary multitude of game of all kinds upon the

south side of Lake Erie is spoken of by several of the early travelers from 1680 to 1724, and is by some attempted to be accounted for by the fact that, since the terrible war between the *Eries* and the *Iroquois*, no one resided there. It was not considered safe to even pass through the country."^{*}

Concerning the Indian occupation of the country lying between the bend of the Genesee River and Chautauqua Lake, during the century and a quarter of time succeeding the dispossession of the *Eries*, very little can be told with any degree of certainty. It is known that the punishment inflicted on the *Senecas* by the French expedition under the Marquis Denonville,[†] in 1687, caused them to abandon their villages in dismay, and retire farther towards the interior for security in case of future invasion, and it is not improbable that at that time they may have extended their settlements westward into what is now Cattaraugus County. On Morgan's map, showing the condition of the *Iroquois* country in 1720, there are located four small Indian villages within the limits of the county,[‡] namely: Da-u-denok-to, situated on the north side of the Allegany, nearly opposite the mouth of Tunegawant Creek; De-o-na-ga-no, also on the north side of the Allegany, west of Cold Spring Creek; Jo-ne-a-din, on the south side of the same river, and near Red House Creek; and Te-car-nohs, at the Oil Spring, nearly on the line between Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties. This was one of the most noted and most frequented points in all the country of the *Senecas*, on account of the spring yielding small quantities of petroleum, which, in their superstition, they believed to possess miraculous properties for the cure of almost every disease to which the human frame is subject.

But these *Seneca* hamlets were but their southwestern outposts, the principal part of their population being located in the valley of the Genesee. "Of great extent, boundless fertility, and easy cultivation, it became their favorite residence, and fully deserved the appellation of 'the beautiful valley,' which they bestowed upon it. Its situation in the centre of their territories, and the easily-forded river which flowed through it, alike invited to its settlement. At the period of their highest prosperity it became the most thickly-peopled district in the country of the *Iroquois*."

But in 1779 this fertile region, this centre of *Seneca* population and wealth (if the term is applicable in an Indian community), felt the heavy hand of a just retribution for the bloody part which the warriors of the tribe had taken in the massacres of the preceding year. The

^{*} Ketchum's Buffalo and the Senecas.

[†] The expeditions of De la Barre and Denonville were undertaken by the French in Canada, in retribution for ravages committed by that tribe on the French posts on the Illinois River a short time before. The expedition under De la Barre, in 1685, was unproductive of results, but that under Denonville, two years later, was more successful. A great battle was fought between the French and Indians near Boughton Hill, in Ontario County, in which the former gained the advantage. This battle struck terror to the hearts of the *Senecas* and resulted in the destruction of many of their villages.

[‡] At the time of the exploration of this region (about 1780) there was found but one Indian village within the limits of Chautauqua County. This was on the Connewango, in the present town of Carroll. Eighteen years later (1799) the Quaker missionaries found the Indian village of Genesangohta on the Allegany, in the present town of South Valley, and also a new village then just established, at Cold Spring.

avenging columns of Gen. Sullivan swept through the valleys and over the rolling plateaus of the *Seneca* country like the angel of destruction, doing all that in them lay to cripple and distress the treacherous butchers of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. "The axe and the torch soon transformed the beautiful region from the character of a garden to a scene of sickening desolation. Forty Indian towns, the largest containing one hundred and twenty-eight houses, were destroyed; corn, gathered and ungathered, to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand bushels, shared the same fate. Mere fruit-trees were cut down, and the Indians were hunted like wild beasts, and neither house nor fruit-tree remained in the country."*

The *Senecas* fled before the invader in far greater terror than that which had been inspired by the irruption of Denonville nearly a century before. Their first place of refuge was the vicinity of the fort at Niagara, but the ultimate result of the destruction of their villages along the Genesee, and farther to the eastward, was a considerable migration to the valleys of the Allegany River and of Cattaraugus and Connewango Creeks; and from this time until that of the advent of white settlers was the period of the most numerous *Seneca* occupancy of the lands which now form the county of Cattaraugus. But even during this period the Indian population of these hills and vales and forests was sparse and scattered, and was never composed of what might be termed the chivalry† of the *Seneca* nation,—the warriors and chiefs and sagamores of that heroic age of the *Iroquois* when their power overshadowed the country from the Connecticut to the Kaskaskia, and their war-parties forayed from the Canadian lakes to the fording-place of the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals,—but of the scattered remnants of a cowed and ruined nation, seeking an asylum among the wilds to which they hoped the white man might never penetrate.

And here they made no history. On these hills, and along these valleys and streams, where perhaps their ancestors had closed in the death-struggle with the fierce *Eries*, these dispirited descendants hunted and fished and prosecuted their rude agriculture; but they projected no aggressive expeditions, held no memorable treaties, and displayed none of the qualities which in the ancient days made Indian nations or individuals famous.

The time had been when the numerous and warlike *Senecas*, posted on the western frontier of the confederacy, had proudly styled themselves the "Door-keepers of the Long House of the *Iroquois*;" but their numbers were now thinned, their martial spirit had decayed, the "Long House" had fallen down, and it was no longer red enemies from the West, but the pale-faced foe in the East, whose approach they dreaded. They recollected, with feelings of bitterness, the chastisement inflicted on their nation by the army of Sullivan, and many *Senecas*, burning for revenge, fought against General Anthony Wayne in his western campaign

of 1794; but after his decisive victory in that year all their hopes of revenge died out, and when the white pioneers came to this region they found the Indians mostly located in quiet upon the reservations assigned them, having laid aside the torch and the tomahawk forever.

CHAPTER IV.

LAND TITLES IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

The "Genesee Country"—Phelps and Gorham Tract—Morris' Reserve—The Holland Purchase.

In the year 1663, Charles I., King of England, granted to the Duke of York and Albany the province of New York, then including the present State of New Jersey; extending thence north to the French possessions in Canada, and westward indefinitely. The eastern boundary was not clearly described, but was claimed by New York to be at the Connecticut River.

As this grant covered a portion of the immense territory (extending from 42° 2' to 44° 15' of north latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean) which had many years before been granted by James I. of England to the Plymouth Company, under the general designation of New England, there very naturally followed disagreements and disputes between the two colonies, each of which laid claim to jurisdiction and the right of pre-emption over and in the same territory, embracing many millions of acres of the best portions of the present Empire State, though prior to the Revolution these disputes were confined to territory east of the Hudson River.

This conflict of jurisdiction remained unsettled for more than a century, and resulted in frequent acts of violence, armed collisions, and bloodshed, which occurred principally during the third quarter of the eighteenth century, and within the present counties of Columbia, in New York, and Berkshire, in Massachusetts, in the immediate vicinity of the present boundary line between the two States.

In the year 1781 the State of New York ceded to the United States all its jurisdictional and proprietary rights and claims to the territory lying west of a meridian line running due south from the western bend of Lake Ontario‡ to the north line of Pennsylvania, this being identical with the present western boundary of Chautauqua County. All similar claims and rights to the same territory were ceded by Massachusetts to the United States, in 1785.

By these acts the controversy was narrowed to the limits of the two States; and it was finally settled by a convention concluded at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1786, by ten commissioners, four of whom were appointed by Massachusetts and six by New York, namely: James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Haring, Melancthon Smith, and Egbert Benson on the part of New York, and John

* Stone's Life of Brant.

† It has been stated, however,—and with apparent correctness,—that the *Seneca* chief Cornplanter was born in the limits of this county, near the old mound at Olean, before mentioned. This statement was made by Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, to whom the information was imparted by the chief himself.

‡ This line was established by the United States Surveyor-General, Andrew Ellicott, in 1789. As the line agreed on was to start from the western end of the lake, there was at first some hesitation in determining whether it should commence at the western extremity of Burlington Bay (West Canada), or at the peninsula which separates the bay from the lake. The point of departure was finally fixed at the peninsula.

Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons, and Rufus King on the part of Massachusetts.

Agreeably to the decision of that convention, Massachusetts relinquished and confirmed to New York all political jurisdiction over the limits of the State, and in all territory lying to the westward of the boundary established between the States; and New York ceded to Massachusetts "the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other the estate, right, title, and property (the right and title of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction excepted) which the State of New York hath of and in or to the described lands;" the said lands consisting of two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres between Chenango River and Owego Creek, in the present counties of Broome and Tioga, and all that part of the State of New York lying west of a line beginning at a point eighty-two miles west of the Delaware River, at the north-eastern corner of Pennsylvania, and on the northern boundary line of that State, and running thence due north through a part of Seneca Lake (passing about one mile east of the site of the village of Geneva) to Lake Ontario, excepting and reserving to New York a strip of land one mile wide,* extending along the whole length of Niagara River upon and adjoining its eastern bank, and the islands in that stream.

The pre-emption right—that is to say, the fee and ownership (subject to the aboriginal title) to the entire tract west of the line running north from the eighty-second mile-stone, comprehending nearly seven millions of acres—was, in April, 1788, sold by Massachusetts to Oliver Phelps, of Granville, Hampshire Co., and Nathaniel Gorham, of Charlestown, Middlesex Co., in that State, for the sum of one million dollars, to be paid in three equal annual installments. By the terms of the contract, however, certain outstanding scrip of the State, known as "Massachusetts consolidated securities," was to be received at par in payment; and, as those securities were then selling in the market at eighty per cent. discount, it will be seen that the price thus contracted to be paid by Messrs. Phelps and Gorham was hardly equal to three cents, in cash, per acre, for all that fertile domain then known by the general appellation of THE GENESSEE COUNTRY, comprehending the present counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, and the greater part of Wayne, being largely made up of lands unexcelled in quality by any on the globe.

In the summer of 1788, Mr. Phelps, with the aid of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, State Commissioner and Indian missionary, collected together the principal representatives of the *Iroquois* at Buffalo Creek, with intent to purchase from them their title to all the lands embraced in the Massachusetts pre-emption claim. The Indians, however, were un-

willing to sell any part of their domain west of the Genesee River, for the reason, as they said, that the Great Spirit had fixed that stream as the boundary between the pale-face and the red man; and Mr. Phelps found them apparently determined to insist that it should remain as such. He, however, with great seeming fairness and friendship, represented to them that he was exceedingly desirous of erecting mills at the great falls (now Rochester), and that such mills would not only be of great utility and convenience to him and his partners† and to the settlers coming into the country, but also to the Indians themselves; but he explained to them that for this purpose it would be necessary for him to have a strip of land on the west side of the river as a *mill-seat*. The chiefs then inquired how much land would be necessary for such a purpose, and were informed by Mr. Phelps that, in his opinion, a strip twelve miles in width, running up from the mouth of the river, on its west side, to Canawagus village (which was about twenty-eight miles) would be sufficient. They said, in reply, that this seemed to be a very large amount of land to be required for a mill-seat, but that white men were better judges of such matters than Indians; and so they consented to the proposition, and concluded the treaty and sale July 8, in the year named.

The result of this convention of the Indians was a treaty by which they sold to Phelps and Gorham, for the consideration of £2100 (\$5250) and a promised annuity‡ of \$5000, a territory embracing the entire eastern portion of the Massachusetts tract, bounded on the east by the line before described as running from the eighty-second mile-stone in the Pennsylvania boundary due north to Lake Ontario, and thereafter known as "the pre-emption line;" south by the south line of the State; west by a line commencing on the north boundary of Pennsylvania, at a point $44\frac{7}{10}$ miles west of the eighty-second mile-stone, and running thence to an elm-tree standing on a point of land within the angle formed by the Genesee River and Canaseraga Creek at their confluence; thence by the left bank of the Genesee River to a point two miles north of the Canawagus village (near Avon bridge); thence due west twelve miles (about one and one half miles south of Le Roy village); thence parallel to the general course of the Genesee River—North 24° E.—to Lake Ontario, which lake formed the northern boundary of the conveyed territory. These limits comprehend about

† Phelps and Gorham had several associates in the great purchase, though they were themselves the only ones prominently known in it.

‡ The Indians afterwards complained bitterly of this treaty. An idea of the grounds for their dissatisfaction may be had from the following extract from a speech made by Red Jacket before Col. Timothy Pickering, Mr. Street, and others, at Tioga Point, Nov. 21, 1790. After having stated the preliminary negotiations of the treaty, he added, "And last summer a year ago we came to Canandaigua, expecting to receive ten thousand dollars, but found we had but five thousand to receive. When we discovered the fraud we had a mind to apply to Congress, to see if the matter could not be rectified; for, when we took the money and shared it, every one here knows that we had but about one dollar apiece for all that country. Mr. Street, you very well know that all our land came to was but the price of a few hogsheads of tobacco! Gentlemen who stand by (looking round and addressing the white people who were present), do not think hard of what has been said. At the time of the treaty twenty branches would not buy a loaf of bread, so that when we returned home there was not a bright spot of silver about us."—*Am. State Papers, Ind. Affairs*, i. 24.

* This strip was reserved for the location of a portage-road around the falls.

That part of it lying between Buffalo Creek and Stedman's Farm was ceded by the Indians by the treaty of Aug. 20, 1802, before John Tyler, U. S. Commissioner. For this they received two hundred dollars down, five thousand three hundred dollars payable at Albany, and five hundred dollars in chintz, calico, and other goods for women.

They retained the right of passing the ferry at Black Rock free of toll, and stipulated the gift of one mile square each to Horatio Jones and Jasper Parrish.

two million two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of land, which then became known as the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase,"—a name which was never applied to the remainder of the grant which they received from Massachusetts, for the reason that they soon after relinquished their claim to it without ever having extinguished the aboriginal title. The tract of twelve by twenty-eight miles in extent, on the west side of the Genesee, which Mr. Phelps persuaded the chiefs to sell him for a mill-yard, was known thereafter as "the Mill-Seat Tract," and included the site of the present city of Rochester.

When the treaty was concluded, the Indians told Mr. Phelps that it was customary among them to bestow on any person to whom they sold land an Indian name, by which he should ever after be known to them; and accordingly they christened him *Scaw-gun-se-ga*, which, by interpretation, signified "the great fall." They also reminded him that he was expected to "treat" them with rum, and to give them a *walking-staff* to help them on their way home, by which was meant a quantity of strong liquor to take with them on their return journey. These conditions being complied with, the conference was closed.

The tract to which the Indian claim had thus been extinguished by Phelps and Gorham was fully conveyed and forever quit-claimed to them by the State of Massachusetts, on the 21st of November, 1788, and their title to it thus made absolute and complete.

It has already been mentioned that, at the time when Phelps and Gorham's contract was made with the State of Massachusetts, the "consolidated securities," with which they expected to make their payments, were purchasable in the market at four shillings in the pound, or twenty per cent. of their face; this fact having a most important bearing upon their plans and calculations. But the adoption of the Federal Constitution, soon after, encouraged the anticipation that the indebtedness of the several States, growing out of the war of the Revolution, would be assumed by the general government; which belief caused a sudden and rapid appreciation of State securities, including the "consolidated" of Massachusetts, the payment of which was, in fact, assumed by Congress, causing their market value to rise from twenty per cent., as at the time of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, to par, and even to a considerable premium. The result of this was that the proprietors, who had previously made large sales based on this species of payment, found themselves unable to dispose of any considerable amount of their land after about the middle of the year 1789, or to collect the amounts falling due from settlers who had previously purchased from them.

In consequence of this state of affairs they failed to meet their payments to Massachusetts in 1789 and 1790, and thereupon that State commenced suit against them and their sureties upon the contract. Being thus driven to extremities, they negotiated with Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, and, on the 8th of November, 1790, conveyed to him, for the consideration of eightpence per acre, one million two hundred and four thousand acres,* being all the

unsold portion—except two townships, which they reserved—of the two million two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres which they had purchased from the *Iroquois*. They had already sold about fifty townships to settlers, and they hoped by the avails of these, and of the sale to Morris, to be able to make their immediate payments to Massachusetts, and so save the remaining portion of their original purchase.

In this, however, they were disappointed, and, being still unable to fulfill the terms of their contract with Massachusetts, they were finally compelled to accede to a compromise, which was concluded March 10, 1781, by the terms of which Massachusetts relinquished two-thirds of the original contract price, in consideration of the surrender, by Phelps and Gorham, of their claim to all lands in the State of New York to which the aboriginal title then remained unextinguished. Thus Massachusetts resumed all the right of pre-emption which she had formerly possessed within this State, west of the "Mill-Seat Tract," the Genesee River, and the meridian line drawn from the mouth of Canaseraga Creek due south to the boundary line of Pennsylvania.

MORRIS RESERVE.

Two months after the surrender of their contract by Phelps and Gorham, all the lands which they had relinquished to Massachusetts were sold by that State to Robert Morris, and were conveyed to him (May 11, 1791) by five different deeds, as follows: 1. Deed including all the land in New York lying west of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase and the Mill-Seat Tract, and east of a meridian line beginning at a point in the north line of Pennsylvania, twelve miles west of the southwest corner of the Phelps and Gorham Tract, and running thence due north to Lake Ontario; 2. Deed including a strip of land sixteen miles in width, lying west of and adjoining the last-named tract; and extending from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario; 3. Deed embracing a second strip of sixteen miles in width, adjoining the last-named tract on the west, and extending from the Pennsylvania line northward to Lake Ontario; 4. Deed embracing a third strip of sixteen miles in width, adjoining the last-named tract on the west, and extending from the Pennsylvania line across the State of New York to its northern boundary; and, 5. Deed including all the land owned by the State of Massachusetts within the State of New York, lying west of the tract last described. One undivided sixtieth part of all the land included in these five deeds was reserved by Massachusetts, to meet the possible claim of John Butler, who had contracted with Phelps and Gorham for the purchase of such an interest before the surrender of their interest. This claim of Butler, however, had already been purchased by Morris, who thus secured title to the whole.

The tract conveyed by the deed first mentioned, contained, by estimation, about five hundred thousand acres, and became known as "Morris' Reserve" from the fact that it was not included in his subsequent sale to the Holland proprietors, but was sold by him in a number of parcels or tracts, varying in size from forty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand acres. Among these sales were the following, viz.: to Le Roy, Bayard, and McEvers,

* Mr. Morris soon after sold these lands to Sir William Pultney, an Englishman, who disposed of them in large or small quantities to settlers, through his resident agent, Capt. Charles Williamson.

a triangular tract of about eighty-seven thousand acres, lying against the northwest line of the Mill-Seat Tract, and bounded north by Lake Ontario; to Watson, Cragie, and Greenleaf, a strip of six miles in width, adjoining the triangular tract on the west, and extending from Lake Ontario south a sufficient distance to include one hundred thousand acres. This was afterwards sold to the State of Connecticut and Sir William Pulteney in equal shares, and became known as the "Connecticut Tract." Adjoining this on the south was the "Cragie Tract" of fifty thousand acres, sold by Mr. Morris to Andrew Cragie. The "Ogden Tract," sold by Mr. Morris to Samuel Ogden, contained fifty thousand acres, and joined the Cragie Tract on the south. Another tract of fifty thousand acres was sold to Gerrit Cotringer, lying directly south of and adjoining the Ogden Tract, and being of the same length and width. A tract bounded east by the Genesee River, north by the Mill-Seat Tract (to which it was equal in width), and running south a sufficient distance to include forty thousand acres, was sold by Mr. Morris to Wilhem Willink and Jan Willink, and became known as the "Forty-Thousand-Acre Tract." "Church's Tract" consisted of one hundred thousand acres sold by Morris to John B. Church, it being a strip six miles in width from east to west, extending north from the Pennsylvania line nearly to the Cotringer Tract, and lying on the west line of Morris' Reserve. Adjoining the Church and Cotringer Tracts on the east was a tract six miles wide, containing one hundred and fifty thousand acres, purchased from Mr. Morris by Samuel Sterrett; and between the Sterrett Tract and the Forty-Thousand-Acre Tract came the Mount Morris Tract, part of the Gardeau Reservation, and the territory which was afterwards generally known as "Morris' Honorary Creditors' Tract."

When making the sales of the above-mentioned parcels of land, Mr. Morris in each case entered into an agreement to procure the extinguishment of the Indian title, as at that time the *Iroquois* still held their original claim to all territory lying west of the tracts which they had sold to Phelps and Gorham by the treaty of 1788.

THE HOLLAND PURCHASE.

The remainder of Morris' Purchase of May 11, 1791,—that is to say, the territory embraced in the deeds of that date, above mentioned, as numbers two to five inclusive,—was sold by Mr. Morris to the agents of certain Dutch capitalists, and was conveyed by him by four separate deeds, covering tracts which, for the sake of clearness and convenience, we will designate numerically as follows:

First tract, conveyed by deed dated December 24, 1792, to Herman Le Roy and John Linklaen, containing one million five hundred thousand acres adjoining the west boundaries of the State.

Second tract, conveyed by deed dated Feb. 27, 1793, to Herman Le Roy, John Linklaen, and Gerrit Boon, containing about one million acres, adjoining the west boundary of Morris' Reserve.

Third tract, conveyed by deed dated July 20, 1793, to Herman Le Roy, John Linklaen, and Gerrit Boon, containing about eight hundred thousand acres, adjoining the tract last named, on the west.

Fourth tract, conveyed by deed dated July 20, 1793, to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, and Matthew Clarkson, containing by estimation three hundred thousand acres, supposed to be embraced in the territory between the first and third tracts.

These four tracts (of which the portions falling within the limits of Cattaraugus County will be separately and more fully described hereafter) were from that time known collectively as **THE HOLLAND PURCHASE**; covering all the lands within the State of New York west of Morris' Reserve, excepting the "one-mile strip" on the bank of Niagara River, which had been reserved to this State in the Commissioners' settlement of 1786, and also excepting the islands in the same river.

These lands, which had been purchased with funds furnished by the Holland capitalists before mentioned, were conveyed as recited above to their agents, the several grantees, for the reason that the principals, being aliens, were unable to hold real property in the State of New York under its then existing laws. It was therefore at first proposed and intended that the lands embraced in the entire purchase should be held by Le Roy, Linklaen, Boon, and Clarkson as trustees, for the benefit of the alien proprietors. But as, upon more mature consideration, it seemed not improbable that under the common law of Great Britain (which decided such cases in the absence of statutory provisions) some flaw might be found in a title so held, the Legislature was asked to pass a law enabling it to be vested in the principals. The prayer of the petition was granted by the passage of the following acts, viz.:

"An act for the relief of Wilhem Willink, Nicholaas Van Staphorst, Christiaan Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, and Pieter Stadnitski, being aliens," passed April 11, 1796.

An act supplementary to the above, passed Feb. 24, 1797, and "an act to enable aliens to purchase and hold real estate within this State, under certain restrictions therein mentioned," passed April 2, 1798.* These acts removed the disability referred to, and legalized the holding of the titles by the alien owners.

At the time of the passage of these acts, the title to the first, second, and third tracts above named was vested in Herman Le Roy, John Linklaen, and Gerrit Boon (a transfer of the first tract to these three having been made June 1, 1795), and that of the fourth tract in Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, and Matthew Clarkson. On the 9th of July, 1798, these persons conveyed the four tracts comprising the entire Holland Purchase to the proprietors' attorney, Paul Busti, who, on the following day, conveyed the several tracts as follows, viz.: the first, second, and third tracts to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Linklaen, and Gerrit Boon, "in trust, for the benefit of Wilhem Willink and others, citizens of the United Netherlands," and with covenant to convey the same according to their directions and appointments; and the fourth tract to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, and

* "An act declaratory of the construction and intent of the act entitled 'an act to enable aliens to purchase and hold real estate within this State, under certain restrictions therein mentioned,' and to amend the same," was passed March 5, 1819.

Matthew Clarkson, in trust, for Wilhem Willink and Jan Willink, with covenant to convey according to their direction and appointment. On the 31st of December, 1798, the first, second, and third tracts were conveyed by the above-named trustees to Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, as joint tenants; and one month later (Jan. 31, 1799) the fourth tract was similarly conveyed to Wilhem Willink, Jan Willink, Wilhem Willink, Jr., and Jan Willink, Jr., as joint tenants; these several grantees representing the "Holland Land Company."* Their title was confirmed to them by deeds from Thomas L. Ogden, executed in February, 1801, and covering the four tracts of the purchase; these several releases from Ogden being for the purpose of reinstating the title from the effects of sheriffs' sales, made by virtue of judgments against Robert Morris.†

At the time when his interest in these tracts was sold by Mr. Morris to the agents of the Holland Company, the aboriginal title to all of them was still existing and undisturbed; but the sale of each tract was accompanied by an agreement on the part of Mr. Morris (as in the cases of his sales of the several tracts in the Reserve) to procure the extinguishment of that title (with the assistance of the company) as soon as it should become practicable to do so. In pursuance of this agreement he obtained a convention of the *Seneca* chiefs, held in the year 1797, at Big Tree,‡ now the site of the village of Genesee. This council, at which were present Jeremiah Wadsworth, United States Commissioner, William Shepard, Commissioner on the part of the State of Massachusetts, Thomas Morris and Charles Williamson, agents of Robert Morris, and Joseph Ellicott, John Linklaen, and William Bayard for the Holland Com-

* There were six original members of the Holland Company additional to those mentioned above, viz.: Jacob Van Staphorst, Nicholas Hubbard, Christiaan Van Eeghen, Isaac Ten Cate, Christina Coster (widow), and Jan Stadnitski.

† It is saddening to know that penury and actual want ever came to ROBERT MORRIS, a man to whom the Government of the United States owed its existence.

‡ At a time when all was disaster in the affairs of the young nation, when the men of the patriot army were unclothed, starving, and mutinous (as well they might be), the resources of his princely estate and of his almost boundless credit (both in this country and on the Continent of Europe) were placed at the disposal of Congress, with scarcely a probability of repayment, and thus the dispersion of the army was prevented.

When the great commander-in-chief projected the movement of his forces to Yorktown, but was prevented by lack of means, Robert Morris said, "Put your army in motion and depend on me!" And the surrender of Cornwallis was the result.

The armament and supplies of the ship that sunk under John Paul Jones, when he stepped a victor on board the vanquished "Serapis," were paid for from the purse of Robert Morris. Yet he lived to taste the bitterness of extreme poverty, and in a letter written to a business acquaintance, Dec. 11, 1800, he was compelled to admit, "I have not a cent to spare from the means of subsistence." It cannot be denied that in his case, at least, the Republic was ungrateful. He died at Morrisania, Nov. 8, 1806.

Mrs. Morris was the recipient from the Holland Company of an annuity of \$1500, paid as an equivalent for her release of dower in the lands purchased by the company from her husband.

‡ The place was so named from an immense elm-tree standing on the river-bank near the village, and well known by the Indians throughout all the *Iroquois* confederacy.

pany, with the chief Cornplanter and Henry Aaron Hills as interpreters, resulted in a treaty, concluded Sept. 15, 1797, by which the Indians sold their title to the entire Holland Purchase, as well as to the lands included in the Morris Reserve (except certain comparatively small reservations which are elsewhere mentioned), for the sum of \$100,000, which was to be invested in stock of the Bank of the United States, and held in the name of the President of the United States, for the use and benefit of their nation. This release by the Indians perfected the company's title, and removed the last obstacle to the occupation and settlement of their lands.

The Holland proprietors, besides their purchase in Western New York, owned large tracts in the State of Pennsylvania, and the superintendence of all these interests was placed in the hands of Theophilus Cazenove as their Agent General; his residence and the headquarters of the company being located in the city of Philadelphia. In anticipation of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands included in the great purchase, Mr. Cazenove had in July, 1797, employed Joseph Ellicott, as the company's chief surveyor,§ to commence laying out the tract, so soon as the title should be made perfect and possession obtained; and meanwhile to attend the treaty then in prospect, with Messrs. Bayard and Linklaen, in the interest of the company. His attendance at that treaty, which we have before mentioned, was the commencement of his long period of service (nearly a quarter of a century) upon the Holland Company's domain in Western New York.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty with the *Senecas*, the chief surveyor lost no time in beginning the traverse of the north and northwest boundaries of the purchase, to enable

§ The reputation of Joseph Ellicott as a surveyor and civil engineer stood very high even at that early time. He was the brother of Andrew Ellicott, United States Surveyor-General, and had been employed with him, both in running the corrected pre-emption line in 1788, and in establishing the west boundary of the State of New York, in 1789. He also assisted the surveyor-general in laying out the city of Washington, and in 1791 was appointed by Timothy Pickering, then Secretary of War, to run the boundary line between the State of Georgia and the *Creek* Indians. He had just completed this last-named work, when he was employed by Mr. Cazenove to survey the Holland Company's extensive tracts in Pennsylvania; after which he was engaged for a short time in Maryland, from whence he came to the service of the company upon their New York purchase. For about ten years, or until the surveys upon the purchase were nearly completed, he remained on active duty in the field. He then left the woods and settled down in the discharge of the duties of local agent. "He was a man of great industry, careful and systematic in all his business, and required of all under his control a prompt and faithful discharge of their various duties. His education was strictly a practical one. He was a good mathematician, a scientific surveyor, a careful and able financier. The voluminous correspondence he left behind him with the general agency at Philadelphia, with the prominent men of this State of his period, in reference to the business of the company, political measures, works of internal improvement, and public policy generally, indicate a good degree of talents as a writer and enlarged and statesmanlike views. His memory is not only identified with the surveys and settlement of this region, but with the crowning achievement, which consummated local prosperity, the origin and prosecution of the Erie Canal."

Mr. Ellicott retired from the agency of the company in October, 1821, on account of general ill health and a predisposition to insanity, which dread malady occasioned his death (by suicide), in the summer of 1826, at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

him to make an approximately correct estimate of the quantity of land which it embraced. In this service he was accompanied by Augustus Porter (afterwards Judge Porter, of Niagara), as surveyor in the interest of Mr. Morris, and as soon as the necessary preparations could be made they commenced operations in the northeast corner of the tract, upon Lake Ontario; thence traversing the south shore of the lake westward to the mouth of Niagara River; thence up the right bank of the river and along the eastern and southeastern shore of Lake Erie to the meridian forming the western boundary of the State, which Mr. Ellicott had assisted his brother, the surveyor-general, to run in 1789. All this work was completed by the party under Messrs. Ellicott and Porter, within two months from the conclusion of the treaty at Big Tree.

Before leaving Western New York Mr. Ellicott contracted with Thomas Morris for two hundred and seventy barrels of flour, one hundred barrels of pork, and fifteen barrels of beef, to be delivered at or near the mouth of Genesee River, early in the spring of 1798, as a supply for the strong force of surveyors and assistants which was to be placed and kept upon the survey during the ensuing summer. So practical were the workings of his mind that his list of requirements for the season's work embraced the smallest articles necessary, and nothing, however insignificant, was overlooked. The estimated cost of the outfit was \$7213.67, exclusive of "wine, spirits, loaf sugar, etc., for headquarters." Having made these arrangements, and engaged Mr. Porter to procure horses and men and to see to the transportation of the stores from the place of delivery to the points where they would be required for the use of the surveying-parties, Mr. Ellicott returned to Philadelphia for the winter.

Early in the following spring, Adam Hoops, Jr. (nephew of Major Hoops, the founder of Olean), was dispatched to the purchase as an advance agent, to perfect the preparations for opening the surveying campaign, and soon after Mr. Ellicott was himself upon the ground. The principal surveyors under him were Augustus Porter, Benjamin Ellicott, George Burgess, Richard M. Stoddard, John Thompson, David Ellicott, James Dewey, Aaron Oakford, Jr., Seth Pease, James Smedley, George Eggleston, and William Shepard. Alexander Autrechy and — Haudecaur, two Frenchmen, claiming to be scientific engineers, were also employed for a short time in taking levels and other similar work in the vicinity of Niagara Falls.

The first work to be done in the survey was, of course, the correct establishment of the eastern boundary of the purchase; and this the chief surveyor,* assisted by Benjamin Ellicott and one other surveyor, with the necessary choppers and chain-men, performed in a manner worthy his high professional reputation. The commencement was made at the southwest corner of the Phelps and Gorham tract, from which point an accurate measurement was made due west upon the Pennsylvania line, for the distance of twelve miles, at the end of which Mr. Ellicott caused to

be erected a substantial stone monument, to mark the southwest corner of Morris' Reserve, and the southeast corner of the Holland Purchase. From this monument it was necessary to run a line due north to Lake Ontario, in accordance with the description of boundary contained in the deed of the one-million-acre tract conveyed by Mr. Morris to Le Roy, Linklaen, and Boon.

To run such a meridian with accuracy, by the use of the ordinary surveyor's compass, was, as Mr. Ellicott knew, wholly impracticable; but he had foreseen this difficulty, and to obviate it he had provided himself with a "transit" instrument, such as is now commonly employed for similar work; but as they were then almost unknown, and certainly never used in America, this particular instrument had been manufactured especially for this service, under the direction of Mr. Ellicott, by his brother Benjamin, in Philadelphia.

The ordinary compass was required to precede the transit for the purpose of directing the axe-men in clearing an unobstructed vista for the last-named instrument; and an astronomical observation was taken to establish the true meridian, north from the corner monument, to be pursued and extended by the use of the transit, and verified from time to time by new observations.

As the party proceeded northward, they soon found that the line they were running conflicted seriously with those previously run by Mr. Morris' surveyors in laying off the tracts which he had sold from his reserve, running considerably to the eastward of their western boundaries, although theoretically those boundaries should be identical with Ellicott's meridian. The explanation of this discrepancy lay in the fact that the several tracts of the reserve had been located from a base on Lake Ontario, while the Holland Company's meridian was run from the south; and besides this, the first-mentioned surveys had been made with the ordinary compass, and without due regard to accuracy. Thus it came that the transit meridian, although agreeing very nearly with the previously-surveyed west line of the Church Tract, was found to cut a strip of about two miles in breadth from the west side of the Ogden, the Cragie, and the Cotringer Tracts; but as the conveyances of these from Mr. Morris to the several grantees were all of later date than that of the Holland purchase, Mr. Ellicott disregarded the clashing of boundaries, and proceeded, without deviation, to establish his meridian.

This difficulty, in the cases of the Cotringer and Ogden Tracts, was afterwards surmounted by moving those tracts so far east as to make the meridian form their western line, which could be done without detriment, because the lands east of them, and within the reserve, had not been otherwise disposed of by Mr. Morris; but the location of the Cragie Tract could not be similarly accommodated, as the land joining it upon the east had already been sold and occupied; therefore the portion of this tract (about two miles in width upon its western side) which was cut off by the meridian, and thrown into the Holland Purchase, became lost to its supposed proprietors, who, unwilling to submit to what they professed to believe an invasion and disregard of their rights, afterwards instituted suits in ejectment against occupants of the lands thus appropriated by the Holland Company, and also against those occupying

* By his subordinates, and by others with whom he came in contact in the business of the company, Mr. Ellicott was generally known as "the Surveyor-General."

upon the Ogden Tract to the south, but failed to establish their claims in either direction.

Proceeding northward, and arriving at the Connecticut Tract, Mr. Ellicott encountered the same difficulty as before. His meridian was found to intersect the south line of this tract at about the same distance east of its southwestern corner as in the cases of the Ogden, the Cotringer, and the Cragie tracts. Here he could not disregard the obstacle and continue his line without deviation, as he had done through the other tracts, for the reason that the conveyance of this tract by Mr. Morris to Messrs. Watson, Cragie, and Greenleaf antedated that of the Holland Purchase; and therefore the boundaries of the former, as described in the deed, located by the surveyors, and occupied by the grantees and their representatives, must stand undisturbed.

As the only practicable method to be adopted under these circumstances, the line was offset two miles four hundred and sixteen feet five inches west, to the southwest corner of the Connecticut Tract, and from that point was run due north to Lake Ontario, which was reached and the line completed in December, 1788, the entire season having been consumed in the work. The meridian thus established was the eastern boundary of the Holland Purchase, and, receiving the name of the instrument used in running it, has been generally known as the Transit Line, or sometimes as the East Transit Line, to distinguish it from the West Transit Line, which was parallel to, and thirty-two miles west of, the east line, and was run the following year by the same method with the same instrument.

While the chief surveyor and his party had been engaged upon the transit line, the remainder of the force had been vigorously at work, principally in running division lines of ranges. During the preceding winter, though located in the comfortable city of Philadelphia, Mr. Ellicott had spent no idle hours, but had constantly been engaged upon his plans for the prosecution of the work, and these he had perfected even to the smallest details before setting out for the field of operations. Each principal surveyor was furnished with written instructions, naming and describing the point where his labors were to commence, the route by which to reach it, the first and subsequent places of rendezvous, the names of the party to be under his charge, and the methods to be pursued in performing the work, embracing the minutest particulars, and covering nearly every possible contingency. And the results clearly proved the sagacity and comprehensiveness of the mind which had planned and directed the work.

The surveys of ranges and townships were planned to commence simultaneously upon the eastern and western borders of the purchase, and to progress from each side towards the centre. The surveyor in charge of the westernmost party was Richard M. Stoddard (also charged with the laying out of the Indian reservation), whose first camp was pitched at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek. The first to arrive at this place was Adam Hoops, Jr. (who, it will be recollected, had been sent in advance to superintend the delivery of supplies and implements at designated points*),

* The general base of supply for the parties working on the west side of the tract was at Buffalo Creek, while the eastern (and really

and the party was assembled here ready for active operations before the 20th of June.

As their work progressed eastward their stores and material were taken over the portage from the creek to the site of Mayville, and were then transported on Chautauqua Lake to the most convenient points; and so also when they had advanced as far as the region of the Allegany River they were supplied over a route of transportation passing up Cattaraugus Creek, across a short portage, and thence down the Connewango. At the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek the surveyors lodged for a time at the house of Amos Sottle, the pioneer settler of that locality, who had built his cabin there during the previous year. How much of the survey was completed during the season of 1798 by this party or by the others, excepting that which was employed on the transit line, is not definitely known.

Although the first three tracts sold by Mr. Morris to the Holland agents were all finally conveyed (by the deeds of Dec. 31, 1798) to the same grantees, namely, Willink, Van Staphorst, Van Eeghen, Vollenhoven, and Schimmelpenninck, and although these tracts, together with that which was conveyed (Jan. 31, 1799) to the four Willinks, have always been mentioned as one, under the name of the Holland Purchase,† and their several proprietors were known collectively as the Holland Company, conducting their land business upon one common plan, through one and the same general agent, yet there was a diversity of interest among them, and each tract was separately and distinctly defined in the survey, as will hereafter appear.

The area called for in the conveyances of the second, third, and fourth tracts, aggregating two million one hundred thousand acres, were but random estimates, based on no sufficient data; but the deed of the first tract conveyed a definite area of one million five hundred thousand acres, which quantity was to be laid off in a body, commencing at the west boundary of the State and extending thence east a sufficient distance to include the requisite number of acres, without regard to the amount of land which would remain to satisfy the other three calls. It was upon the southwestern corner of this tract that Mr. Stoddard and his party had commenced work in June, 1798.

Early in the following spring the surveying operations were resumed and pressed with vigor, though the weather continued wet and unfavorable until nearly the middle of summer.

The west transit line, before alluded to, was commenced with the first work of the season by a party under charge of Benjamin Ellicott. This was the central meridian of the purchase, being established west from the east transit line a distance of thirty-two miles, which was by estimation the correct width to embrace (exclusive of the Indian reservations to be laid off within its limits) the one million eight hundred thousand acres necessary for the location of the second and third tracts. And it was supposed that the fourth, or Willink tract, could be located on the territory which would remain unappropriated between the west

the principal) base was established in June, at Williamsburg, on the Genesee River, about three miles south of Genesee.

† By the proprietors themselves and their agents it was called "The Genesee Purchase."

transit line and the eastern boundary of the one million five hundred thousand acre tract.

The work of running this central meridian seems to have been as slow and laborious as that of establishing the east line in the preceding year, although no obstacles in the form of previously-surveyed tracts were encountered. Less than one-fourth part of the distance to Lake Ontario had been accomplished by the end of July, as is shown by a letter written by the surveyor in charge, Mr. Benjamin Ellicott, to his brother Joseph, from which we here give a short extract, dated "Camp twenty-one and a half miles north of Pennsylvania line, July 29, 1799.

"While on the south side of the Allegany we had small showers almost every day, but after crossing the river no rain fell until the twenty-fifth. I was at the vista, in order to see if Mr. Cary was cutting in a right direction at twenty-one and a half miles (the place that my camp is at present), when the thunder sounded from a distance, the clouds ascended, and I saw through the instrument the trees bend on the mountains to the north (distance four miles), but soon became obscured. I now prepared to receive it. Stripping from the hemlock the bark that had inclosed it for ages, which I placed against an old log, I crept under, when the rain came in torrents, the lightning flashed, thunder roared incessant, wind tearing from the sturdy trees their boughs, and dislocating others that had stood for many years apart, as if war had been declared against the forest; but at last the lightning ceased to glare and the thunder to sound terrific and rain to fall in such abundance. I now crept out of my obscure but serviceable tenement, and cast my eyes along the avenue to the north, saw the mountain smoke with the late deluge (the avenue on the south side of the Allegany still invisible). I returned to camp (distance one mile), the surface of the mountain covered with water foaming down every crevice, in cascades, till it found rest in the valleys below.

"No part of the world can boast of a purer air than this place, and there are but few biting insects. The camp is at present on the top of a high hill or mountain, near a good spring."

It is shown by this that the transit party were then encamped at a point on the division line between the present towns of Ellicottville and Mansfield, and about three and one-half miles north of their southern boundary. Doubtless those acquainted with the vicinity may recognize the spot from the mention of the hill and spring.

The original plan of survey contemplated the division of the purchase into ranges, extending across its entire breadth from south to north, and to be, as nearly as practicable, of a uniform width of six miles; these ranges to be crossed at right angles by parallels at the same distance apart, thus subdividing them into square townships, measuring six miles on each side, except in cases of townships adjoining the lakes, the Niagara River, and the reservations, where, of course, such uniformity was impossible.

This plan was generally adhered to, and the ranges laid off with the required width, except in the cases of ranges seven, three, and four; these last two lying between the east and west transit lines. As the distance between these lines was thirty-two miles, the method of division which was

most convenient, as well as most nearly in accordance with the original plan, was to lay out four ranges of the regulation width, and two more of four miles each. The latter width was given to numbers three and four; they being central ranges, equidistant from the east and west transit meridians, and now the two most eastern ranges of Cattaraugus County.

The other range which differed from the usual width (No. 7) was laid out in that manner, so as to include all the strip of territory intervening between the eastern and western surveys as they approached each other; which may perhaps be better explained as follows: The parties which surveyed from the east boundary of the purchase had carried their work westward as far as the meridian run by Benjamin Ellicott. The parties which worked from the west boundary eastward, having laid off eight ranges of the usual width, found themselves in the vicinity of the west transit line. The width remaining was ascertained by measurement to be five hundred and thirty-six chains and twenty-four links, or nearly six and three-quarters miles. This was laid off as a range and numbered seven, being the third range in Cattaraugus County east of its western boundary line. The ranges were numbered, commencing at one on the eastern border of the purchase, and proceeding thence west, regularly to fifteen. The townships were numbered, commencing at one in every range, on the Pennsylvania line, and rising regularly in number northward, to sixteen at Lake Ontario.

Notwithstanding that the surveys of townships were made with great care, yet (even in the ranges which were supposed to be of the regular width) they were often found to vary materially from the size and shape intended. Much of this was due to sinuosities in the boundaries, and offsets compelled by the laying out of the several Indian reservations, but more to that variation, or rather unreliability, of the common surveyor's compass, a knowledge of which had induced the chief surveyor to adopt the transit as the only instrument to be safely depended on in establishing the meridians. Without the assistance of the transit in running those true meridians, the survey of the tract must have been far more imperfect and irregular than it was.

In noticing the fact of this frequent irregularity in size of the subdivisions, Mr. Ellicott, the chief surveyor, added to his report to the agent-general an explanatory statement, from which we extract as follows: "The difference that is discernible in the size of the several townships is occasioned by the variations of the needle, which, from certain *occult causes*, is found to differ essentially *between any two stations that may be fixed on*, and much more between some stations than others. Hence in taking the magnetic courses of any two townships it will follow that a disproportion in size of the several townships will necessarily arise, as the needle is seldom known to preserve a uniform position *between places but a few hundred yards from each other*, so that inaccuracies will arise though the greatest circumspection should be observed in correcting courses."

How very little reliance could be safely placed on the workings of the magnetic needle was clearly shown in the running of the transit lines. In that work it was necessary that an avenue or vista should be cut through the woods in

advance of the transit instrument. This avenue was usually made from three to four rods in width, and in opening it the surveyor's compass was constantly employed to direct the axe-men and keep them upon the proper course; but although they were so directed by the (theoretically) unerring needle, yet when the transit came to be applied the vista was frequently found varying more than its whole breadth from the line of the true meridian. So eminent a surveyor and mathematician as Ebenezer Mix, of Batavia, said upon this subject that "if a surveyor, being guided by the magnetic needle only, strikes or very nearly strikes his intended point, he has more reason to give credit to *good luck* than to any scientific acquirements or practical knowledge."

The work of surveying and subdividing the tracts into ranges and townships was completed in 1799,* and its results showed the area of the Holland Purchase to be less by more than two hundred thousand acres than the amount called for by the several deeds from Robert Morris. The one million five hundred thousand acre tract had been laid off in full quantity, commencing at the west bounds of the State, and extending thence, covering every township in all the ranges as far east as, and including, the eighth range, and also four hundred and twenty-two chains and fifty-six links of the western parts of all the townships in the seventh range; thus comprehending (exclusive of Indian reservations) all the present county of Chautauqua, the western parts of the counties of Niagara and Erie, and the towns of Perrysburg, Dayton, Leon, Connewango, Randolph, South Valley, Cold Spring, Napoli, New Albion, Persia, Otto, and the western parts of East Otto, Mansfield, Little Valley, Salamanca, and Red House, in the county of Cattaraugus.

This survey probably extended considerably farther east than had been anticipated, and it certainly left a strip of very undesirable shape lying between its eastern boundary and the west transit line, the strip being but one hundred and thirteen chains and sixty-eight links (a little more than one mile and three-eighths) in width, and about ninety miles in length, extending from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario.

It was agreed among the proprietors, that if the four Willinks would consent to accept this narrow strip as a part of the estimated three hundred thousand acres called for by their deed, they should, in consideration thereof, be entitled to select the remainder of their quota from any portion of the unappropriated lands which best pleased them. This was agreed to by the Willinks, and the narrow tract which they received became known as "the Willink Strip," covering, within this county, about one-fourth the width—on the eastern side—of the towns of Red House, Salamanca, Little Valley, Mansfield, and East Otto, and the northwestern corner of Ashford. For the remainder of their tract they selected townships numbers one, two, three, and four in the first range, and numbers one, two, and three in the second and third ranges, embracing the town of Portville, and the east half of Hinsdale and Ischua, in Cattaraugus, and Cuba, Clarksville, Genesee, Bolivar, Wirt, Friendship,

and Belfast, in Allegany County; these ten townships lying together, in a block, in the extreme southeastern corner of the purchase, which peculiarity of location was the cause of their selection by the far-sighted Dutchmen, as, *being nearer than any other portion of the tract to the city of Philadelphia*, they were therefore judged to be the most valuable.

To the one-million-acre tract were allotted all the townships in the first, second, and third ranges, excepting the ten which had been selected by the Willinks; also the first, second, third, and fourth townships in the fourth, fifth, and sixth ranges, including, in Cattaraugus County, all of the present towns of Olean, Allegany, Carrolton, Great Valley, Humphrey, Franklinville, and Lyndon; the west half of Hinsdale and Ischua, the east half of Farmersville and Freedom, and all of Ellicottville, except that part which is bounded west by East Otto.

The eight-hundred-thousand-acre tract received all the townships north of numbers four in the fourth, fifth, and sixth ranges; the territory within Cattaraugus County covered by this allotment being the western part of Farmersville and Freedom, all of Machias and Yorkshire, small parts of Ellicottville and East Otto, and all, except its northwestern corner, of the town of Ashford.

Notwithstanding that these tracts were separately allotted to the several companies or sets of proprietors, yet their interests were so closely blended (several of them being largely interested in all the lands) that the concerns of all were managed as though all the tracts were one,—that of the "Holland Land Company,"—a designation not only universally applied by the community, but accepted by themselves.

The first general agent of the company was Theophilus Cazenove, as we have seen. He was succeeded in the office in 1799, by Paul Busti, who continued the general office of the company at Philadelphia, and in the following year (Oct. 1, 1800) appointed Joseph Ellicott to be the local agent resident upon the tract. The office of the company (or "general land-office" as it was termed in this section) was first established by him at the house of Asa Ransom, at Pine Grove, but two years later (1802) was removed to Batavia.

Mr. Ellicott, as chief surveyor, had completed the survey of the purchase into townships during the years 1798 and 1799, and had made some progress in their subdivision into lots (though his work of subdivision was not completed until several years later); and as a portion of the lands had thus been ready for sale, one of his first acts after assuming the office of resident agent was to attract the notice of intending settlers to the advantages offered by the company to such as desired to find new homes in the fertile region of the "Genesee Country." The most effective method for accomplishing this was, of course, by advertising, and of this means he availed himself. The newspapers were used by him quite extensively (for that early day), and, in addition to this, handbills, setting forth the great advantages of settlements upon these lands, were posted at innumerable points along the routes of travel through the entire extent of this State, from Canandaigua to the Hudson River, and thence as far east as Springfield, Mass., and Hartford,

* The subdivisions into lots were not all completed until about 1808.

Conn., as it was considered particularly desirable to secure as large a portion as possible of the numerous emigration which was then moving westward from the New England States. One of these advertising handbills (believed to be the first issue) was printed at Albany in the fall of the year 1800, and ran as follows:

"HOLLAND LAND COMPANY WEST GENESEE LANDS—INFORMATION.

"The Holland Land Company will open a Land Office in the ensuing month of September, for the sale of a portion of their valuable lands in the Genesee country, State of New York, situate in the last purchase made of the Seneca Nation of Indians, on the western side of Genesee river. For the convenience of applicants, the Land Office will be established near the centre of the lands intended for sale, and on the main road, leading from the Eastern and Middle States, to Upper Canada, Presque Isle [Erie], in Pennsylvania, and the Connecticut Reserve. These lands are situate, adjoining and contiguous to the lakes Erie, Ontario, and the streights of Niagara, possessing the advantage of the navigation and trade of all the Upper lakes as well as the river Saint Lawrence (from which the British settlements derive great advantage) also intersected by the Allegany river, navigable for boats of thirty or forty tons burthen to Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and contiguous to the navigable waters of the west branch of the Susquehannah river, and almost surrounded by settlements, where provision of every kind is to be had in great abundance and on reasonable terms, renders the situation of the Holland Land Company Genesee lands more eligible, desirous, and advantageous for settlers than any other unsettled tract of inland country of equal magnitude in the United States. The greater part of this tract is finely watered (few exceptions) with never-failing springs and streams, affording sufficiency of water for grist-mills and other water-works. The subscriber during the years 1798 and 1799 surveyed and laid off the whole of these lands into townships; a portion of which, to accommodate purchasers and settlers is now laying off into lots and tracts, from 120 acres upwards, to the quantity contained in a township.

The lands are calculated to suit every description of purchasers and settlers. Those who prefer land timbered with black and white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut, wild cherry, butternut, and dogwood, or the more luxuriant timbered with basswood or lynn butternut, sugar tree, white ash, wild cherry, or cucumber tree (a species of the magnolia), and black walnut, may be suited. Those who prefer level land, or gradually ascending, affording extensive plains and valleys, will find the country adapted to their choice. In short such are the varieties of situations in this part of the Genesee country, everywhere almost covered with a rich soil that it is presumed that all purchasers who may be inclined to participate in the advantages of those lands, may select lots from 120 acres to tracts containing 100,000 acres, that would fully please and satisfy their choice.

"The Holland Land Company, whose liberality is so well known in this country, now offer to all those who may wish to become partakers of the growing value of those lands, such portions and such parts as they may think proper to purchase. Those who may choose to pay cash will find a liberal discount from the credit price."

The issuance of these advertisements was a judicious step on the part of Mr. Ellicott, and one of the most important measures adopted in the commencement of settlements upon the purchase.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND HIGHWAYS.

THE Holland Company had placed their lands upon the market at a time which proved exceedingly favorable to the rapid promotion of settlements. Fourteen years before, public attention had been first called to the great agricul-

tural advantages of Western New York by the cession of all this fertile region to the State of Massachusetts. The interest then engendered had been increased from year to year by the favorable accounts sent back by purchasers in the Phelps and Gorham, the Cragie and Greenleaf, the Connecticut, and other tracts which had been placed in the market, and, in addition to this, several very enthusiastic writers had invoked the aid of the press to praise the new country in the most glowing terms. A very favorable mention of this kind is found in "an account* of the Soil, Growing Timber, and other productions of the lands in the countries situated in the back parts of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, in North America, and particularly the lands in the county of Ontario† known by the name of the Genesee Tract, lately located and now in the progress of being settled.

"The actual distance of the eastern boundary [of the tract of the Holland Company] from the Hudson's River or Albany is about one hundred and forty miles. From Philadelphia, by the nearest road, the distance may be about one hundred and eighty miles, and not more than two hundred miles north of the proposed new city of Columbia [Washington], the intended seat of government of the United States.

"But the peculiar advantages which distinguish these lands over most of the new settled countries of America are the following: 1. The uncommon excellence and fertility of the soil. 2. The superior quality of the timber, and the advantages of easy cultivation in consequence of being generally free from underwood. 3. The abundance of grass for cattle in the woods and on the extensive meadow-lands upon the lakes and rivers. 4. The vast quantities of the sugar-maple-tree in every part of the tract. 5. The great variety of other fine timber, such as oak, hickory, black walnut, chestnut, ash of different kinds, elm, butternut, basswood, poplar, pine, and also thorn-trees of prodigious size. 6. The variety of fruit-trees, and also smaller fruits, such as apple- and peach-orchards in different places, which were planted by the Indians, plum- and cherry-trees, mulberries, grapes of different kinds, raspberries, huckleberries, blackberries, wild gooseberries, and strawberries in vast quantities, also cranberries and black haws, etc. 7. The vast variety of wild animals and game which is to be found in this country, such as deer, moose-deer, and elk of very large size, beavers, otters, martins, minks, rabbits, squirrels, raccoons, bears, wild-cats, etc., many of which furnish excellent furs and peltry. 8. The great variety of birds for game, such as wild-turkeys, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, plovers, heath-fowl, and Indian hen, together with a vast variety of water-fowl on the rivers and lakes, such as wild-geese and ducks of many different kinds not known in Europe. 9. The uncommon abundance of very fine fish, with which the lakes and rivers abound, among which are to be found excellent salmon of two different kinds, salmon-trout of very large size, white and yellow perch, sheep-head, pikes, suckers, and eels of a very large size, with a variety of other fish in

* Inlay's Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America, 1792.

† Ontario County then extended to the west bounds of the State.

their different seasons. 10. The excellence of the climate in that region where these lands are situated, which is less severe in winter and not so warm in summer as the same latitudes nearer the sea. The total exemption from all periodical disorders, particularly the fever and ague, which does not prevail in the Genesee country on account of the rising grounds and fine situations. 11. The vast advantages derived from the navigable lakes, rivers, and creeks, which intersect and run through every part of this tract of country, affording a water-communication from the northern parts of the grant by the Genesee River one way, or by the Seneca River another way, into the great Lake Ontario, and from thence by Cataraqui to Quebec, or by the Seneca River, the Oneida Lake, and Wood Creek to Schenectady on the Mohawk River, and by the Allegany River towards the southwest to the Ohio; . . . and when the improvements are made in the Susquehanna, and the projected canal cut between the Schuylkill and that river, there will be an uninterrupted good water-communication for boats of ten or fifteen tons from the interior parts of the Genesee country all the way to Philadelphia.* . . . And as the soil and climate are supposed to be the best in the world for raising large and productive crops of hemp, flax, Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, beans, and every other species of grain produced in North America, much benefit will be derived to the settlers by every improvement which can be made in facilitating carriage by inland navigation. At present wheat can be sent from the Genesee settlements to Philadelphia at one shilling sterling per bushel, but if water-communication be opened between the two rivers the cost will not exceed fourpence.

"No country in the world is better adapted for raising cattle than the Genesee grant. One of the first settlers in that country asserts that he can every season cut wild grass on his farm in the Genesee flats sufficient to maintain two thousand head of cattle through the winter, and that such hay, with rushes and vegetables, which are found above the snow, generally keep the cattle fat without any expense. Hogs can also be reared in the woods at little or no expense to the farmer. . . .

"The farming lands exhibit a variety of different soils, adapted to every species of cultivation. The bottoms between the rising grounds being universally rich, and the soil deep upon every part of the tract, may be turned successfully to the raising of hemp and flax of the very first quality, also Indian corn; all kinds of vegetables may be cultivated in the greatest perfection, and considerable advantages may be derived from making ashes from the timber consumed in clearing the lands. Every part of the tract abounds with springs of excellent water."

Other descriptions of the Genesee country, equally flattering, were written by Capt. Charles Williamson (in 1798

and 1799), Robert Munro, and a number of others. Some of these accounts, in enumerating the multitudinous advantages of this region, were especially enthusiastic in their mention of the climate, which they represented as being singularly favorable. In one of the accounts by Capt. Williamson, he alluded to this subject as follows:

"The country is bounded on the north and west by great bodies of water, which do not freeze, and in this direction there is not one mountain. The northerly and westerly winds, which scourge the coast of America by blowing over the Allegany Mountains, late in the spring and early in the fall covered with snow, are tempered by passing over these waters; and these mountains to the south at the same time prevent the destructive effects of the southerly breeze in winter, which, by suddenly thawing the frozen wheat-fields, destroys thousands of bushels. While the great lakes and the Allegany Mountains are in existence, so long will the inhabitants of the Genesee country be blessed with their present temperate climate."

The description of the climate by Mr. Munro was much the same. In one of his accounts he said:

"The northerly and westerly winds, which occasion an extraordinary coldness in winter, spring, and fall on the east side of the Allegany Mountains, by blowing from the high and cold tract of country composed of those mountains, are, in this country, tempered by passing over the extensive bodies of water which are situated on the northern and western bounds; and the south wind does not produce those frequent changes in winter which are injurious to the raising of grain in the easterly parts of the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The heat of summer in this country is accordingly more temperate than in the eastern parts of the States which are situated even in a more northerly latitude; and the frosts of winter are remarked as less violent than in the Middle States."

Such highly-colored accounts as these, circulating freely among the old communities of the East, had the very natural effect to stimulate emigration to the newly-opened region. On his arrival at the newly-established headquarters at Pine Grove, in the beginning of the year 1801, Mr. Ellicott wrote to the agent-general, Mr. Busti, that while stopping at Canandaigua, on his way west, he had ascertained that the settlements on the Phelps and Gorham tract, during the year 1800, had been more than five times as great as in any previous year, and he expressed the belief that, now that the Holland Purchase had been opened for settlement, these lands would thereafter receive their full share of immigration, an expectation which was afterwards fully realized. A considerable number of contracts for lands in the purchase were taken in 1801, and from that time the number of settlements increased year by year with great rapidity.

In the original plan for the subdivision of the townships into lots it was contemplated to divide each full township of six miles square into sixteen sections, each one and a half miles square, and to again subdivide these sections each into twelve lots, three-fourths of a mile long (the length being generally laid north and south) by one-quarter of a mile wide, containing (where the full size could be maintained) one hundred and twenty acres each. This plan of subdivision was founded on the theory that a wealthy

* It seems to have been the universal belief at that time that Philadelphia would be the natural and most advantageous mart for Western New York, and that an outlet for this region by way of that city was the one most to be desired. That such was the opinion of the Willink proprietors was clearly shown by their selection of lands in the southeast corner of the Holland Purchase, as elsewhere mentioned. At the present day, it seems difficult to understand how such an idea could ever have been entertained.

farmer, contemplating settlement in the new country, would wish to purchase as much as a full section (fourteen hundred and forty acres), on which to locate himself with his sons and perhaps sons-in-law.

Experience showed, however, that the idea was better in theory than in practice. It was found that such a uniform system of subdivision as that proposed would seldom conform to the topography of the country; that the recognition of sections, in addition to the subdivisions known as townships and lots, made the description of farms much more complicated; and that, in purchasing land, sons and sons-in-law would invariably prefer to make their own selections, regardless of the location of the paternal domain. And so this impracticable plan of subdivision was abandoned, after having been pursued in only twenty-four townships, none of which were within the boundaries of Cattaraugus County.

The plan then adopted was to lay off the townships in lots of three-quarters of a mile square, or as near as might be to that dimension, containing, if of full size, three hundred and sixty acres. These could be much more easily divided (if division was required) in accordance with topographical peculiarities and the ideas and requirements of purchasers, and this was the general plan of subdivision which was followed in Cattaraugus.

The first white settlement in what is now Cattaraugus County was made by Joel Swayne, Halliday Jackson, and Henry Simmons,* three young Quakers from Chester County, Pa., who were sent to this region by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, in the year 1798, on a mission to the *Seneca* Indians. These young men came under charge of Joshua Sharpless, a Friend, of Philadelphia, who, however, remained only long enough to see them established in their new sphere, and then returned to Philadelphia by way of Buffalo Creek, Canandaigua, and Albany. They first located themselves on land of the Indians near "Old Town," in the present town of South Valley, but afterwards (in 1803) removed to an adjacent tract of six hundred and ninety-two acres, which had been purchased by the Yearly Meeting, for the purpose, from the Holland Company. Their sole purpose in coming to this wild country had been to labor for the amelioration of the spiritual and temporal condition of the Indians, and for this purpose they first located among them temporarily, not knowing what might be the result of their mission. Their efforts, however, proved reasonably successful, and upon the purchase of the Friends' tract, as mentioned, the permanency of their settlement became assured. A further account of it will be found elsewhere in this history.

The first contract† made by the Holland Company for the sale of lands now within this county was taken in 1803, by Adam Hoops, who had been a major in the army of

Washington, and under whose direction work was commenced on the lands during the same year, at a point near the junction of Oil Creek‡ (now Olean Creek) with the Allegany River.

The attention of Major Hoops had been drawn to this section by an account given of its advantages by his nephew, Adam Hoops, Jr., who, as before mentioned, had been employed on the survey of the Holland Purchase in the years 1798 and 1799. Acting on the information thus obtained, Maj. Hoops (having associated David Hueston with him in the enterprise) employed Benjamin Van Campen, then a young man of twenty-four years, who had also been a surveyor on the purchase and was a resident of the Van Campen Settlement,§ in the present county of Allegany. He set out in the month of November, 1802, and proceeded to King's Settlement,|| now Ceres, Pa., which he made the base and headquarters of his exploration, there being then no road of any kind entering the county, and the most practicable route by which to reach his destination being from the south, and down the valley of the Allegany.

In his explorations his only guide was a small compass, which instrument is still preserved in the possession of his son, George Van Campen, of Olean. Equipped with this and a few other necessary articles of outfit, he made a thorough examination of the region, which occupied two months, during the latter part of which time the cold was intense, and his situation on that account most uncomfortable.

† This name for the creek which enters the river at Olean is here used under authority, the stream being so designated on a map of the State of New York, made in 1802 by Simeon De Witt, Surveyor-General of the State. This map may now be found in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

‡ That settlement—located in what is now the town of Almond—was commenced in 1796 by Maj. Moses Van Campen, Capt. Henry McHenry, Rev. Andrew Gray, William Gray, Benjamin Van Campen, — Van De Mark, Walter Karr, Joseph Karr, Samuel Karr, Silas Ferry, Stephen Major, Joseph Coleman, Joseph Rathbone, George Lockhart, and Matthew McHenry, all from Luzerne Co., Pa. A part of them did not arrive until 1797. At that time this was the nearest white settlement to Cattaraugus County in any direction.

§ The King Settlement, located on the waters of the Oswayo in Pennsylvania, but a very short distance south of the State line, was commenced in the year 1798 by Francis King, a Quaker, who came from London, England, to Philadelphia in 1795. In 1797, at the suggestion of some capitalists of Philadelphia, he set out as a land explorer, and visited this region in that capacity. He endured many hardships during his journeyings of many weeks through the unbroken wilderness, but it seems that he was favorably impressed by the appearance of the country, for he returned to Philadelphia and made a report, on the strength of which Keating & Co., of that city, purchased from William Brigham, Esq., 300,000 acres of land (which he had purchased from the State) lying in the present counties of Potter and McKean. The agency of this tract was given to Francis King, who thereupon removed to and settled on the land, erecting a log house near the present village of Ceres. A son and three daughters joined him there during the same year. For two years their nearest neighbors were in Dyke's Settlement, now Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y. Their nearest neighbor in Pennsylvania was fifty-six miles away. No supplies could be obtained except by a journey of one hundred and forty miles to a settlement on the Susquehanna River. Once a month John King, the son, set out to the nearest post-office (Williamsport, Pa.) for his mail, making the journey on foot, bivouacking at night in the woods. Several families joined the settlement in 1800, and at the time when Adam Hoops located himself at the present village of Olean the people of the King Settlement were his nearest neighbors.

* Some published accounts have made this *Chester* Simmons, but that is shown to be incorrect by several documents still in the possession of Friends in Philadelphia, to which access has been had in the preparation of this work.

† The transaction of the company with the Friends was not a contract, but an absolute sale.

The result of his examination was a favorable report to Hoops and Hueston, upon which the purchase, or contract to purchase, was made and executed Jan. 30, 1803. The lands contracted for embraced about twenty thousand acres, lying in townships No. 4 of the second and third ranges, 1 and 2 of the fourth range, 1 and 2 of the fifth range, and 2 in the sixth range. Those in the second range were of course in the present county of Allegany, but all the remainder were located in Cattaraugus, and chiefly along the valley of the Allegany. The survey was made by Enos Kellogg, but was not completed until 1805, bearing date July 16 of that year.

Some small amount of improvement in the way of clearing had been made contiguous to the mouth of Oil Creek (now Olean) in 1803, and in the following spring Adam Hoops came and made his residence there, as did also his brother, Robert Hoops, who remained there as agent in charge of the tract until his death in 1816. Adam Hoops' residence there was of shorter duration. Pecuniary misfortune overtook him, and the tract passed from his possession.

While referring to this subject of Hoops' settlement, it has been thought proper to introduce a verbatim copy of a letter written by Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, of Cuba, to Maj. Adam Hoops in 1836, at a time when the project of the Genesee Valley Canal was in agitation. The letter was published in the newspapers of that time, and is as follows:

"ALBANY, March 31, 1836.

"DEAR SIR,—As you were the first to explore the wilderness between the Genesee River, near where the village of Genesee has since risen up, and the Allegany River, with view to settlement upon the last-named stream, and *in 1803 began to open a farm at the mouth of the Ischua, since called the Olean Creek*, you must of course, in proposing to purchase in a quarter then so remote as to be hardly known, have looked forward to such advantages as a position on the Allegany might promise at some future day in regard to commerce on the great scale, although doubtless your immediate objects were associated with the idea of a thoroughfare that way, which it was impossible to avoid seeing would open to emigrants from the eastward on their journey to the countries on the Ohio and Mississippi and their waters a more convenient and cheaper route, by embarking at your projected establishment, than the one through New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, the only one then in use.

"The publication annexed to the map refers immediately to the principle on which applications have been made, from various quarters, for opening the Genesee Valley Canal, which will be, in fact, a most important branch from the Erie Canal at Rochester. Improvements of our interior communications, based on that principle, are bonds of union between the different States, however distant from each other. A bill for opening the Genesee Valley Canal, having passed the Assembly, is now before the Senate.

"The death of the Indian chief, Cornplanter, has been lately announced, but with circumstances indicating an ignorance of his history; for I have always understood that in the Revolutionary war he was very actively engaged

on the side of the British. At the return of peace in 1783, being then probably near fifty years of age, he determined to devote the remainder of his days to farming, and being, perhaps, aided by the Society of Friends, was provided with implements of husbandry, and was then called 'the Cornplanter,' by which name he was known in subsequent negotiations with our government.

"Less than a year ago I was at Warren, in Pennsylvania, the part of the Allegany Reservation on which he resided many years. Business calling him into court, facts came out which were highly honorable to his character. The result was a decision in his favor, to the satisfaction of all his white neighbors, with whom he was a great favorite. Through the interpreter employed on the occasion, *I understood from Cornplanter that he was born on the place where you made your first improvement in 1803, in a cabin near a large apple-tree that stood close to the mound which is but a few rods from the log house you first built and occupied for several years.*

"After the declaration of war in 1812, the Indians on the Allegany reservation, as well as the few settlers then on your purchase, became uneasy, and I have understood that a conference was held by Cornplanter and other Allegany chiefs with your brother Robert, which set both parties at their ease.

"I have also understood that, after the peace of 1783, Cornplanter always employed his utmost influence in restraining the warlike propensities of the Indians of his nation, and particularly in preventing any of them from joining the Western Indians in their war, terminated by Gen. Wayne in 1794. Though a formidable enemy in the Revolutionary war, he was ever after a fast friend, but boldly remonstrating with the government when he thought he had ground to complain.

"From calculations made at Warren, he must have been full one hundred years old at the time of his death.

"I remain very sincerely your friend and obedient servant,

C. T. CHAMBERLAIN.

"MAJ. ADAM HOOPS, Albany."

Certain portions of the above letter have been put in italics, because they seem to give a decisive answer to a question which has been regarded as a matter of doubt by some of the old residents of Cattaraugus, whether Hoops came upon his tract earlier than 1806, and whether he ever had a domicile and a residence here; both these queries being answered by some with a confident negative. As Gen. Chamberlain had an intimate acquaintance with Maj. Hoops, and was doubtless well acquainted with the circumstances of his settlement and residence here, the portions of the letter referred to seem to render it quite certain that his improvements at Olean Point were commenced in 1803, and that he subsequently resided there for several years. Another interesting fact disclosed by the letter—and one which is probably new to the larger part of the people of this county—is, that the Indian chief, Cornplanter, was born on a spot almost identical with that on which Hoops erected his log dwelling.

The earliest settler in the broad and inviting valley of

Ischua Creek was Joseph McClure, who took a contract for land in 1805, and came there in the spring of 1806, locating his farm at the place where the village of Franklerville now is. He had been a surveyor of the Holland Land Company, and followed the same calling for a number of years after his arrival in Cattaraugus County. The neighborhood where he made his location became known as the "McClure Settlement," and it was said of him that, in his profession as surveyor, he laid out nearly all the roads in the eastern part of the county to converge at that settlement. Mr. McClure was always recognized as having been the pioneer of the Ischua Valley. Some of the events of his life are more particularly mentioned in the history of Franklerville.

In the same year (1806) the McClure Settlement was augmented by the arrival of Moses Warner; the Hoops Settlement received the addition of Cornelius and John Brooks, Wylls Thrall, and William Shepard; and within the limits of the present town of Hinsdale, settlement was made by Zachariah Noble and his two brothers, Charles Foot, and Thomas Lusk. In 1807, Thomas Morris, Henry Conrad, and the three brothers, Nicholas, John, and David Kortright, joined McClure on the Ischua, and Benjamin Chamberlain (then but a youth, but afterwards for many years one of the most prominent men of Cattaraugus County) first came to this wilderness country and entered the employ of Maj. Hoops as a day laborer.

These, above mentioned, were the pioneer settlements of the county. Into the region along the northeastern, northern, and northwestern border, and along the lower valley of the Allegany, the settlers came later, and these will be found mentioned in the histories of the several towns in which they made their homes.

It can hardly be said that settlements progressed rapidly through this region at first, for it is found from an official source that at the end of six years from the commencement of Adam Hoops' settlement on the Allegany, the entire territory of Cattaraugus County contained a population of only four hundred and fifty-eight souls. An old settler upon the Allegany (John King, of the King Settlement, above Hoops') explained the cause of the slow progress of settlement and improvement along the valley of the Allegany* in a way which at first thought seems amusing enough, but which, when further considered, seems by no means wholly unreasonable. He argued that the fact was due to the unusual facility afforded by the river *for getting away from the country*; that new settlers, becoming discouraged, had only to collect a few slabs, form a raft, and be carried by the current of the river to a new home. He thought in the experience of most of those who attempt the settlement of new countries, there were times when discouragement and dissatisfaction with their surroundings would impel them to abandon their attempt and to return whence they came, or to go farther on, provided they could accomplish the removal easily; and he added,—what was undoubtedly true,—that many substantial and prosperous citizens, through all the region of Western New York, had

reason to be thankful that there were formidable obstacles to leaving the country during the early times of trial and privation.

As a rule, the settlers who came to Cattaraugus were far from rich in this world's goods; and indeed such appears to have been the case with those who settled on the other portions of the purchase. Soon after the opening of the company's lands to purchasers, Mr. Ellicott wrote the general agent, "I have made no actual sales this fall where the stipulated advance has been paid. I begin to be strongly of the opinion you always expressed to me (but which, I confess, I rather doubted), that few purchasers will come forward and pay cash for lands in a new country." And again he said, "If some modes could be devised to grant lands to actual settlers who cannot pay an advance, and at the same time not destroy that part of the plan which required some advance, I am convinced the most salutary consequences would be the result, which I beg leave to suggest for Mr. Bust's consideration, *as three-fourths of the applicants are of that description*; and as every acre of land that is cleared, fenced, and sowed on the purchase makes the district at least twenty-five dollars more valuable, it appears to me some mode might be devised to grant to such actual settlers lands without restricting them to pay in advance. Moneyed men are loath to settle before conveniences can be had, which accounts for the reason why our sales have not been more extensive to that class of purchasers." Probably quite as powerful a reason was that those intending emigration, and having the means necessary to purchase government lands (for which advance payment must be made), preferred to pass on to the West, where those lands were located, and there to make their purchases at a lower price, and, as they believed, in a country of still greater fertility; certainly a region much more inviting to the farmer's eye than the forest-crowned hills and isolated valleys of Cattaraugus.

And thus it was that while purchasers having money passed by the lands in this region, those having no wealth but their hands remained here to take contracts of the Holland Company, who certainly sold good lands at reasonable prices, gave easy terms to purchasers, and always proved the most lenient of creditors. They article their lands for ten years, exacting but a small payment down, and proposed to extend the article five years longer if the interest was kept up and a small payment made at the time of extension. This induced men of small means, especially young men just starting in life, to take up their lands, as such had no doubt but that in ten, or certainly in fifteen years, they would be able to pay for their lands and make necessary improvements.

In the earlier years succeeding their coming the settlers had very few resources which would command money, and some money was necessary even for those who occupied lands of the Holland Company. To obtain it, the only way was the production of black salts,—though even these did not become saleable until some time after the first forests were felled. But at length asheries were built, and these, by purchasing the "salts," afforded the settlers a chance to realize a little money. All who could procure a five-pail kettle, or club with neighbors (if neighbors they had) to

* When James Green removed to Great Valley in 1812, he was the only white inhabitant on the river below Olean Point.

purchase a cauldron, commenced their manufacture. This not only brought a little money into the country, but it also promoted the clearing of land.

The process of manufacture of an article so much prized as "black salts" among the early inhabitants of this region should be described. It was as follows: Timber was cut into convenient lengths, piled, and burned to ashes (though this process was by no means as rapid as its description). The ashes were then gathered, placed in a sort of hopper, and drenched with water, which, percolating the alkaline mass, dripped out in the form of "lye," which was then boiled in kettles or in cauldrons, becoming more and more concentrated as the process was continued, until at last the liquid was crystallized into the substance known as black salts, each hundred pounds of which represented a certain amount of money, and an amount, too, which the pioneers of those days regarded as very considerable.

The best ashes came from the burning of oak, elm, maple, beech, birch, and some other kinds of hard wood. Those made from pine and hemlock were worthless for the purpose under consideration. The timber, if good and heavy, covering an acre of ground, would produce, possibly, four hundred pounds of salts, which could generally be sold at about two dollars and fifty cents per hundredweight. The results here given are fully as favorable as were obtained on an average by the settler; and when we compute the amount thus realized from the severe labor of felling and converting an acre of heavy timber into the commercial commodity, we realize how precious was money, and how cheap was the labor of sinew and bone among these early settlers.

A source of far greater revenue than could ever be derived from black salts was found in the dense masses of pine timber which covered the lands in the southern part of the county; but these were not developed until some years later, and then the manufacture and marketing of lumber, though found very profitable by many, required an amount of capital which was far beyond the reach of the greater part of the pioneers who made the early settlements in this and the adjoining counties.

The life of these first settlers was a hard one at best. When they entered upon their lands (in which the usual extent of their proprietorship was the privilege of purchasing if they should ever become able) the first work was to build a cabin of logs, with stick chimney, and window of oiled paper; then to clear and plant a small plat, from the harvest of which, God willing, they might hope for a scanty subsistence for the family during the succeeding winter. When the crops were in, still there was no rest from unremitting labor, for the work of clearing was never done, and fences must be built, and more inexorable than all was the demand for daily food,—a demand not easily met during the time that elapsed before the maturity of the crops; and if, by any mishap of drought, or depredation, or untimely frosts, these crops should fail, then the prospect became dark indeed, and it sometimes occurred that, under such circumstances, families entirely without pecuniary resources (as was the case with many) became reduced to actual suffering from lack of food.

The abundance of wild game, however, and the great

numbers of fish living in the streams,—particularly the Allegany River,*—furnished considerable assistance, at certain seasons of the year, towards supplying the necessities of the family; and instances were not infrequent in which supplies drawn from the forest and the stream have allayed the pangs of actual hunger. Deer were abundant in all the woods, and in times when the snow was smoothly crusted these were taken with scarcely any difficulty; and although at these times their flesh was rather unpalatable from the flavor given by the hemlock on which they were compelled to feed when the snow covered every other green thing, yet it was food, and as such was not unwelcome. Elk were also occasionally found in the pine forests along the Allegany, but these were less easily taken.

Bears and wolves were also found here, the latter in great numbers. Their presence was disliked by the settlers, more, however, on account of their depredations upon sheep, hogs, and fowls than of danger from them to the human species; though there were many instances where they attacked persons when driven to that extremity by ravenous hunger. An unrelenting war was waged against the wolves, in particular, on account of the large bounties paid by State, county, and town for their scalps. To some who were skilled in wolf hunting and trapping this became a source of greater revenue than they could derive from black salts, and was obtained with far less labor; and it has been related of some who, in after-years, counted their possessions by scores of thousands, that no inconsiderable part of their early acquisitions came from a peculiarly shrewd method of traffic in wolf-scalps. The "wolf-certificates" for the year 1818 (found with the supervisors' records at the county-seat) show that the bounties paid that year on wolf-scalps in the county of Cattaraugus were as follows:

State bounties.....	\$417.50
County bounties.....	412.50
Town bounties.....	405.00
Total	\$1235.00

The bounties paid at that time on each scalp were: State, twenty dollars; county, twenty dollars; towns, some twenty, and others ten dollars. Whelp-scalps received a bounty of seven dollars and a half, each, from town, county, and State; a total of twenty-two dollars and a half for each whelp.

But if the early settlers in Cattaraugus saw much of hardship and privation they had many reasons for abundant gratitude; and the chief of these was their immunity from danger of Indian inroad. In the older settlements along the Mohawk, the upper Hudson, and the Susquehanna the

* It is related that at the time of the first settlements the smaller streams were filled with trout, and that fish of the most excellent kinds were exceedingly abundant in the Allegany. But three-fourths of a century of Indian fishing upon that stream has wellnigh exterminated them. A few years ago an attempt was made to stock the river with shad, and on the 30th of June, 1872, and 3d of July in the same year, a total of four hundred and twenty-five thousand young fish of this kind were placed in the stream at Salamanca by agents of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. The fish, which were furnished by Messrs. Green & Clift, were brought here from the Connecticut River, at South Hadley Falls, Mass. It is not known that shad have since been caught in the river, except in one instance, when two were taken by Mr. Levi Leonard, of Carrolton.

pioneer never slept free from danger of attack and massacre; he never left home without the consciousness that his cabin might be burnt and his family massacred or carried into captivity before he returned; and he never worked in his clearing but with his rifle in reach. To the early settlers in those dark and bloody grounds might well be applied the words of Scripture (Nehemiah iv. 16, 17, 18), "And it came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, the shields, and the bows, and the habergeons; . . . They which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon. For the builders, every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded."

But the first comers to these wilds braved no such dangers. The settler might build his cabin in the loneliest dell of Cattaraugus, and sleep in peace at night and work unarmed in the dark woods by day without a fear of harm from the hands of the savage, for the spirit of the *Seneca* was cowed, his ancient ferocity was gone, and his promise to live in peace with the white man was faithfully kept.

THE EARLIEST ROADS.

The earliest evidence or suggestion of the existence of a road or traveled way, other than the Indian trails, within the territory which now forms the county of Cattaraugus, is found in the State map of 1802, prepared by Simeon De Witt, Surveyor-General of New York. In this map there is laid down a portage-road, starting at the south bank of Cattaraugus Creek at the extreme northwest corner of the county, and running thence across what is now Perrysburg and a part of Dayton to the head-waters of the east branch of the Connewango. As this date was before the advent of white settlers within the county, it seems evident that the road thus delineated must have been merely a bridle-path that had been cut through by the surveyors of the Holland Company, in 1798, for the passage of the pack-horses, which were employed in the transportation of their supplies from boats or canoes on the Cattaraugus Creek across the highlands to the water-way of the Connewango.

On a map which accompanies the "Documentary History of New York," and which is entitled "Western New York in 1809," there is laid down the "Lake Erie Turnpike Road," running on an exactly straight line across the counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Steuben, from a point on Lake Erie, a little west of Portland Harbor, to Bath, in Steuben County; making connection at Bath with the "Susquehannah and Bath Turnpike-Road," and also with the Great Bend and Bath Turnpike-Road." Of course, the first-named turnpike-road never existed; but the fact that it is found laid down on this ancient map shows clearly that such a highway was projected at that early time, probably intended mainly as a route for emigrants moving towards the great West.

The Rev. James H. Hotchkin, in his "History of the Presbyterian Church in Western New York," says that when Major Hoops came to Olean Point "the only access to the place was by an indifferent and circuitous road from

the county of Steuben to King's Settlement, in Pennsylvania," and from thence, of course, by the Allegany River to the place of his destination. The condition of this entire region at that period will be realized from a statement of an old gentleman by the name of Metcalf, once a resident at Ellicottville. His father, John Metcalf, came to Batavia with Captain Williamson, and was the keeper of the public-house he erected there. Mr. Metcalf said, "In January, 1806, I came through from Bath to Angelica, and then on to Olean Point. The road from Angelica to Olean was then only underbrushed; the logs were not cut out; I had to lift my sleigh over them. There were then no inhabitants between Genesee River and Olean. I found large hunting-parties of Indians encamped about the small settlement that Hoops had commenced, with whom I bartered goods for furs. I then started for Buffalo, taking an Indian trail that crossed the Cattaraugus Creek a short distance below Arcade. In all this route I saw no white man, except at Olean and after I had reached a few pioneer settlers in the south part of Erie."

The first road—which could properly be termed such—connecting the county of Cattaraugus with the outside world was, by an act of Legislature, passed April 10, 1810 (Thirty-third Session, Chapter 40), authorized to be laid out and opened "from Canandaigua by the head of Conesus Lake, by the most eligible route to the mouth of Olean River." The commissioners for laying out this highway were Valentine Brother, of Canandaigua; George Hornell (afterwards Judge Hornell), of Hornellsville; and Major Moses Van Campen; the last-named gentleman being appointed surveyor of the road. This highway was laid out to accommodate the great tide of emigrant travel which even at that early time was passing through the State, and aimed to strike the mouth of Olean Creek.

In the same year (1810) a road from Buffalo, passing through the present villages of Springville (Erie County) and Franklinville to Olean Point, was opened. The commissioners appointed to locate this road were David Eddy, Timothy Hopkins, and Peter Vandeventer. The expense of opening this highway was borne in equal parts by the State and the county of Niagara. This road, although "opened" at the time mentioned, was hardly passable for several years after.

A road, to run from the termination of the "Pine Creek Road," at Cerestown, Pa., to Hamilton (Olean) and thence to the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, was authorized by an act of Legislature, passed March 20, 1813. (Chap. 72, 36th Session). Moses Van Campen, of Angelica, Christopher Hurlbut, of Arkport, Steuben County, and Jedediah Strong, of the town of Olean (with Tarball Whitney, of Almond; Allegany County, to act in case of a vacancy occurring), were appointed commissioners to locate and lay out the road, and "the superintendent of the Onondaga Salt-Works is required to pay said commissioners \$6000 out of any public moneys he may have in hand" for the construction of the road.

This road was constructed not only to the outlet of the lake but through to Lake Erie. It was, however, opened but barely wide enough to admit the passage of wagons, and was never in good condition. A great portion of its

route through Cattaraugus County lay through the Indian reservation, and the road was more used by Indians than by whites. Eventually it became impassable.

The "old Chautauqua Road," which had its eastern connection with Genesee and Canandaigua, was opened by the Holland Company for the purpose of connecting the opposite portions of their purchase. It entered this county at the northeast corner of the fifth township of the third range, and passed thence in a southwesterly direction through the present towns of Farmersville, Franklinville, Ellicottville, Mansfield, Little Valley, and Napoli to the village of Rutledge, in Connewango, and then, crossing Connewango swamp and creek, passed on through Chautauqua County to Mayville. It was "underbrushed" through as early as 1812, and corduroyed across the Connewango swamp. The most that could be said in its praise, at that time, was that it was possible to pass over it. Afterwards, a branch, commencing near Little Valley, was built on a more southerly route, to Jamestown. For a number of years, and until after 1825, the Chautauqua road was a great route of travel for emigrants traveling to "New Connecticut" and other points in Northern Ohio. It was largely used as a thoroughfare by drovers until a much later date.

A road from Angelica to the village of Hamilton was surveyed by Moses Van Campen, and opened in 1815; but in this, as in case of most of the first roads, the opening was but little more than cutting away the underbrush so as to place it within the bounds of possibility for a strongly-built wagon to pass over it. The condition of this road four years later is pretty clearly indicated by the language of an act passed April 2, 1819, authorizing the building a State road from Angelica, "by the way of Van Campen's Creek to the village of Hamilton" . . . "on representation that the said road was rendered almost impassable by the great extent of foreign travel and transportation." The commissioners named in the act were Joseph Ellicott, Robert Troup, Charles Carroll, Philip Church, Dugald Cameron, Major Moses Van Campen, Seymour Bouton, Sylvanus Russell, and William Higgins,—five of whom should constitute a quorum for business.

An act passed April 11, 1817, authorized the opening of a road four rods wide, from the Canandaigua and Buffalo road, in the first range of townships, and thence south through Warsaw by the best and most practicable route to intersect the Allegany road, "and as much further on a direction to Olean Point as the commissioners shall think the public good may require." The commissioners appointed to lay out this road were Elizur Webster, Josiah Churchill, and Thomas Dole.

A State road, to run southwestwardly from Hamilton and connect with a road then recently opened by the State of Pennsylvania, was authorized by an act passed April 14, 1823, which appointed Wyllys Thrall and Griswold E. Warner commissioners "to lay out, open, and improve a road from the Pennsylvania line; to begin in the town of Great Valley [the part now Allegany], at the place where the road from Kittaning, Pa., terminates, and to run from thence to the village of Hamilton, in the town of Olean." The road was to be completed in two years from the date

of the act, and to be paid for out of the proceeds of the tax on salt.

The above-mentioned comprise all the most important roads which were opened in the county of Cattaraugus during the twenty years next succeeding its settlement.

THE EMIGRANT HIGHWAY.

It is noticeable that the objective point of all these highways (with the exception of the Chautauqua road) was the settlement of Major Hoops, the village of Hamilton, or, as it was better known, Olean Point. This was considered the head of navigation on the Allegany River, and being also the most accessible point at which that stream could be reached by the host of emigrants who were then removing from the older portions of New York and New England, to seek homes on the fertile lands of Ohio and other Western States, it became the centre to which they were attracted in great numbers, to embark here for the different points of their destination upon the lower river.

A very heavy emigration was then setting towards the northern part of Ohio, known as the Western Reserve, and this travel passed, to a great extent, over the Chautauqua road, as has been mentioned. But a large proportion of the emigrants moving westward were destined for other regions, some for the more southern and southeastern parts of Ohio, some for Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana. To all such, the smoothly-flowing currents of the Allegany and Ohio Rivers offered the easiest, cheapest, and, in every sense, the most eligible highway; a route by which, with very little labor to themselves, the rude craft on which they embarked at Olean Point would land them, without change, almost on the spot of their destination.

These were the considerations which induced multitudes of western-bound travelers to lay their route by way of Hamilton-on-Allegany. For several years succeeding the opening of this route, and particularly during the decade which preceded the completion of the Erie Canal, each return of spring saw the muddy grounds adjacent to the Point covered by the temporary encampments* of an emigrant army,—not as numerous as the hosts of Sennacherib are represented to have been, but too many for the peace and comfort of the few villagers of Hamilton,—waiting for the lifting of the ice embargo, and for the moving of the waters of the Allegany. They usually chose the latter part of winter for their exodus, because at that season the friendly snow still lingered upon the roads, and mitigated, in some degree, the horrors of the passage west of the Genesee. If they had rightly timed their journey, and the melting-time came soon after their arrival, then all was well with them, but if the spring thaws delayed their coming, and the shivering, homesick wayfarers were compelled to remain

* There were then but few houses in Hamilton, not enough, indeed, —if they had all been given up to the use of these emigrants,—to shelter a tenth part of the number who were often found congregating there at one time, awaiting the opening of the river, or (at other seasons) waiting for a rise of water. They were therefore compelled to take such shelter as they could secure,—board shanties, rude tents, or wagon covers. Many of those better circumstanced remained at Hicks' Tavern, a few miles back on the Allegany road. This public-house, although but of small dimensions, had sheltered two hundred persons at one time, at the period of greatest emigration.

for weeks (as was sometimes the case) in their comfortless shelters, awaiting an opportunity to proceed on their way, then their condition was pitiable indeed.

It was not an unusual thing for these people, on account of being detained here for a longer time than they had anticipated, to exhaust all the supplies laid in for their journey before being able to get away from Hamilton, and at these times a scarcity of food, almost amounting to a famine, was the result. Upon such occasions flour sometimes sold at Olean Point at twenty-five dollars per barrel, and pork at fifty dollars, and other necessary articles in proportion; and as a consequence, some families who had left their Eastern homes with an amount of pecuniary means which they had supposed to be sufficient to carry them safely and comfortably through their intended journey, suddenly found themselves reduced to beggary, and unable to proceed unless assisted by others.

It was not infrequently the case that large numbers of emigrants, starting from Canandaigua or Geneva, or perhaps from Albany, when the winter was waning, expecting to reach the famous embarking place (for in those days Olean Point was more famed than Buffalo or Pittsburgh) just before the breaking up of the ice in the rivers, found the snow melting from the roads before their journey was half accomplished; and so they were obliged to abandon their sleighs and to substitute wheeled vehicles (if such could be procured), and on these to travel for days, or perhaps weeks, over roads that were next to impassable, before reaching the goal of their wishes,—the mouth of Olean Creek.

The emigrants made the river passage from Hamilton to their various places of destination in the Southwest on flat-boats and various other kinds of primitive river craft. These were often constructed by themselves during their stay at the landing, but were sometimes purchased (by such as had the means) from pioneer boat-builders who had come to the place for the especial purpose of supplying this demand. Often, too, the migrating people made use of rafts to accomplish their journey. It has been stated that at one time as many as three hundred and fifty persons left the Point on a single raft; but this statement does not appear to be well authenticated, and in fact seems quite improbable. It is doubtless one of the numerous class of verbal accounts of pioneer events which come down to us from the early time, apparently gathering exaggeration with the lapse of years.

But a statement which does have every appearance of authenticity, is to the effect that during a single season (that of 1818) more than three thousand emigrants came to Olean Point, and there embarked upon the Allegany for the different points of their destination; and that there was nearly an equal travel in several other single years. And it is certain that this early establishment of a principal Western route of travel through the limits of Cattaraugus caused its people, particularly those who settled along the Allegany Valley, to overrate its natural advantages of position, to place too high an estimate on the importance of the river as a highway, and, as a consequence, to indulge in futile hopes of great growth and prosperity,—hopes which were never realized, but which it required more than a half-century of disappointment to entirely dissipate.

CHAPTER VI.

CHANGES OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

THE changes of jurisdiction over the present domain of Cattaraugus County have been many and frequent, resulting from successive erections of new counties and towns within the vast wilderness which, less than a century ago, embraced the greater part of Central and Western New York.

The original counties of New York were erected by the Colonial Assembly, Nov. 1, 1683, and were twelve in number, namely: Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. The second Assembly, which met in 1691 under authority of the new sovereigns William and Mary, declared the legislation of the first Assembly null and void,* and proceeded to reorganize the counties. By that act of reorganization, passed Oct. 1, 1691, the county of Albany was defined "to contain the manor of Rensselaerswyck, Schenectada, and all the Villages, Neighborhoods, and Christian Plantations on the east side of Hudson's River from Roeloff Jansen's Creek, and on the west side from Sawyer's Creek to the outmost end of Saraghtoga." Later acts extended these boundaries, so that Albany County was made to comprise all of New York to its northern and western limits.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

On the 12th of March, 1772, the area of Albany County was largely reduced by the erection of Tryon County, which then included all of the province west of the Delaware River, and a line extending northwardly through Schoharie, and along the eastern boundaries of the present counties of Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton, and thence continuing north to the Canada line. The county was named in honor of William Tryon, the last royal governor of the province whose authority was recognized by the people of New York. This name was discontinued, April 2, 1784, and that of MONTGOMERY was substituted, in honor of the hero who fell in the assault on Quebec.

WHITESTOWN.

By an act passed March 7, 1788, the western part of Montgomery County was erected a town named "White's Town," in honor of Judge Hugh White, and described and bounded as follows: "Easterly by a line running north and south to the north and south bounds of the State, and crossing the Mohawk River at the ford near and on the east side of the house of William Cunningham, and which line is the western boundary of the towns of Herkimer, German Flats, and Otsego; southerly by the State of Pennsylvania; and west and north by the bounds of the State." The house of William Cunningham, mentioned in the description, stood on the west side of Genesee Street, in the city of Utica; and the town of Whitestown, as defined in the act, embraced all of the State of New York lying west of the described line,—including, of course, all the present county of Cattaraugus. Within all the vast area

* Journal of Colonial Assembly.

of the town there were, probably, at that time, less than two hundred white inhabitants,—merely a few scattered settlements in the great wilderness,—and by the census of 1870, the same territory, including about thirty counties, contained a population of more than one million five hundred thousand souls.

ONTARIO COUNTY—TOWN OF NORTHAMPTON.

The county of Ontario was formed from Montgomery (the western part of Whitestown) on the 27th of January, 1789. Its territory covered all that part of the State lying west of the pre-emption line, now the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara,* Ontario, Orleans, Steuben, Wyoming, and Yates, and including parts of Schuyler and Wayne.

The town of Northampton in old Ontario included all of the Holland Purchase, the Mill-Seat Tract, and the Morris Reserve; but nearly all the inhabitants were clustered in the vicinity of the lower falls of the Genesee, so that in the year 1800 there were in that part of the town which included the whole of the Holland Purchase less than twelve taxables. In a letter written in August, 1801, by the agent, Mr. Ellicott, to the agent-general, Mr. Busti, the former mentions and complains of the fact that these inhabitants of Northampton residing off the Purchase evince a disposition to tax the land company exorbitantly for roads, bridges, and other improvements, but expend the money outside the bounds of the company's property,—that is, upon the Phelps and Gorham and Morris' Reserve tracts. It was his opinion that this injustice would be remedied only when the Purchase became populous enough to secure a fair share of the town officers, and ultimately to accomplish a division of the town. To hasten these events, he said, he was encouraging settlements by waiving advance payments for land whenever he could secure a settler by so doing. He also complained that the county of Ontario had "built an elegant and commodious brick jail, such an one as few of the old counties of Pennsylvania can boast," and this with the intention of compelling the Holland Company to bear a large portion of the expense. For these and other similar reasons the very considerable influence of the Holland Company was used to bring about a division of Ontario and the formation of a new county, to include all the territory of their purchase.

GENESEE COUNTY—TOWN OF BATAVIA.

The county of Genesee was erected March 30, 1802, to embrace all that part of Ontario which had been included in the town of Northampton.

By the same act which erected the county of Genesee the old town of Northampton was partitioned, and three additional towns were erected from its territory, namely, Southampton, Leister, and Batavia. The contracted boundaries of Northampton were then Lake Ontario on the north, Genesee River on the east, the south bounds of the Mill-Seat Tract on the south, and the east line of the Holland Purchase on the west. South of this and bounding west on the east Transit line was the town of Southampton, extending as far south as the north bound of township nine of the Phelps and Gorham survey. Leister was made to

extend from the south boundary of Southampton south to Pennsylvania, and west to the Transit line.

Batavia was made to include all the remaining part of the county of Genesee,—a territory embracing the western parts of the present counties of Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, and Orleans, and all of Niagara, Erie, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus.

WILLINK AND ERIE.

The next division affecting territory now within the county of Cattaraugus was made by "An Act to divide the town of Batavia into four towns," passed April 11, 1804. This act erected the new towns of Willink, Erie, and Chautauqua from parts of the territory of Batavia.

The town of Willink* was described by boundaries, "beginning in the north boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, where the meridian line between the third and fourth ranges of townships of Holland Company's lands commences; thence north along said meridian line to the boundary line in Lake Ontario, between the United States and the King of Great Britain; thence westerly along said boundary line to a point in the same meridian with the western transit meridian line, being the division line between the sixth and seventh ranges of townships of the Holland Company's lands; thence south along said western transit meridian line to the north boundary of the State of Pennsylvania; and thence east along the said north boundary of Pennsylvania to the place of beginning."

The town of Erie† was described as bounded east by Willink, and extending from the Pennsylvania line northwardly to the boundary between the United States and Great Britain, in Lake Ontario; its west boundary being the division line between the tenth and eleventh range of townships of the Holland Company, from Pennsylvania to Lake Erie, and thence through that lake and the middle of Niagara River to Lake Ontario and the Canadian boundary line.

The town of Chautauqua was defined to include all of the State west of the town of Erie.

The town of Batavia retained that part of its original territory lying between the east boundary of Willink and the east transit line. Its limits, as then established, would include the present town of Portville, the eastern half of Hinsdale, Ischua, Farmersville, and Freedom, and the greater part of Lyndon. The remainder of Freedom, Farmersville, Lyndon, Ischua, and Hinsdale; all of the towns of Olean, Allegany, Humphrey, Franklinville, Machias, Yorkshire, Carrolton, Great Valley, and Ellicottville;

* This town was organized in 1805. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Peter Vandeventer, and resulted in the election of the following town officers: Supervisor, Peter Vandeventer; Town Clerk, Zerah Ensign; Assessors, Asa Ransom, Aaron Beard, John J. Brown; Collector, Levi Felton; Commissioners of Highways, Gad Warner, Charles Wilbur, Samuel Hill, Jr.; Constables, John Dunn, Julius Keyes; Overseers of Poor, Henry Ellsworth, Otis Ingalls; Pathmasters, Augustus Curtiss, Alexander Hopkins, Jedediah Riggs, James De Graw; Pound-Keepers and Fence-Viewers, John Beemer, Asa Ransom, Peter Pratt, Lawson Eggleston. The total vote of the town in the election of 1807 on the Assembly ticket was but 115.

† The towns of Erie and Chautauqua were organized in 1805. The first town-meeting in Erie was held at the dwelling-house of John Crow,—that of Chautauqua was held at the house of the widow McHenry.

with the southeast point of East Otto, and all of Ashford, except the northwest corner between Cattaraugus and Connoirtoirauley Creeks, were then included in Willink. All the remainder of Cattaraugus (that is the western half of the county), with the eastern range of townships in Chautauqua County, were covered by the town of Erie. The town of Chautauqua included all the territory within the present county of the same name, except the tenth range of townships.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

The present towns of Olean, Portville, Allegany, Hinsdale, Ischua, Humphrey, Franklinville, Lyndon, Farmersville, Machias, Yorkshire, and Freedom, in Cattaraugus, were included in the county of Allegany at the time of its erection from Genesee County, which was effected by an act of Legislature, passed April 7, 1806. By the terms of that act Allegany was made to include a territory extending north from the Pennsylvania line forty-two miles, and west from the western boundary of the county of Steuben thirty-eight miles, which (as Steuben then extended one range of townships farther west than at present) carried the west line of Allegany to the dividing line between the fifth and sixth ranges of townships, and included the territory above mentioned, which continued a part of Allegany until the erection of the new county of Cattaraugus.

The formation of this county, as well as those of Niagara and Chautauqua, was very largely due to the influence of the Holland Land Company, an influence which had previously been exerted with similar effect in the severing of Genesee from the old county of Ontario. The company favored the erection of these new counties in order to prevent a recurrence of such injustice as that which they alleged had been perpetrated by the cluster of inhabitants at the lower falls of the Genesee, who laid heavy taxes on the company's wild lands, and lavishly expended the avails in their own immediate vicinity, allowing the remoter parts no participation in the benefits of the county expenditures.

ERECTION OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

On the 11th of March, 1808, the Legislature of New York enacted "That all that part of the county of Allegany lying west of the meridian line, being the division line between the second and third ranges of townships of the Holland Land Company's land, be annexed to the county of Genesee, and that the remaining part of the county of Allegany be and remain a separate county by the name of Allegany." This act restored to Genesee County all the territory now within the county of Cattaraugus, which had previously been held by Allegany.

Subsequent sections of the same act erected the counties of Niagara, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus. Those boundaries of Chautauqua and Niagara, parts of which were also identical with the west and north bounds of Cattaraugus, respectively, were established as follows, namely: Chautauqua to be bounded "east by the meridian line, being the division line between the ninth and tenth ranges of townships of the land aforesaid;" and Niagara to be bounded "south by the middle of the main stream of Cattaraugus Creek, from the mouth thereof up to the point in the said creek at which it is intersected by the division

line between the sixth and seventh tiers of townships of the lands aforesaid, and thence by that line to the east boundary."

The part of the act applying to the erection of the county of Cattaraugus provided "That that part of the county of Genesee bounded north by the division line, being part of the south bounds of the county of Niagara, west by the last bounds of the county of Chautauqua aforesaid, south by the north bounds of Pennsylvania, and east by the west bounds of the county of Allegany aforesaid, be erected into a county by the name of Cattaraugus.* . . . Said counties of Niagara, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus shall have the like powers and privileges as other counties in the State possess and enjoy: *Provided*, that the said counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus shall be organized, and for all county purposes shall act in conjunction, with the county of Niagara as a part thereof, and shall respectively remain so organized until they shall respectively contain five hundred taxable inhabitants qualified to vote for members of Assembly, which shall be ascertained in the following manner, to wit: The Supervisors of the said counties of Niagara, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus, at their annual meetings, shall ascertain, from the assessment-rolls of the towns in the said counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, the number of inhabitants of those counties, respectively, qualified to vote, as aforesaid; and when they shall respectively amount to five hundred the said Supervisors shall certify the same, under their hands and seals, to the person administering the government of the State for the time being, and that thereafter the said counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus shall respectively be organized as separate counties."

The terms and requirements of the above act relating to the provisional annexation of Cattaraugus to Niagara until the requisite number of voters should be attained, and providing for its separate organization at such time, were repeated in an act passed April 5, 1813, which also provided that such of the inhabitants as were enrolled in the militia should be "exempted from attending regimental and battalion trainings and from serving as jurors and constables in courts of record," but should remain still liable to serve as such in any court of special sessions of the peace and in courts held by justices of the peace; all moneys raised thereafter by county tax in Cattaraugus to be applied solely to its own use, after deducting therefrom all expenses arising from its temporary attachment to Niagara in accordance with the act.

ANNEXATION TO ALLEGANY.

The eastern half of the county—that is, all the part lying east of the division line between the sixth and seventh ranges—was provisionally attached to Allegany—for judicial purposes only—by an act passed June 12, 1812. This annexation was affirmed, and its scope and effect extended, by an act passed April 13, 1814, which provided "That until the said county of Cattaraugus shall be organized as a county, pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed March 11, 1808, entitled 'An act to divide the

* These boundaries were confirmed by an "Act to divide this State into counties," passed March 26, 1813.

county of Genesee into several counties,' all that part of the said county of Cattaraugus lying and situated east of the east boundary-line of the seventh range of townships of the Holland Company's lands in the said county of Cattaraugus shall be annexed to, and is hereby considered as a part of, the county of Allegany, for all purposes whatsoever." The act also directed that all moneys thereafter raised by county tax in the part of Cattaraugus thus annexed to Allegany should be for the sole use of that part, after paying its just proportion of all contingent expenses arising from its temporary annexation.

After its many vicissitudes, the county of Cattaraugus, having attained and exceeded the number of taxables required by law, at last severed its connection with the contiguous counties, and effected a separate organization in 1817, as will be found mentioned elsewhere in this work.

EARLIEST SUBDIVISIONS OF CATTARAUGUS: OLEAN—
ISCHUA—PERRY.

The act of 1808 which formed the county of Cattaraugus also erected its entire territory into a town, to be called Olean. For a few years its extensive limits remained undisturbed, and Olean continued the only town of the county. But at a special town-meeting, held May 16, 1812, the question of a division of the town was discussed, and it was voted that the town should be divided on the line between the third and fourth tiers of townships, and that the new town lying north of the said line should be named Ischua, the part lying south of it to retain the name of Olean. The result of this action was the division of the town in the manner named, under authority of an act of Legislature passed June 16, 1812.

The towns of Olean and Ischua were recognized and further defined by "an act for dividing the counties of this State into towns," passed April 12, 1813, which declared that "all that part of the county of Cattaraugus lying on the north side of the line running east and west, between the third and fourth tiers of townships of the land of the Holland Company, shall be and continue a town by the name of Ischua. And all the remaining part of the said county shall be and continue a town by the name of Olean."

A new town was formed from the western parts of Olean and Ischua by a legislative act passed April 13, 1814. This was the same act which has been already mentioned as annexing the last half of the county to Allegany; and it also provided that the parts of the two towns which were by its terms thus annexed to Allegany "shall be and remain separate towns, by the names of Olean and Ischua." And that all that part of Cattaraugus County situated west of the east boundary line of the seventh range of townships in the Holland Company's lands "shall remain annexed to the county of Niagara, and shall, from and after the day preceding the first Tuesday in April next, be erected into a separate town by the name of Perry."

The act also directed that as soon as practicable after the organization of the town of Perry the overseers of the poor of the three towns, Olean, Ischua, and Perry, "should meet at the house of Sylvanus Russell, in Olean, and divide the moneys and the poor belonging to the said towns respectively;" each town thereafter to maintain its own poor.

The location and extent of the three towns composing the county at that time were as follows:

The town of Olean included, in addition to its present territory, all that of the towns of Portville, Allegany, Hinsdale, Ischua, Humphrey, Great Valley, and Carrolton.

Included in Ischua were the present towns of Ellicottville, Franklinville, Lyndon, Farmersville, Machias, Yorkshire, Freedom, the small part of East Otto which projects east into Ellicottville, and all of Ashford, except the small corner known as "New Ashford," in the northwest.

The town of Perry embraced all the remainder of the county,—this being identical with the territory in Cattaraugus which had formerly been included in the town of Erie.

These three towns remained unchanged until after the organization of the county in 1817. The numerous subdivisions and changes which have been made within the county since that time, will be found mentioned and described in the histories of the several existing towns.

CHAPTER VII.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—COURTS AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE organization of the county was effected in 1817. "An act organizing the county of Cattaraugus," passed March 28 in that year, declared "That the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Cattaraugus shall have and enjoy the rights, powers, and privileges which the freeholders and inhabitants of any other county in this State are by law entitled to have and enjoy."

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court of Common Pleas was an institution which was continued from the colonial period by the first constitution of the State, and under that instrument had a large number of judges, as high as twelve being on the bench at the same time in some counties. By an act passed March 27, 1818, the office of assistant justice was abolished, and the number of judges (including the first judge) was limited to five. The court was continued without material change by the second constitution, and expired with that instrument in 1847.

The act of March 28, 1817, organizing the county, also provided, "That there shall be held in and for the said county a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, and that there shall be three terms of the said courts in every year." The first term to begin on the first of July; the second term to begin on the first Tuesday of November; and the third term to begin on the last Tuesday of February in every year; and each to continue, if necessary, until and including the Saturday following the day of beginning. The place or places of holding these courts were to be designated and appointed from time to time "by the judges for the time being," and (by Section IV.) "That no Circuit Court or Court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery shall be held in and for

the said county until the same shall, in the opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court, become necessary."

Conformably to the act above mentioned Francis Green, Ashbel Freeman, and James Brooks, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, met at the house of William Baker, June 5, 1817, and appointed and declared "the house of William Baker, in the said town of Olean, in the county aforesaid, to be the place for holding the first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Cattaraugus." And in pursuance of the order the first court was held at the place designated (in the village of Hamilton, town of Olean) on the first Tuesday of July, 1817, with the following presence: Hon. Timothy H. Porter, First Judge; James Brooks, Ashbel Freeman, Assistant Justices.

At the opening of the court it was ordered "that the rules of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for Allegany and Steuben Counties, be adopted as the rules of this Court." It was further ordered by the Court "Daniel Cruger, Zephaniah Z. Caswell, David Higgins, Jr., and Alvin Burr, who have heretofore been admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Allegany, be admitted as attorneys and counselors of this Court; and also, that Asa Hazen, who it appears has been admitted to practice as an attorney of the Supreme Court of this State, be likewise admitted as an attorney and counselor of this Court."

The first term of the Court of General Sessions was opened at the same time and place, and with the same presence. The grand jury was called and came into court, retired, returned and reported no business. The only case that came before the court was "David McCurdy vs. Israel Curtis. Alvin Burr, attorney for defendant; Daniel Cruger, attorney for plaintiff. Alvin Burr having by virtue of a special warrant of attorney signed and filed a cognovit confessing the debt in this cause to one hundred and sixty dollars, on motion of Daniel Cruger, for plaintiff, ordered judgment for that sum."

The constables attending were William Fowler, Luther C. Carner, Calvin T. Chamberlain, Cyrus Niles.

The November term of Court of Common Pleas for 1817 was held at the same place on the first Tuesday of November of that year, with Hon. T. H. Porter as first judge; Ashbel Truman and William Price, assistant judges.

The first case on which a jury was called was that of Ebenezer Reed vs. Andrew B. Northrup. Zephaniah Z. Caswell, counsel for plaintiff. Witnesses for plaintiff were Zachariah Oosterhoudt, William Kennard, Silas Knight, and Lynds Dodge. Witnesses for defendant, William Annin and Luke Goodspeed. The jurymen were Seth Markham, John G. Ensign, Obadiah Vaughn, Jr., Nathan Cole, Parley Warner, John McPoll, Solomon Rawson, Lynds Dodge, Harvey Parker, Luke Goodspeed, and Jedediah Strong. The defendant was found guilty; damages assessed at \$91.59. On motion of counsel for plaintiff, judgment was ordered for that sum.

It was ordered by the court "that Z. Z. Caswell, Alvin Burr, and Asa Hazen be, and are appointed a committee to prepare a set of rules to be adopted by this court, and present the same at the next term."

At the November term of Court of General Sessions in 1817, the grand jury was called and consisted of the following persons: Levi Gregory, foreman; Charles Price, Robert Bard, Earl Willson, Joel W. Cary, Lewis Wooster, Daniel Huntley, Russell Chapel, John Hager, Thomas Morris, Ralph Hill, Abram M. Farwell, and Samuel Barrows.

The grand jury retired under the care of a constable, and returned into court; having had no business before them, they were discharged.

At the February term of Court of Common Pleas, in 1818, it was ordered by the court that William Woods and Henry Wells be admitted as attorneys and counselors at law.

The grand jury of this term of General Sessions presented a bill of indictment against Fatty, an Indian, and were discharged.

REMOVAL OF THE COURTS.

In 1818 (April 21) an act was passed by the Legislature providing "That all courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace hereafter to be holden in and for the county of Cattaraugus be held at the house of Baker Leonard, in the village of Ellicottville, in the town of Ischua, in said county, until a court-house suitable for the holding of said courts shall have been erected; and the supervisors of said county, at their next annual meeting, are hereby authorized and directed to designate the site for a court-house and jail in the said village of Ellicottville, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding." Accordingly, the next term of court was held at the place named, on the first Tuesday of July, 1818, with Hon. Timothy H. Porter, Francis Green, and James Brooks as judges.

The removal of the courts from Olean so incensed the people of that village that several of them, whose business compelled them to attend at the first term held at Ellicottville, brought tents and provisions with them; being determined that the people at the new county-seat should receive no pecuniary benefit from their attendance there. The ill-natured act, however, wrought no irreparable injury to Ellicottville, and the irascible Oleanians, becoming cooled by their camping out, afterwards quartered at the hotels while attending at court.

At the July term, in 1819, it was ordered "that all writs hereafter to be issued out of or returnable in the court until the appointment of a first judge, in consequence of the resignation of Timothy H. Porter, be tested in the name of Ashbel Truman, senior judge of the court."

In the November term of court in 1820, it was ordered that, "Whereas all process issued out of this court since the July term of this court have been tested in the name of James Adkins, first judge of said court, and E. Lockwood, clerk of said court, it is ordered by the court that the same be correct." The first jail limits were established agreeable to the map on file, and surveyed by R. Burlingame the 28th of June, 1820, containing in the whole ninety-six acres. In the next year the limits were extended to four hundred and thirty-eight acres, and in 1824 to five hundred acres.

At the November term of General Sessions of the Peace in 1821, Jerry Birch was tried under an indictment for in-veighling. Verdict of "guilty" was brought in; the court pronounced judgment that the prisoner be confined in State prison at Auburn for five years, at hard labor, from Nov. 9, 1821. This was the first criminal conviction in the county.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court was established by law in 1691. After some subsequent laws on the subject, it was at length regulated and fixed by an ordinance from the Governor and Council of Appointment, May 15, 1699, and by an additional ordinance of April 3, 1754, and from that time until the adoption of the constitution of the State, in 1777, was held under these ordinances only. Several important and organic changes were made in the Supreme Court by the constitution of 1821. The duties of the Circuit and of the Oyer and Terminer were devolved on the circuit judges.

The constitution of 1846 abolished the Supreme Court as it then existed, and established a new one, having general jurisdiction in law and equity.

This court possesses the powers and exercises the jurisdiction of the preceding Supreme Court, Court of Chancery, and Circuit Court, so far as consistent with the constitution of 1846, and the act in relation to the judiciary passed May 12, 1847, and also the powers and jurisdiction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The judicial districts were established by act of Legislature, May 8, 1847; Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties constituting the eighth judicial district. Under the judiciary article amending the constitution adopted in November, 1869, the State has been divided into four judicial departments for the holding of general terms of the Supreme Courts.

CIRCUIT COURTS AND OYER AND TERMINER.

By an act passed April 19, 1786, one or more of the Justices of the Supreme Court were required to hold during the vacations, and oftener, if necessary, Circuit Courts in each of the counties of the State. The proceedings were to be returned to the Supreme Court, where they were to be recorded, and judgment given according to law.

The constitution of 1821 provided that the State should be divided by law into a convenient number of circuits, not less than four, nor exceeding eight, subject to alteration by the Legislature from time to time as the public good might require; for each of which a Circuit Judge should be appointed in the same manner, and hold his office by the same tenure, as the Justices of the Supreme Court, and who should possess the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court at chambers, and in the trial of issues joined in the Supreme Court and in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery. It also provided that such equity powers might be vested in the Circuit Judges or in the County Courts, or in such subordinate courts as the Legislature might by law direct, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Chancellor. The Court of Chancery ceased its existence the first Monday in July, 1847, by provision in the constitution of 1846.

In 1823 the State was divided into eight circuits, corresponding with the eight Senate districts.

The following record appears in the minutes of the court in 1824:

"*Court of Oyer and Terminer, February, 1824.*—None of the Justices of the Supreme Court, nor of Circuit Judges, arriving before the hour of 8 o'clock P.M., the term went over.
HENRY SAXTON, *Clerk.*"

The following order was issued by the Supreme Judges of the State, Feb. 28, 1824:

"It shall not be necessary to hold more than one Circuit Court in the county of Cattaraugus during the present year, and that on the fourth Tuesday in August, at the court-house at Ellicottville."

In accordance with the above order, the first Circuit Court was held with the following presence, WILLIAM B. ROCHESTER, *Circuit Judge*, Eighth Circuit.

A Court of Oyer and Terminer was also held at this time with WILLIAM B. ROCHESTER, *Circuit Judge*, ALSON LEAVENWORTH, BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN, *Judges of Court of Common Pleas.*

The first seal of the county was adopted by the court Jan. 30, 1827.

SURROGATES COURT.

Surrogates were appointed under the first constitution for an unlimited period by the Council of Appointment, and an appeal lay from their decision to the Judges of the Court of Probate. Under the second constitution they were appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years, and appeals lay from their decisions to the Chancellor. Since the constitution of 1846 the office becomes elective where the population exceeds 40,000. In other counties the duties of the office devolves upon the County Judge.

The first will that appears of record in the Surrogate's office is that of David Brand, of Perrysburg, registered Aug. 23, 1820, in which he bequeathed to his beloved wife, Abigail Brand, all the land and premises in his possession, with all the appurtenances thereto, during her natural life and widowhood; likewise one cow, one hog, one table, one chest, and all the household furniture, wearing apparel she does now wear or has heretofore owned, and all the ashes on the above-mentioned premises, and one year's provision after my decease, such as the farm produces.

The witnesses to the will are Timothy M. Shaw, Bela H. Readfield, Amos C. Merrill.

Before Jeremy Wooster, *Surrogate*, Jan. 31, 1821.

Letters testamentary were granted on the above will, Jan. 31, 1821, unto David Brand, executor (son of the deceased).

Letters testamentary were granted, July 3, 1821, to Lucy Leonard and Ezra Canfield, executrix and executor, on the will of Baker Leonard, dated April 1, 1821.

The witnesses thereto were Joseph McClure, David Goodwin, Alson Leavenworth.

The will of Ashbel Freeman, dated March 17, 1823—in which are named Zerviah Freeman (his wife), executrix, Ebenezer Reed, Jr., and Peter Ten Broeck, executors, the witnesses were William Waring, William Stillwell, and Daniel Hodges—was registered, and on the 18th day of

June, 1823, Peter Ten Broeck and Mary Ten Broeck gave notice to the Surrogate that they should contest the validity of this will. A day of examination was appointed, and on the 24th day of July, 1823, at the log house of Zerviah Freeman, in the southwest corner of the town of Farmersville, testimony was taken in the case, and it was adjourned until the 28th, when the case was closed, and on the 29th of that month letters testamentary were granted to the executrix and executors.

The first letters of guardianship were issued to David Oyer as guardian to Michael Hoffstater, March 19, 1824, by Jeremy Wooster, Surrogate.

The first letters of administration were granted on the estate of Stephen N. Webb, March 27, 1820, and were issued to David Crocker; and on the estate of Alanson C. Bennett, of Olean, April 3, 1821. July 20 of the same year letters were granted on the estate of Seymour Bouton to Clarissa Bouton, administratrix; Sylvanus Russell and Milton B. Canfield, administrators, Aug. 27, 1825, on the estate of Wyllys Thrall to Erastus Thrall; Jan. 10, 1829, on the estate of Jedediah Strong to Andrew Mead.

THE FIRST COUNTY-SITE.

In the act erecting the county of Cattaraugus it was provided that three men be appointed to locate the county-site for Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, and that their bills for such services be presented to the Board of Supervisors of the county at the first annual meeting after the organization of the county. These commissioners were Jonas Williams, Isaac Sutherland, and Asa Ransom, two of whom were of Chautauqua County, and Sutherland in Cattaraugus. These commissioners established the site at the present village of Ellicottville, and erected a large iron-wood post to mark the location.

FIRST COURT-HOUSE AND PRISON.

The first action taken in reference to the erection of county buildings is contained in an act of Legislature passed April 21, 1818, to establish the place of holding courts and for other purposes, and was "That the Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized at the next annual meeting to cause to be levied on the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Cattaraugus a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for building a court-house in said county, with the addition of five per cent. on a dollar for collecting the same, which said moneys shall be levied and collected in same manner as other contingent charges of sd county are levied and collected."

Oct. 7, 1818, the Board of Supervisors met at the house of Baker Leonard, in Ischua (now Ellicottville), consisting of Chairman James Green, of Great Valley; Seymour Bouton, Olean; Thomas Morris, Ischua; Silas Nash, Perry. Joseph McClure was appointed clerk. At this meeting the following bills were presented and audited:

BILL FOR LOCATING COUNTY-SITE IN 1808.

The Co. of Cattaraugus. To Isaac Sutherland, Dr., Oct., 1808.	
To fixing site of Court-house in said County, 10 days, at \$2.00 per day.	
To expenses, \$10.00.....	\$30.00
Interest	12.90
	\$42.90

The above amt. is directed to be paid by an act of Legislature passed Mar. 11, 1808.

The Supervisors of Cattaraugus Co. will please to audit and allow the above account, and give a county order to Mr. Baker Leonard.

ISAAC SUTHERLAND.

September 4th, 1818.

The Co. of Cattaraugus. To Baker Leonard, Dr., July, 1818.	
To use of room for holding court, together with candles, tables, seats, and other conveniences for said courts for July term	
	\$33.33
The Co. of Cattaraugus. To Baker Leonard, Dr., Oct. 10, 1818. To use of room for Supervisors, candles, tables, fire-wood, &c., for five days.....	
	5.00
	\$38.33

The County of Cattaraugus. To David Goodwin, Dr. To use of room, candles, fire-wood, &c., for Grand Jury, Nov. term, 1818.....

\$5.00

The County of Cattaraugus. To Seymour Bouton, Thos. Morris, and Siles Nash. For fixing site for Gaol, \$5.00 each

\$15.00

At this session of the board it was "*Resolved*, that fifteen hundred dollars be raised with collectors' fees for building court-house."

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held at the house of Baker Leonard, Oct. 5, 1819, at which there were present Chairman James Green, for Great Valley; Royal Tefft, for Little Valley; Dan Allen, for Perrysburg; Thomas Morris, for Ischua; Ebenezer Lockwood, for Olean; the following action was taken:

"Whereas, by an Act of Legislature passed April 21, 1818, entitled an 'act to establish the place of holding courts in the county of Cattaraugus and for other purposes,' it becomes the duty of the supervisors of the county to fix the site for court-house; and whereas, the supervisors, in compliance with said above in part recited act, did on or about the 9th day of October, in the year 1818, designate lots thirty-eight and thirty-nine, in the village of Ellicottville, whereon to build a court-house and gaol for the county; and whereas, by resolution of the Board of Supervisors in 1818, the supervisors' clerk was requested to and did inform David Goodwin, Esq., of said designation, and request a deed of conveyance of said lots to the supervisors of Cattaraugus and their successors in office; and whereas, the deed has not been delivered to the supervisors and their successors in office, *therefore resolved*, that Ebenezer Lockwood, Esq., supervisor of the town of Olean, be requested to call on the Holland Land Company's Agent at Batavia, in the name of the supervisors of Cattaraugus County, ask for and receive of said company a good and sufficient deed to the supervisors of Cattaraugus County and their successors in office."

At a later date in the same session occurs the following:

"A certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a deed of conveyance from Wilhelm Willink, Hendrick Vallenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schemmilpenninck, by their attorney, Joseph Ellicott, to the supervisors of the county of Cattaraugus and their successors in office, of two lots of land in the village of Ellicottville; and as the deed or instrument has been presented to the board at their adjourned meeting on the 2d day of November, 1819, and by them duly considered, it was unanimously resolved that the deed or instrument contains provisions that may at some future period be injurious to the interest of the inhabitants of the county, and inconsistent with the rights and privileges as citizens, and that a conveyance vesting the fee of the lands described in the aforesaid instrument fully and unconditionally in the supervisors of Cattaraugus County, and their successors in office forever, ought to be obtained. *Resolved*, that the clerk cause the deed to be conveyed to and left at the Land Office in Batavia, together with a copy of the preceding recital and resolution."

In due course of time a deed from the Holland Land Company to the Supervisors of Cattaraugus County was received, dated Jan. 17, 1820, and was recorded in the county clerk's office, Oct. 4, 1820, at nine o'clock, P.M.

An act was passed March 12, 1819, "For the erection of a gaol and establishment of gaol liberties in Cattaraugus

County," authorizing the supervisors "to use the sum of fifteen hundred dollars caused to be levied for court-house to be placed for jail." David Goodwin, Baker Leonard, Benjamin Waterman, Commissioners.

The building was erected in 1820 on the public square in Ellicottville. This first county prison was formed of an inner and an outer structure of scored logs, there being left between these a considerable space, which was solidly filled with stones, as a means of greater security against the escape of prisoners; and the building stood upon a stone foundation, which was filled in the same manner over the entire surface beneath the floors. The rooms below were divided by a hall through the centre; on the one side were the cells, and on the other two large debtors' rooms, each twenty feet square. Above the prison was a second story of the same size, which was the court-room (or court-house) of Cattaraugus County.

At the November term of the Court of Common Pleas it was ordered "that all process hereafter to be made returnable in this court be made returnable at the court-house in the town of Ischua, and that the building now erected in said town for a prison and court-house shall in all process and pleadings be denominated the court-house in and for the county of Cattaraugus."

The court-house and jail-building was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1829. As the jailor lived at some distance from the prison, and was away at the time the fire occurred, there was great panic and consternation among the prisoners, who screamed fire and called frantically for succor; but help arrived in time, and all were rescued.

REBUILDING OF COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.

After the destruction of the county building there was some discussion of the question of removal of the county-site from Ellicottville, and the erection of new buildings at some other point. The people of that village were much agitated on this account during the time that elapsed between the burning and the final passage of the act (April 16, 1829) which authorized the rebuilding. When the good news arrived from Albany announcing the passage of that act and that Ellicottville was to remain the seat of justice as before, that village witnessed such scenes of jubilation as it never saw before, and perhaps has never seen since. Sober and staid citizens, joining in the general hilarity, permitted themselves to be carried through the streets on the shoulders of young men who could think of no other method sufficiently unique to demonstrate their overflowing enthusiasm. Sobriety was not permitted, and no one, no matter of what degree of dignity, was exempted from the requirements of conviviality, though there is no case mentioned of any one in Ellicottville who then showed any strong desire to escape those requirements. It is related of Richard Hill, the first printer of the village, that upon that occasion, after a little preliminary celebration at the hotel, he remembered that it was his duty to carry the exhilarating news to his wife, and, acting on the thought, rushed home to make the astounding announcement to that lady that "the court-house has come!"

And, after a short delay (but one which seemed long enough to the people of Ellicottville), the court-house did

come. It was built during the same year, and so nearly completed that the January term of court for 1830 was held in it. In the mean time, since the destruction of the old building, the courts had been held in the ball-room of Lothrop Vinton.

An act was passed April 5, 1830, in which the comptroller was authorized to loan Cattaraugus County three thousand three hundred dollars belonging to the capital of the common-school fund, at 6 per cent. interest, to enable the county to pay for court-house and jail, built in accordance with the act passed April 16, 1829, authorizing the supervisors to raise money for that purpose.

An act was passed, March 25, 1831, requiring the supervisors to assess not exceeding twelve hundred dollars to complete the court-house and jail.

William Stillwell, Andrew Mead, and Abner Chase were appointed commissioners to superintend and contract for such completion.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY-SITE AND ERECTION OF THE PRESENT BUILDINGS.

The county-site of Cattaraugus was removed from Ellicottville to Little Valley in 1868. The act authorizing the removal was passed on the 17th of April, 1865, and entitled "An act to remove the county-site of Cattaraugus County to the Erie Railway, and locate and procure a new site, and build county buildings thereon, and sell the old county buildings."

In conformity with the provisions of section thirteen of the said act, the towns of Little Valley and Napoli, at special town-meetings, had voted the sum of ten thousand dollars and three thousand dollars, respectively, and the proceedings of such town-meetings were legalized by Chapter 683, Laws of New York, 1866. These sums were voted by the towns named for the purpose of securing the location in the village of Little Valley; and as the amount so voted was insufficient to erect and complete the buildings, the amount of the deficit was guaranteed by individual bonds for money and material, so as to relieve the county of all expense arising from the removal; but only in case the village of Little Valley should be selected for the location of the county-site.

By virtue of the authority conferred in the act, the Governor of the State appointed Hons. Orsell Cook, of Chautauqua, Robert B. Van Valkenburg, of Steuben, and Seth Wakeman, of Genesee County, commissioners to designate some central and convenient point on the line of the Erie Railway at which to locate the county buildings and site; and these commissioners having examined the various locations, designated the town of Little Valley for the location of the new county-site, and duly filed a certificate of such location, in the office of the clerk of Cattaraugus County, on the 25th day of July, 1865. The Board of Supervisors of the county, at their annual session in 1866, acting in conformity with the provisions of section two of the act above named, appointed Frank L. Stowell, of the town of Olean, Lemuel S. Jenks, of the town of Persia, and John Manley, of the town of Little Valley, building commissioners, who were, at the same time, instructed and required "to select and determine upon a

suitable site in the village of Little Valley, of not less than five acres, whereon to erect a court-house, with county clerk's, county treasurer's, county judge's, and surrogate's offices, court-room, and jury-rooms therein, and a jail; and that they procure a title thereto, free from all incumbrance, at a cost to the county of not exceeding one dollar;" and to proceed immediately to cause fit and convenient county buildings to be erected on such site, but without cost to the county.

The board, at the same time, accepted and appropriated for the erection of the buildings the town bonds of Little Valley and Napoli, and also the individual bonds, money, and material, conditionally pledged, as before mentioned; and the building committee were further instructed "to accept bonds of the town of Little Valley for the sum of ten thousand dollars, and Napoli for the sum of three thousand dollars, bearing interest at seven per centum, and payable at stated periods; and they are also instructed to accept bonds of individuals, payable in money or materials, and payable at stated periods, which may be guaranteed by responsible parties, satisfactory to the building commissioners, or which may be accepted by contractors, or to accept sums of money; and that such bonds, materials, and money, shall be used for the purpose of erecting said new county buildings in the village of Little Valley, and for no other purpose; and that before taking any title to the proposed site for the new county buildings, or doing any other act or thing to commit the county to removal of the county-site, to receive from the towns of Little Valley and Napoli valid bonds of those towns, and individual bonds, money, and materials, of sufficient amount, not less than thirty thousand dollars in amount and value, to guarantee the erection and completion of all the buildings provided for, and to insure the county against any and all taxation for the erection and completion of buildings or for the site."

The town and individual bonds, money, and materials of sufficient amount, as specified, were received by the committee, and the building contract was let by them to Porter Welch, of Gowanda, at twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars; the structures to be built in accordance with the plans furnished by H. N. White, architect.

The corner-stone of the court-house was laid with Masonic ceremonies, Aug. 22, 1867, followed by an address by William P. Angel. Both buildings are built of brick, with stone foundations (cut-stone above ground), cut-stone steps, window-sills and caps, belting, and slate roofs.

On the 13th day of November, 1868, the building commissioners reported to the Board of Supervisors that the new court-house and jail were substantially completed; that the county clerk removed the records and occupied his office May 21, 1878; that the sheriff removed the prisoners to the jail the 28th of the same month; and that the first session of the Supreme Court, Hon. George Barker presiding, was held at the new court-house on the 8th day of June, 1868.

On the 25th day of November, 1868, they reported a settlement with Porter Welch, the contractor, which report was accepted, commissioners discharged, and their bonds ordered cancelled. The old county buildings were sold to the town of Ellicottville for one thousand dollars.

The court-house is eighty-two feet long by fifty-two feet wide. The first story is thirteen feet high, containing fire-proof office-rooms for the county clerk eighteen by sixty feet, offices for county treasurer, county judge, surrogate, and district attorney. The second story contains court-room, forty-nine by fifty-one feet, judge's, grand jury, jury, and janitor's rooms.

The jail is twenty by thirty-six feet, two stories in height, with three tiers of cells, and will accommodate thirty-six inmates, having been enlarged and remodeled the present year (1878). The contract was taken by Silas Vinton, who is also contractor for the Insane Asylum at Machias, now just completed.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICES.

From 1812 until the organization of the county, in 1817, deeds and conveyances were filed in the clerks' offices of Niagara and Allegany Counties. In the act organizing the county, March 28, 1817, the following provision was made for the proof of deeds and conveyances:

"That until the holding of the first term of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county of Cattaraugus, all deeds, mortgages, and other conveyances or writings relating to real property situate in said county shall be recorded in like manner as if this act had not been passed; and from and after the holding of such first term all deeds, conveyances, and writings, whereby the right or title to any lands or tenements situated in the said county may be affected, either in law or equity, shall be acknowledged or proved and recorded in the clerk's office of the said county, according to the provisions of the act entitled 'An act concerning the proof of deeds and conveyances.'"

The first deed on record in Cattaraugus County is dated June 5, 1817, and is from the sheriff of Allegany County to Benjamin Chamberlain, conveying lot 8 in section H, being in the village of Hamilton (now Olean, block 56). The first mortgage was from Horatio Orton to Seymour Bouton, of property in village of Hamilton, lots No. 13, 14, in south part of lot 12, section G, dated Dec. 15, 1817.

The first county clerk's office was built under authority of an act passed April 12, 1823, empowering the supervisors to raise money by tax, not exceeding eight hundred dollars, for erecting a fire-proof clerk's office for the preservation of the public papers and records in the custody of the clerk, and to be located in the village of Ellicottville, in such spot as the judges should appoint. The commissioners for its erection were David Bookes, David Gregory, and Phineas Spencer.

Building commissioners were appointed at the session of the Board of Supervisors in 1852 to build a new county clerk's office. An act was passed March 24, 1853, making it legal to change the location of the clerk's office, not to exceed forty rods distant, provided the change should be approved by a majority of the trustees of the village of Ellicottville. The change was approved, and a new clerk's office was erected on the north corner of the public square. The present clerk's office is located in the court-house at Little Valley.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSE AND FARM.

The first official action in reference to the county buildings for the better care of the county poor is contained in a resolution of the Board of Supervisors at their session in 1833, in which Nelson Green, Benjamin Chamberlain, Geo.

A. S. Crooker, Robert Steele, and Tilly Gilbert were appointed a committee to locate a site and farm for the erection of a poor-house.

Advertisements were made for proposals for land, and at an examination held at the court-house Jan. 30, 1834, it was decided to accept the proposal of Willard Jefferson, of Machias, to sell two hundred acres for two thousand three hundred dollars. The supervisors of the poor were directed to procure title to the land, prepare the farm as soon as practicable for the reception of the county poor, and remove them thereto.

November 11 of the same year Messrs. Searls, Chamberlain, and Crooker were selected to settle with Mr. Jefferson for the poor-house farm, and pay him any balance due.

Jan. 7, 1836, Eleazur Harmon, Levi Peet, Lewis P. Thorp, John Pierce, and W. W. Penfield, Supervisors of the Poor, advertised for bids to erect the necessary buildings on the farm.

The house was completed and occupied, and in 1835 there were received into it thirty-three paupers. One child was born at the house during the year, two children died, and two were bound out. Forty persons were discharged during the year, and two absconded. The number of paupers in the poor-house, Dec. 1, 1835, was: females, thirteen; males, fifteen. Number of persons relieved during the year was: foreigners, twenty; lunatics, one; idiots, one. The building was destroyed by fire, with all the books and papers, in 1846, and was rebuilt soon after.

A select committee appointed by the Senate to visit the charitable institutions of the State made their report to the Senate, Jan. 9, 1857. Their remarks in this document upon the Cattaraugus poor-house were as follows:

"For the accommodation of the insane are two small houses: one an old dilapidated one, very cold in the winter from its loose construction and much decay, and at all times particularly offensive from the accumulation of filth; the other a new structure, though an inferior one and illy planned. This, from some reason, is very little used. In these cells the insane sleep on straw, with very little clothing, the straw becoming filled with filth before being changed. Two are confined in these cells. The insane are attended by a male pauper. *None* during the year are improved or cured; they receive the same medical attendance as the remaining paupers. No application has been made for admission to the State Asylum. In the house is one idiot and one blind person. Intemperance is the cause of one-half the pauperism here. The house is a poor one, and the poor, especially the insane, are illy cared for."

The next year after this report was made a committee from the Board of Supervisors, James M. Smith and Marsena Baker, visited the poor-house, and reported the building exceedingly bad, and recommended additions and repairs.

At a session of the Board of Supervisors held in 1859, Addison G. Rice, Albert G. Dow, and Alonzo Hawley were appointed commissioners, with authority to sell and contract for land according to their judgment, and to contract for the construction of a new poor-house, not to exceed four thousand dollars for land and buildings.

In 1860, L. S. Jenks, Wm. Napier, and L. D. Warner reported that it was necessary to erect a building thirty by forty feet, two stories; the main building to serve as a wing to a new edifice to be built at a later time. Jesse E. K. Button was chosen commissioner, with full power and authority to erect a building in accordance with plans and

specifications, at a cost not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars, and to be completed Nov. 1, 1861.

The State Commissioners of Public Charities for 1869 reported concerning the Cattaraugus County Poor-House:

"The wants of the poor of Cattaraugus County are soon to be properly met by a new building, now being constructed of stone near the site of the old one, located in the extreme northeastern part of the county. The building is to be completed during the present year, at an estimated cost of twenty thousand dollars, and when ready for occupancy will have the capacity for accommodating one hundred persons, besides furnishing apartments for the keeper and family. The old buildings now in use are to be abandoned upon completion of the new one.

"Connected with the house is a farm of two hundred acres, valued at ten thousand dollars, including fixtures. The completion of the new building will more than double this valuation. During the past year two hundred and fifty-five persons were supported in the house, at a cost of five thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents, and for the same period the sum of four thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars was expended in the administration of out-door relief. The management of affairs pertaining to the poor of the county is confided to three superintendents, and a keeper, who has occupied the place for the past nine years, is in immediate charge of the house. The superintendents visit the institution frequently; the supervisors seldom.

"At the date of inspection, June 30, sixty persons were found present, two-thirds of whom were native-born. Among the number were twenty-three insane, three idiotic, one blind, one mute, and six children under sixteen years of age."

The building was completed, and was a substantial stone structure thirty-six by eighty feet, three stories in height, with slate roof surmounted by a cupola. Its cost was seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars. The grounds are two hundred acres in extent, with fifty acres of woodland about two and a half miles north from the farm. A revenue of one thousand eight hundred dollars to two thousand dollars is derived from the farm, but the institution is not self-supporting.

Of the eighty-five inmates of the poor-house at the present time (December, 1878), forty-five are insane. For the accommodation of this class of unfortunates, asylum buildings are just being completed about twenty rods west of the poor-house. These buildings are four in number, namely: 1. A keeper's residence, Gothic style, twenty-six by fifty-three feet in size, two and a half stories high; 2. Two Gothic buildings, each the exact counterpart of the other, twenty-three by thirty-six feet in dimensions and two stories high; one to be devoted to the reception of male, and the other of female occupants; 3. A dining hall, twenty-four by forty-eight feet, and one story; containing, also, the kitchen for all the establishment. A covered way connects this building with the male and female quarters respectively. Underneath this hall is located the heater for all the buildings. The entire cost of these is about fifteen thousand dollars.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE HOLLAND COMPANY'S SUCCESSORS—THE DUTCH HILL WAR.

THE local affairs of the Holland Land Company remained in charge of their first resident agent, Joseph Ellicott, until October, 1821, when the relations so long existing between them were closed by his resignation.

It was during his administration, and not far from the year 1818, that there first appeared among the settlers upon the Purchase that feeling of irritation and enmity towards the company and its agents which afterwards became so wide-spread and formidable. Their indebtedness upon land contracts had so greatly increased as to create fear and apprehension of the ultimate result; and though there could be brought no charges against Mr. Ellicott's administration, yet a very large portion of the contract-holders had in some way conceived the idea that a change of the local agency would bring some relief or modification of the terms of their indebtedness. Some feeling of alarm at the growing discontent had doubtless begun to enter the mind of the general agent, Mr. Busti, and induced him to favor Mr. Ellicott's resignation in the hope of appeasing the irritation of the settlers.

The successor of Mr. Ellicott in the agency was Jacob S. Otto, who remained in charge until his death in 1826. It was during his administration that the plan (which had been before discussed) of receiving cattle and grain in payment upon land contracts, was adopted. At certain designated places,* in different parts of the Purchase, the settler could deliver his wheat and have its value indorsed upon his contract; while the plan pursued as to the delivery of cattle was to advertise yearly the times and places at which agents of the company would attend to receive the animals, and credit the contract-holder with the amount of their value. This arrangement was expensive to the company, but proved advantageous to the settlers, who were enabled to reduce their debts in this way, when cash payments would have been impossible; and, besides, they were almost invariably allowed a price for their wheat and cattle which was above their value, or at least above what they could have realized in any other way.

The last agent of the company was David E. Evans, who succeeded Mr. Otto, and remained in charge until the affairs of the Purchase were closed. Under him, in 1827, a general plan for the modification of land contracts was adopted, which was admitted to be very beneficial, and a decided measure of relief to a large class of the company's debtors. But notwithstanding these and other evidences of the good-will of the company towards those who were indebted to them on contracts, the dissatisfaction of the latter increased year by year, until it became declared hostility.

The dealings of the Holland agents with those who were indebted to their principals on land contracts had been uniformly marked by so much leniency and forbearance that these characteristics had become proverbial; and it seems difficult to understand how there could ever have existed such an antagonism to a company, against whom the most serious allegation that could be made was that "they were criminally indulgent to settlers in permitting them to remain on their lands for many years without payment of either principal or interest."

* The principal point in Cattaraugus County at which the company's agents received grain and cattle was Ellicottville. In the matter of receiving and appraising cattle in this county the company was more frequently represented by Peter Ten Broeck than by any other person.

At the time when the first symptoms of discontent appeared, and for several years afterwards, there was no thought on the part of contract-holders of questioning the title by which the company held their purchase; but at last such doubts began to be whispered, and to spread abroad on their mission of mischief, created, it was said, by a Buffalo lawyer of some prominence, and by him fostered and industriously disseminated, with an eye to prospective advantages in the line of his profession. It was cunningly suggested to the minds of the disaffected, that the sole cause of the remarkably indulgent course pursued by the company towards its debtors was the result of a consciousness on their part that their title was worthless, and that it would be folly for them to attempt to enforce their claims by process of law. This argument proved a most effective one in increasing the discontent.

The doubts, or pretended doubts, thus engendered, took ready root in the minds of the most ignorant, and were eagerly entertained by the more knowing and unscrupulous ones, who were but too willing to avail themselves of any opportunity to escape the burden of further payments upon the lands for which they had contracted. This resulted in the widespread uneasiness and hostility above mentioned, and in the assembling, at various points, of public meetings or "conventions," at which resolutions were adopted to ignore the company's title, to make common cause with any and every person whom the company should attempt to coerce to payment or removal, and to reimburse them for expenses incurred in legal resistance to such attempts.

The Holland Company, in order to restore quiet and confidence in their title, selected one or two cases in each county, and commenced proceedings; and although the people of Cattaraugus had—most creditably to themselves—refrained from active participation in the prevailing lawlessness and excitement, yet test cases were selected and prosecuted here, as in other counties.

The persons against whom the company brought action in this county were William Cooper, of Perrysburg, and Seth Cole, of Burton. These causes were tried in the United States District Court, which sustained the company's title. In the other counties the result was the same, the triumph of the company and the discomfiture of the defendants, who were thus subjected to the loss of their improvements and the payment of heavy bills of cost, of which not a dollar was ever made good to them by the malcontents and agitators, whose solemn pledges of indemnification had been so freely given in the resolutions of public meeting, and the compacts of their "leagues for mutual protection against the rapacity and tyranny of the pretended land-owners."

But although the company boldly entered the courts to vindicate their title, standing at bay, as it might be said, for their very existence, they had long before become alarmed at the attitude of the settlers, and this alarm was so greatly heightened by certain legislation† (the right or wrong of

† Particularly by "An act to subject certain debts owing to non-residents to taxation," passed April 27, 1833, viz., "All debts owing by inhabitants of the State to persons not residing therein, for the purchase of any real estate, or secured by mortgage on real estate, shall be deemed personal property within the town and county where

which may not properly be discussed here), enacted in antagonism to their interests, that they decided to dispose of their vast possessions in Western New York, which never had, and, as they now saw, never would, realize the expectations which had induced their purchase.*

The interests of the company were sold in 1835 to several smaller companies of land-speculators. One of the principal of these was the firm of Trumbull, Cary & Co., of Batavia, but their purchase did not extend into Cattaraugus. The companies purchasing in this county were—first, the “Devereux Company,” composed of Nicholas Devereux, of Utica, Rufus L. Lord, Thomas Lord, Goold Hoyt, Russell H. Nevins, Thomas Suffern, and others, of New York; second, the “Seymour Company,” composed of Henry Seymour, David E. Evans (last agent of the Holland Company), and William Lowber; and third, a company made up by Staley N. Clarke, Moses Beecher, and Major ——— Curry.

The purchase made by the Devereux Company consisted of uncontracted wild lands, and contracts which had reverted to the Holland Company, all comprising about four hundred thousand acres, and extending over Cattaraugus, and part of Allegany County, and into the towns of China, Java, and Eagle in Genesee (now Wyoming) County. The price paid was ninety cents per acre. The purchase-money was paid, and the deeds received from the Holland Company in New York, on the 16th of December, 1835, the day preceding the night of the “Great Fire” which consumed nearly all the lower point of that city. The office of this company was opened at Ellicottville in the spring of 1836, with Asher Tyler as agent. The advertisement of the company, issued soon after, offered for sale “one hundred thousand acres of land in Cattaraugus, Genesee, and Allegany Counties, a part of four hundred thousand acres recently purchased of the Holland Land Company, having a surface generally hilly, interspersed with valleys of deep, rich alluvion, and well watered with springs and streams,” and was signed by Nicholas Devereux, Goold Hoyt, Rufus L. Lord, Russell H. Nevins, and William Kent. Not long after the purchase the lands of the Devereux Company were divided into several portions among the proprietors.

The purchase made by the Seymour Company embraced the “live contracts” of the Holland Company in this section. The funds for this purchase were furnished by the Farmers’ Loan and Trust Company of New York, who held the title as security for repayment. The “contracts” made under the Holland Company’s system, and included in this purchase, were changed to the ordinary form of bond and mortgage.

The lands acquired by the company composed of Staley

the debtor resides, and as such shall be liable to taxation in the same manner and to the same extent as the personal estate of citizens of this State.” This law was repealed April 1, 1837.

* As early as the year 1821 the Holland proprietors offered to make an assignment of their entire interest for a sum sufficient to cover the original purchase money, with an annual interest of four per cent. added; and in 1822 they offered to Tibbets and Huntingdon, well-known capitalists of that time, all the unsold lands of the Purchase, at four shillings per acre,—and nearly one-half remained at that time unsold. These facts seem to show that they had, even at that time, begun to doubt the profitableness of the enterprise.

N. Clarke and others consisted of detached lots scattered through various parts of the territory covered by the other purchases. These lots having been overlooked, and thus inadvertently left out of those conveyances, were searched out upon the map, and all included in this, which was known as “the scrap purchase.”

At the time of the final sale by the Holland Company, and when the fact of the contemplated transfer became known among the settlers, it produced a general feeling of apprehension and excitement, for they entertained the very reasonable belief that under no new set of proprietors could they expect a continuance of the mild system which had been pursued towards them by the company,—a system which they began fully to appreciate, now that they were about to lose its benefits.

Without following the successive phases of this hostile excitement, which scarcely showed itself at that time in Cattaraugus, it is sufficient to mention that it rapidly increased and spread through the neighboring counties, and culminated in acts of violence in both Chautauqua and Genesee. In the winter of 1836 (Feb. 6) a body of disguised and armed men attacked and entirely destroyed the land-office at Mayville, forcing the agent, the Hon. William Peacock, to leave the county for a time to escape personal injury. The general office at Batavia had been repeatedly menaced with destruction, and finally a mob of several hundred men (said to have been seven hundred) collected to put the threat into execution. They actually entered the village for this purpose, but finding the office defended by fifty armed and determined men, who had mustered under command of the agent, Mr. Evans, and also that the militia had been called out, they decided to postpone the attack. About fifty of the ringleaders were arrested, but the old policy of conciliation prevailed, and their cases were never prosecuted.

The reason why these rebellious demonstrations produced, at that time, comparatively little effect in Cattaraugus County is said to have been because of the almost unbounded confidence reposed by all in the honesty and justice of the Hon. Staley N. Clarke, first the agent for the Holland Company, and afterwards for the Farmers’ Loan and Trust Company, at Ellicottville.

THE DUTCH HILL WAR.

The unreasoning agrarian spirit, which had received its first check in the result of the test suits prosecuted by the Holland Company, remained comparatively dormant for a time after the suppression of the disturbances at Mayville and Batavia.

The fire, however, was not extinguished, but only smouldering; and when, about the year 1840, the anti-rent insurrection broke out in the eastern counties of the State something of the old feeling of hostility reasserted itself. This renewal of disaffection seemed to be sympathetic with the lawless movements in the valley of the Hudson; and at that time, and afterwards, the refractory ones who were disposed to resist the enforcement of the proprietors’ rights, or to advise and countenance such resistance, were often termed “anti-renters,” though there were few points of resemblance between the conditions and purposes of the dis-

satisfied people in those two opposite sections of the State. The rebellious tenants upon the eastern manors argued that they and their ancestors had already paid in rents much more than the value of the lands they occupied, even including the buildings and improvements which themselves (and not the landlords) had put upon them; that the degrading and perpetual nature of the tenure was inconsistent, not only with the principles of republican government, but with all feelings of self-respect; and that their condition was little, if any, better than that of vassals, and was therefore unendurable. They asked upon what principle their fathers left the oppressive government of the Old World to find here in the New a system of land tenure which had been overthrown long before in the aristocratic countries from which they came? Such things, they said, were wrong and illegal, and they would never, by their submission, allow them to become permanent. But the settlers upon the Holland Purchase could bring no such argument to excuse or palliate resistance. The lands which they occupied had not been leased by their fathers and grandfathers as tenants to a manorial lord, but had been purchased by themselves in fair bargain at a reasonable price, and on exceedingly favorable terms of payment, from a company (or its successors) who had acquired the lands legitimately, whose title was perfect and unquestionable, and whose treatment of its debtors admitted but the sole complaint, that by undue mildness and indulgence it had induced carelessness and improvidence in those who, under sterner and more exacting creditors, would have been compelled to become thrifty and independent. Under such circumstances as these it would seem that even the most censorious debtor could hardly have found a reasonable pretext for complaint.

At the time of which we write,—that is, the period including and immediately preceding the year 1844,—the people of Cattaraugus generally held themselves aloof from the agitation which was prevailing in neighboring counties, as they had done during the years of the earlier excitement. The spirit of disaffection in this county showed itself only in a few of the eastern towns, particularly in that of Hinsdale, and had its focus near the present boundary line between the towns of Hinsdale and Ischua, in an agricultural neighborhood, sparsely scattered along a broad-topped ridge, known as "Dutch Hill." This historic eminence became the theatre of a disturbance which took from the locality the name of "The Dutch Hill War," and was the first and last agrarian collision occurring within the county of Cattaraugus.

Among the small farmers who inhabited these highlands in 1844 were two brothers, named Jacob and George Learn. It does not appear that they were distinguished above their neighbors for any of the qualities of leadership, yet circumstances made them the central figures of the "war" which rescued the name of their hill from obscurity. They had settled here in the year 1823, upon a tract of something more than three hundred acres, for which they had taken a single contract from the Holland Company at two dollars per acre, with a credit of ten years, paying a nominal sum in hand. For fourteen years from that time they occupied the land without further payment,

and on the 29th of July, 1837, took from the Devereux Land Company (who had in the mean time purchased the title from the Holland Company) two new contracts, covering the tract taken in 1823, and paying fifty dollars on each. Afterwards, the lands of the Devereux Company were divided among the different proprietors, in which division the contract of Jacob Learn fell to the share of Goold Hoyt, and that of George Learn became the property of Russell H. Nevins.

The contracts had six years to run, and, soon after their expiration, the agents of the proprietors called on the brothers Learn, requesting settlement, or at least a partial payment on the lands, but were met (as they said soon after in a published statement of the affair) by pretended doubts of the company's title, refusal to pay, and open defiance. Upon this, the proprietors, Messrs. Hoyt and Nevins, not having abandoned the hope that the Learns would recede from their position, make small payments, and take new contracts, waited until the following March,—a period of eight months from the expiration of the contracts,—and then, finding that further hope of accommodation was futile, reluctantly commenced suits of ejectment. No defense was made, and judgments by default were entered for the owners. The writs were issued, and placed in the hands of the sheriff, George W. White, who, on the 12th of June, 1844, proceeded to Dutch Hill for the purpose of removing the occupants and placing the owners in possession; but, in order to avoid every pretext or ground of complaint, he was directed not to disturb the Learns in case they would agree to come to the land-office and enter into new contracts, as before proposed. This proposition was made to Jacob Learn, who seemed inclined to accede to it, but was afterwards dissuaded by evil counselors. Finding all concessions unavailing, Mr. White proceeded to the execution of his duty, the result of which action was told in the *Cattaraugus Republican* of that time, as follows: . . . "The sheriff, who had only some six or seven unarmed persons as assistants in removing the furniture from the house, was surrounded by a mob, numbering from a hundred to a hundred and fifty men, many of them armed and disguised as Indians. The rioters commanded the sheriff to leave the premises, but he resolutely persevered in the performance of his duty until his person was violently assaulted and seriously injured. Finding the contest hopeless against such overpowering force, he was compelled to leave the premises in the possession of the mob." It was afterwards asserted that this account of the transaction was an exaggeration, especially as in regard to the numbers and disguises of the rioters. In substance, however, it was doubtless true; and it is certain that in the performance of this duty the sheriff received serious injury, which was believed to have hastened his death.

Immediately after this collision a public meeting in sympathy with the malcontents was held in Hinsdale, at which the land-holders were unsparingly denounced, their titles discredited, and resistance to their claims recommended. Similar gatherings followed in several of the adjoining towns, all of which were represented as being "large and enthusiastic." One of the most noticeable of these was held on the 13th of July following, at the house of Lyman

Twomley, in Machias; Heman G. Button being called to the chair, and Rensselaer Lamb appointed secretary.

Without discussion, and by unanimous voice, resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of the meeting that, whereas they had assembled for the purpose of considering the relations existing between themselves and "certain persons claiming to own a large share of the real estate in this county," and that, whereas it was the opinion of a large portion of the inhabitants of the eastern part of the county that those certain persons had no legal title to the lands in question, but were engaged in selling and receiving pay therefor without having it in their power to give any good title to purchasers, notwithstanding which, they had instituted criminal proceedings against a large number of persons under pretense of protecting their property from trespassers, thereby causing the innocent to suffer equally with the guilty, and increasing the burdens of the people, by making the expense of all such proceedings chargeable upon the county, when, if they had a good title to the lands, they should in their own names prosecute each individual trespasser, and protect the lands at their own expense; therefore it was the opinion of the meeting that the course thus pursued by "these pretended land-owners" was unjust, tyrannical, and oppressive; showing clearly that they had no feelings in common with the purchasers of their lands, but were determined to force occupants to pay the expense of protecting the property which their own labor alone had made valuable. Finally, it was by the meeting,

"Resolved, That we ask a good title and reasonable prices, and we seek not to obtain these by force, but by fair and honorable negotiation. We highly scorn and repudiate the idea of setting the laws of our country at defiance, or of violating them in any case whatever, unless we should be driven to that extremity where we should be morally justifiable in violating the letter of the law in defense of our natural rights, in protecting ourselves and our families from the iron grasp of aggression."

Associations were formed for the avowed purpose of resisting the execution of the laws, especially "*in certain cases*" (which cases were understood to be those of persons who were anxious to be left unmolested in taking pine timber from lands to which they had no shadow of claim); pledges of mutual protection were given; threats were made of vengeance to be taken on any who should give information against those taking timber from the company's lands, and warnings that in case the officers should succeed in making any arrests of such the land-offices and jail would be demolished.

Soon after the defeat of the sheriff in his attempt to serve the writs of ejectment, eleven of the participators in that outrage were indicted, and bench-warrants issued for their arrest. But so great was the excitement then existing among a portion of the inhabitants of three or four towns, that the sheriff, under the advice of the authorities, postponed the execution of the laws in the hope that better counsels might prevail in the disaffected district. It is proper, however, to state that it was charged by some that the service was postponed until after the election, for purely political reasons. But whatever may have been the cause of this temporizing, its obvious effect was to create a general suspicion of timidity on the part of the authorities, and

to produce a corresponding feeling of boldness and defiance on the part of the insurgents.

On or about the 20th of February, 1845, Sheriff White, carrying the warrants of arrest and accompanied by the First Judge, the Hon. Benjamin Chamberlain, repaired to Hinsdale, and saw several of the indicted persons, whom he urged to submit quietly to arrest. Failing in this, he commanded them to follow his party to the village, where they would find the judge prepared to accept bail in their cases. But, after waiting for a considerable time at the tavern in East Hinsdale, during which no prisoners reported themselves, the sheriff and Judge Chamberlain set out for Ellicottville. Soon after their departure the Dutch Hill people appeared, to the number of about thirty (as they afterwards alleged), and prepared to give bail for the indicted persons, in accordance with the invitation of the sheriff. But at the time their number was represented as much greater, it being then reported in Ellicottville that "the mob, to the number of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty, collected and followed the sheriff and the judge to the village of East Hinsdale, where they expected to have found them, but fortunately they had left before the arrival of their pursuers."

The time had at length arrived when the law must be executed, or its supremacy set at naught at the discretion of a mob; and so, on Friday night, the 24th of January, 1845, Alexander Chambers, William Gallagher, and Henry Smith left Ellicottville armed with the necessary authority to make the desired arrests. How they accomplished their mission was told in one of the newspapers of that time as follows:

"The next morning they found the rebels ready on Dutch Hill to receive them, but in separate squads, as guards to the several indicted persons. They attacked one squad of eight men, and had a parley, struggle, and fight of about half an hour, when, finding themselves likely to be overpowered, they drew their pistols, scattered the enemy, and secured their prisoners. The 'Indian' alarm-signal was soon given, and the arresting-party had not proceeded far before they found their road filled with men to oppose their progress and rescue the prisoners; but the speed of their horses and the determination of the party, seconded by their display of arms, broke the ranks of the enemy." The arresting-party returned to Ellicottville, reaching that village at about one o'clock on Sunday morning, and having in their custody Thomas McWilliams, who is represented to have been "one of the most malicious and reckless of the rioters."

Meanwhile the sheriff had been active in preparation for the security of the prisoners which the Chambers party were expected to bring in, and for the safety and defense of Ellicottville. It was known that the insurgents were combined for mutual defense, and that they had sworn, in case arrests were made, to destroy the public buildings and to burn the village; and in the highly-excited state of the public mind which resulted from the armed resistance to the sheriff at Dutch Hill these dangers were magnified tenfold, and it was even reported that the Indians on the Allegany Reservation had been employed by the Dutch Hill people to join them as allies. One of the public prints, in speak-

ing of the formidable proportions of the hostile organization, said, "This combination has been variously estimated as numbering from three hundred to one thousand men, boasting a determination to resist the law and its officers at every hazard."

Such being the state of affairs at the time when Deputy Chambers and his assistants departed for Dutch Hill on Friday night, the sheriff promptly and energetically set about the work of collecting an adequate force to guard the village of Ellicottville. Mounted messengers were dispatched to various points in the loyal portions of the county to summon assistance, and although the demand was not made until about daybreak on Saturday morning, yet it was obeyed with so much of alacrity and promptitude that by ten o'clock in the morning of the same day nearly three hundred men had reported at Ellicottville, "animated with a spirit of determined firmness to vindicate the majesty of the law."

A request was sent to Col. Cook, of Springville, Erie Co., for assistance, and this was at once responded to by an efficient force of more than fifty armed men. "Sentinels were stationed on the various roads leading to the village, three pieces of cannon were ranged in front of the courthouse, and every necessary preparation for the warm reception of the threatening invaders was duly attended to by the sheriff."* His call for assistance had reached the hearts of the law-abiding citizens of cold Cattaraugus, as the summons of Donuil Dhu had thrilled through Clan-Conuil:

"Leave the deer, leave the steer,
Leave nets and barges;
Come with your fighting gear,
Broadsword and targes."

And their response was hearty and immediate. All day and until late at night they came, singly, by twos and threes, and in squads, all hurrying in towards the muster-place at Ellicottville, so that by midnight a force of about eight hundred men guarded the county-seat and its southeastern approaches. Soon after, Chambers, Gallagher, and Smith returned from their foray; and now, as the territory of the insurgents had been invaded, and McWilliams, one of their leaders, was actually in durance, there existed every provocation to the execution of their threat to fire and sack the devoted village.

The situation was thought to be exceedingly alarming, but it cannot be denied that the sheriff's preparations were fully equal to the emergency. The infantry force was strong in numbers and advantageously posted; the artillery pieces, loaded to their throats, stood grimly ready to hurl destruction against an advancing foe; and although there was not a corresponding strength in the cavalry arm, yet there were the rough riders, Chambers, Gallagher, and Smith, who had charged through the Dutch Hill phalanx on Saturday, and these would afford ample protection to the flanks. But more reassuring than all was the consciousness that this warlike array was armed and panoplied with the majesty of the law, that it was standing guard to the temple of justice and in its very shadow, and that the

crimine itself, in the person of Judge Benjamin Chamberlain, was present in the midst of the embattled host.

When the Sabbath morning broke, cold and gray, many an eye was turned in expectancy and dread towards the snow-covered valley below the village, but neither scouts nor skirmishers were seen; and as the hours wore on, bringing no alarm of an approaching enemy, confidence grew into enthusiasm, and before night closed in it had been definitely decided to stand no longer on the defensive, but to move forward at once with a strong detachment, enter the hostile territory, and to capture, *vi et armis*, such of the indicted persons as were still at large.

"During Saturday and Sunday," says an account of the affair written immediately after its occurrence, "many of the insurgents and their sympathizers visited the village for the purpose of observation, to avail themselves of the first opportunity to make demonstrations of hostility. But sedition wore a cautious front in the face of the imposing force and energetic action of the sheriff. A few imprudent brawlers were promptly arrested, and the more wary sought security in the suppression of all feelings of hostility."

It might be supposed that the unannounced arrival of so large a body of men would go far towards creating famine in a small village like Ellicottville, and such would probably have been the case but for the fortunate circumstance that a large number of smoked mutton hams had been stored there for sale or shipment. These were appropriated for the use of the forces, and it is difficult to see how the campaign could have been prosecuted without this almost providential accession to their commissariat.

The forces at Ellicottville had been augmented during Sunday, so that in the evening of that day they numbered about eleven hundred men. From the *élite* of these the commander detached an expeditionary corps of about three hundred for service at the front; and as it was well understood that in this, as in most military operations, celerity of movement was a prime element of success, it was determined to adopt the method so successfully employed by the Emperor Napoleon in the campaign of Ulm, when he transported his legions in diligences and other vehicles half-way across Europe,—from Boulogne to the shores of the Danube. This plan could now be adopted with great facility; for the roads were in fair condition for the passage of sleighs, and, therefore, about fifty of these were collected, the men properly disposed in them, and at ten o'clock P.M. the force moved rapidly out towards their objective point, twenty miles away.

In the van rode Chambers, Gallagher, and Smith; not on horseback, as on the occasion of their previous incursion, but occupying, with six others, a large sleigh which led the line. Following these came the main body, and then the rear-guard, or reserve. "The night was intensely cold, but there was no disposition in any one to hang back. All were determined to stand by the sheriff in any emergency, and anxious to demonstrate the supremacy of the laws over the assumed jurisdiction of the mob. This force of the sheriff, more immediately under the command of Gen. Huntley and Col. Eldridge, arrived at the point of destination about daylight on Monday morning." Chambers' party, who formed the advance, had been deputized to make the arrests, and, being anxious for distinction, had pushed ahead,

* Cattaraugus Republican, February 3, 1845.

determined to accomplish the work before the arrival of the sheriff with the main body. "He arrested three of the men, but while securing his prisoners, one of whom made a hard fight, the sheriff came up with his guard, one of whom fired a gun by accident or design. This alarmed the country, and the rest of the men sought for ran away and could not be found."

Differing accounts have been given of what occurred at Dutch Hill on that eventful Sabbath. One is to the effect Learn's house was surrounded by the troops, four ranks deep, and that when the officers entered, they found only an old man sick in bed and a young girl engaged in household duties. This is undoubtedly an exaggeration. What is certain in regard to it is, that the troops encountered no armed resistance; that the premises of the Learns were quietly surrendered to the land-agents, who humanely permitted the occupants to remain upon them; and that, as the condition on which this indulgence was granted, both Jacob and George Learn signed an agreement to take new contracts from the proprietors within ten days, and to add to the amount of indebtedness the costs of the ejectment suits. Great emphasis was laid on this circumstance by the Dutch Hill sympathizers, who charged that the land-agents had been permitted to use the power of the county to compel tenants to sign contracts at the point of the bayonet; and it was confidently asserted that had the sheriff attempted to proceed to violent measures with the military force under him he would have failed ignominiously, as fully two-thirds of the troops would, under such circumstances, have joined the insurgents.

When nothing more remained to be accomplished on the hill, the battalion faced towards the northwest on the homeward march to the county-seat. If the manner of their advance had been like that in which the great emperor moved towards the Danube, their return was more in the style of another French sovereign, whose masterly retrograde movement, with twice ten thousand men, has so often been celebrated in story.

The long and weary route was at length passed over, and the victorious corps re-entered Ellicottville, fatigued, half frozen, and almost in a famishing condition; but found, to their dismay, that during their absence the supply of mutton hams had been entirely exhausted by the troops left to garrison the village. These were the most trying circumstances in which they had been placed during the campaign; but the conduct of the men was excellent, and there was no attempt at mutiny. A few hours later they had all returned in safety to their homes.

On Tuesday the remainder of the indicted persons came in and gave surety for their appearance at the June term of the Oyer and Terminer, and so ended the Dutch Hill war.

When the excitement caused by the military gathering had passed, there ensued a war of fault-finding and recrimination upon the subject of the expense incurred in consequence of the sheriff's preparations for defense. Application was made to the Legislature to authorize the payment of these expenses out of the State treasury; but this was refused on the ground that it was not a proper charge against the State, and that the same request made by other counties

(the eastern counties, in which the anti-rent troubles had then recently occurred) had been denied where the amount had reached thousands of dollars. A law was passed, however, authorizing the comptroller to advance the necessary amount on the credit of the county of Cattaraugus, as had been done in some of the other counties alluded to.

But if the sheriff was bitterly denounced by many for the really trifling expense (about seven hundred dollars) caused by his preparations to preserve peace, he was as warmly sustained by others, among whom were many of the best citizens of the county. Below is given an extract from the *Cattaraugus Republican* of April 28, 1845, which ably defends his action. The first part has reference to the delay of more than seven months which was allowed to intervene between the sheriff's unsuccessful attempt to execute the process in June, 1844, and his final action in the following January, which brought about the military demonstration, viz.:

"Sheriff White from the first outbreak acted with judgment and discretion. True, he was unwilling to push headlong into a strife with men who were determined to resist the law without proper time for reflection on their part and sufficient means in his hands to enable him to carry out what he undertook. It is well known, in this community at least, that the course he pursued after the disturbance of last June was at the instance and advice of the circuit judge; all of our leading men, and even the land-agents themselves, fell in with the proposition that the matter should be delayed in order that the misguided should have time for reflection, and with the hope that the excitement would subside. The ordering out of a strong force was sanctioned and approved by all reflecting minds, and, as the result has proved, was not without its good. Human life has been preserved and the law enforced; without which means it could not have been done. We should have regretted beyond measure the loss of even *one* life, that even one of the inhabitants of Dutch Hill should have been killed, and now that the law has been vindicated without bloodshed we consider that the course pursued by the sheriff was the best that could have been adopted. All have acted nobly and manfully, and we rejoice in the assurance afforded by this demonstration of peace and security under protection of law. We have no doubts that process can now be executed in any portion of the county."

But the above closing prediction was not verified by subsequent events, as is shown by an item of news from the same journal, under date of April 28, 1845, being as follows: "We regret to announce that Sheriff White went to Hinsdale on Tuesday last [April 22, 1845], and was again resisted by a force of about one hundred men. We had hoped that the sheriff would not be again molested in the discharge of his official duties; that the settlers would see that their true interests require submission on their part to the law of the land; but it appears they are still determined to adhere to their former position." It does not appear, however, that there was afterwards any serious trouble, and there was certainly none which the sheriff deemed sufficient to demand the assistance of the military to suppress.

Through all the years which have followed the occur-

rences above narrated, it has been the custom to pour out unrelenting ridicule on the whole matter of the "Dutch Hill War;" and there are now among the people of the county many who were then of mature age, and yet well recollect the events, who, looking back to that time, freely express the belief that the magnitude of the power invoked was largely disproportionate to the danger which menaced; but there were probably few who entertained that view of the case during the two days of alarm which preceded the fruitless excursion of the military to Dutch Hill.

It admits of no doubt that threats had been openly and freely made to burn the court-house and land-offices in case of arrests; and if, with a knowledge of that fact, the sheriff had so far failed in his duty as to render the execution of these threats possible, he might justly have received more censure for his neglect than he did receive for what was stigmatized as unnecessary prudence, because it cost the county of Cattaraugus some seven hundred dollars.

And it should not be forgotten that, in his adoption of precautionary measures, the sheriff had the justification of recent precedent; that only a little more than a month before, the sheriff of the county of Columbia, in the eastern part of the State, had been resisted while in the exercise of his official duty; that thereupon he had employed force, and had arrested and lodged the insurgent leaders in jail; that in consequence of this action it had been threatened by the law-breakers that a thousand banditti would descend on the city of Hudson (the county-seat), demolish the prison, rescue the prisoners, and sack and burn the city; that under these circumstances (which were almost exactly similar to those by which Sheriff Wright found himself surrounded when he invoked the power of the county) that same city was placed in a state of siege; and that at the very time when the forces were mustering at Ellicottville, Hudson was also occupied (as it had been for several weeks) by a defending military force, composed of the Hudson City Guards, the Scotch Plaids, the Albany Burgesses Corps, the Emmett Guards, Van Rensselaer Guards, Washington Riflemen, Capt. Krack's Company of Cavalry from New York, the Albany Republican Artillery, with their four guns, guarding the court-house, a battalion of four companies of volunteers belonging to the county, and a force of volunteers from Greene County; and that the Governor of the State had furnished five hundred stand of arms from the State arsenal for the equipment of these volunteers.

These facts are not pertinent to the history of Cattaraugus County, except as showing, in justification of the course pursued by Sheriff White, that in a similar exigency the sheriff of a sister county had called a much larger force to his aid, and had been sustained in this action by the Governor of the State of New York.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

FOR many years from the time when the first clearing was made in the woods at the mouth of Olean Creek,

nearly all plans and ideas of internal improvement for this region of country centered upon the Allegany River, and roads leading to it from more populous points lying farther to the east and north. It was regarded as the great natural highway of this portion of the State, and one with which (as was then believed) no artificial route of travel and traffic could ever hope to compete. It was the one advantage which nature had given to Cattaraugus, and denied to all other counties on the southern border,—a large and navigable stream, along whose smoothly-flowing current, boats, laden with the products of the fields and forests of New York, might find an easy and rapid passage to the markets of the Southwest.

We have seen how quickly Western-bound emigrants discovered and availed themselves of its advantages; how they came by hundreds, by thousands, each year and embarked upon its waters with their families and their movable property, each adding something to the wealth of Cattaraugus County in their passage through it; and it is not strange that the diversion of such a remarkable amount of travel to this route so soon after its opening, and even while its eastern approaches remained in a scarcely passable condition, should have created a firm belief in the minds of many that the river highway must always retain the relative rank which it then held.

The transportation of lumber upon the river from this region commenced in 1807, when Jedediah Strong, Bibbins Follett, and Dr. Bradley ran the first raft from Olean Point to Pittsburgh. In the same year the Allegany River was declared a public highway. From this beginning, the running of lumber soon afterwards became the leading business done upon the river,* and caused Pittsburgh to become the mart for the southern part of this county, those engaged in the trade upon the river making purchases of goods there, which were brought up from the head of steamboat navigation on keel-boats. These, however, were worked up the stream by so laborious a process that the cost of transporting one hundred pounds of merchandise from Pittsburgh to Olean was usually about one dollar and twenty-five cents, at the same time that produce and freight of various kinds was being transported by arks† and flat-

* In 1834 the lumber rafted down the Allegany from this region was more than 300,000,000 feet.

† The ark was a large, strongly-built, and high-sided flat-boat, formerly in almost universal use on the Allegany and other rivers, but particularly on the Susquehanna and its tributaries, for the transportation of all kinds of produce down the rivers to a market. They were of course never intended to be brought back up the stream, but were sold for building lumber or other purposes at the place where their cargoes were disposed of. An account of the first use of this kind of craft, and the origin of the name, is given by Captain Charles Williamson in his "Description of the Genesee Country," written in the year 1799, as follows:

"Some years ago (about 1792), the high price of flour and lumber induced a Mr. Kryder, a farmer on the Juniata River, in Pennsylvania, to try an experiment in the mode of transporting flour from his mills to Baltimore, by the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers. He built a sort of boat he called an *ark*; it was long and flat, and constructed of very large timber, such as he supposed would suit the purpose of builders. This vessel, or float, carried three hupured barrels of flour. This man had the courage to push through a navigation then unknown, and arrived safe at Baltimore, where he received from the merchants a premium of one dollar above the market price for every barrel. Thus encouraged, the same person has been down every

boats from Olean down the river to Pittsburgh at one shilling per hundred pounds. Salt, from the Onondaga salt springs, was transported by this carriage down the Allegany to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, at less than one shilling to the first, and but little more than that figure to the last-named point. It seems a little remarkable that this heavy article could be transported a long distance by expensive land carriage, and then by the Allegany and Ohio Rivers to Cincinnati, and there find a profitable market against the vigorous competition of the Kanawha salt companies, who were subjected to no expense of land carriage, and with a river transportation of less than half the distance from Olean to Cincinnati. Probably the superior quality of the Onondaga salt partially explains it; but whatever may have been the cause, it is certain that for a number of years thousands of barrels of Salina salt were floated down the Allegany in this manner to the lower markets.

The completion and opening of the Erie Canal from Albany to Buffalo, in 1825, may be said to have closed the Allegany River as a route for Westward-bound emigration, though that travel continued to pass this way, in diminished degree, for a few years longer. The cause for this diversion of travel was not because the new route by way of the canal and the lakes afforded facilities for the emigrants to reach the same points which had hitherto been reached by way of the Allegany and Ohio, for such was not the case, but it was because the lake-route opened new regions, and this resulted in drawing to Northern Ohio, Michigan, and Northern Indiana the emigration which had previously set in the direction of Southern and Southeastern Ohio and Southern Indiana. This was unlooked for, and it was a rude shock to the belief which had been so long entertained that the Allegany River route was superior in advantages to all others. It seems to have been realized then for the first time that if the Allegany water-way were to be made permanently available as a through route of travel and transportation, it must have other eastern and northern connections than those afforded by wagon-roads, and particularly such as were for a considerable time in each year virtually impassable.

The original projectors of the Erie Canal had contemplated its connection not only with Lake Erie, but also with the Allegany, by a southwest branch to Olean Point. Many believed that this branch would prove equal in importance to the main stem, having its terminus at Lake Erie; and yet when the canal was completed, and opened through to Buffalo, the southwestern branch remained without a blow having been struck towards its construction. Gov. De Witt Clinton called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and strongly advised action, in his messages from 1825 to 1828, but this resulted in nothing more than a superficial preliminary survey of the route by the State engineer in 1825, and then for nine years more no action was taken by the State.

Meanwhile the people of Cattaraugus and Allegany

year since, and has made so considerable improvement on this sort of boat that *arks* are now used which carry five hundred barrels. As they are never intended to be used except for descending in high water, they are navigated by three to five men, and will float down at the rate of eighty miles per day."

Counties had not lost faith in the superior advantages offered by the Allegany, and they held frequent meetings for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the necessity for the construction of the southwestern branch canal (it had not then been named the Genesee Valley Canal) to Olean. The first of these meetings (notable only as having been the earliest held for the purpose) was convened at Cuba, with the Hon. John Griffin in the chair, and with Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, Daniel Raymond, Samuel Morgan, Simeon C. Moore, and others as prominent speakers.

Mr. Griffin, having been elected to the State Senate in 1832, made a successful visit to New York in the following year, in the interest of the projected canal improvement. There he succeeded in awakening the interest of several of the more prominent men, which resulted in the holding of a meeting at the Shakespeare Hotel (Christian Bergh, chairman; Edwin Williams, secretary), at which resolutions were adopted expressive of the opinion of the meeting in favor of the proposed canal, as a most important public work. Forty-five gentlemen were appointed a committee to call public attention to the subject, and under their direction a pamphlet was prepared and published, entitled "An Appeal to the People of the State of New York and their Representatives in the Legislature, in favor of constructing the Genesee and Allegany Canal." Among the names of those composing this committee of forty-five are found those of Gideon Lee, Charles O'Connor, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Philip Hone, Benjamin Huntington, Smith Ely, Dudley Selden, and others equally well known.

This appeal, aided by petitions signed by more than two thousand five hundred of the inhabitants of the city of New York, and also by resolutions passed by the American Institute and the common councils of New York and Brooklyn, all strongly recommending the project, influenced the Legislature to pass the act of 1834, which directed a survey of the route, and estimates of the cost of constructing the canal, to be made. This was done by Frederick C. Mills, C.E., who presented his report to the Legislature March 3, 1845. Upon this a bill authorizing its construction was introduced, but failed to pass the Senate. At the following session the bill "to provide for the construction of the Genesee Valley Canal" was passed, and became a law May 6, 1836. This bill authorized and directed the canal commissioners to proceed with all reasonable diligence to construct and complete a navigable canal from the Erie Canal in Rochester, through the valley of the Genesee River, "to the Allegany River, at or near Olean; and also a branch canal, to commence at or near Mount Morris and to extend up the valley of Canaseraga Creek to the village of Dansville." And for these purposes the commissioners were authorized to borrow two millions of dollars on the credit of the State, the estimated cost of the work being \$2,002,285. Four years (April, 1839) later, however, the same engineer, having reviewed his estimates, placed the total cost at \$4,900,122 $\frac{44}{100}$; this change of figures being attributed by him to the changes in the general plan, and in the plans of most of the structures, which had been made in the meantime, as the result of later surveys and examinations.*

* The estimate for the cost of the canal, made by the engineer, Mr. Roberts, in the survey of 1825, was only \$875,588.

The report of this engineer, made to the Legislature March 3, 1835, placed the whole length of the main line, including navigable feeders, at one hundred and seven miles; of which, all the distance from Rochester to the upper Genesee falls was to be supplied by water from that river, but from thence to Olean, a distance of thirty-one and a half miles, the supply of water must be procured from other streams. His proposition was to turn the whole of Ischua Creek into a summit reservoir, to which this creek was estimated to be able to supply one thousand one hundred and twenty-two cubic feet of water per minute in the driest season. To this were to be added, at various points in the thirty-one and a half miles, the waters of Oil Creek (one hundred and eight cubic feet per minute), and Lime Lake, Beaver Lake, Fish, and Mud Lake, all of which were placed at eight hundred and fourteen feet per minute. The dry seasons which followed soon after proved this estimate and plan to be fatally defective, and a new plan was adopted for the construction of three reservoirs, viz.: one of seventy-two acres, to contain 18,223,000 cubic feet of water, and to be fed by Black Creek; a second, forty-five feet in depth, four hundred and ninety acres area, to contain 390,000,000 feet, fed from Oil Creek; and a third, fed by Ischua Creek, to be sixty feet deep, five hundred and seventy-five acres in area, and to contain 588,000 feet of water; all of which would give a total estimated to be 256,500,000 cubic feet in excess of the quantity of water required for wastage and lockage during a navigation season of two hundred and forty-four days. The summit level between the Allegany and the falls of the Genesee to be eleven miles and sixty-seven chains in length; its elevation above the Erie Canal at Rochester nine hundred and eighty-two feet, and above the Allegany at Olean eighty-six feet. Among the mechanical structures embraced in the plan of the canal were one hundred and fifteen locks (besides several guard-locks), one tunnel of one thousand and eighty-two feet in length, fifteen aqueducts, eight dams, one hundred and thirty-four culverts, one hundred and three double and single track bridges, four tow-path bridges, one hundred and thirty farm bridges, and several bulk-heads and waste-weirs. The width of the canal to be in general twenty-six feet on the bottom, forty-two feet at the surface of the water, with banks seven feet high, calculated for four feet of water. But during the twenty-two years which intervened between the first survey by Engincer Mills and the completion of the work, the changes which were made from time to time in the general plan, and in almost every detail of it, were so frequent as to be bewildering, and certainly too numerous to be mentioned in detail. Among these changes were material modifications in the system of water-supply to the summit level; the substitution of composite locks for those of stone as at first contemplated; and changes of the point of debouchement into the Allegany River.* About thirty miles of the eastern

end of the line was put under contract in the year 1837, fifty miles more in 1838, and the remainder—the part extending from the Cuba summit to the southwestern terminus—in October, 1839. The portion of the canal between Rochester and the Genesee River dam—thirty-six miles—was finished in 1840. The canal commissioners, in their report of January 28, 1840, stated that, with the exception of the reservoirs on the summit level (the location and plan of which had not then been fully decided on), and also with the exception of some other work comparatively inconsiderable in amount, the whole of the canal, with its necessary structures, was under contract and in course of construction. But a long and weary time of waiting was yet in store for the friends of the enterprise before they should see its completion.

The navigation of the Allegany, and its improvement, was still generally considered as of prime importance, and the construction of the canal as being only subsidiary to it. It was expected that the execution of certain contemplated projects for improving the Allegany would, in connection with the putting of the canal in operation, increase the traffic of the river tenfold; and the more sanguine of its advocates believed and asserted that successful steam navigation upon it could easily be accomplished, and the terminus of the Genesee Canal be made also the head of the steamboat system of the Ohio and Allegany.

That the river had already been navigated by steamboats to that point was true. The steamer "Allegany" had ascended as far as Olean Point, in 1830, and in the report made by Maj. George W. Hughes of a survey of the river from Olean to Pittsburgh, made by him under authority of an act of Congress, passed Feb. 16, 1837, is found the statement that "The steamboat 'Newcastle' has ascended without great difficulty, from Pittsburgh to Olean, and could, even under present circumstances, make regular trips between these places whenever there is sufficient depth of water to pass the chutes of the various dams which have been illegally erected across the river by individuals, to the serious injury of the navigation. This fact, then, shows that if we succeed in maintaining a minimum depth of water sufficient to float boats of such burden as may be deemed best adapted to the commerce of this river, our object is effected." Major Hughes also gives in the same document a description of the steamboat mentioned, as follows: "The steamboat 'Newcastle,' which plies on the Allegany, is in length 100 feet,—115 including stern-wheel; breadth of beam, 16½ feet; depth of hold, 3½ feet; power of engine, two cylinders of 11½ inches diameter, boilers, five cylinders, and a double-flue boiler.

"The lock and sluice ought to be constructed to pass a boat at least as large as the 'Newcastle.' This steamboat has carried and towed sixty tons. She has carried eighty

* When the (paper) "City of Allegany" was laid out in 1836, it was proposed to change the route of the Genesee Valley Canal to the extent of making its western terminus at that place instead of the mouth of Olean Creek as first contemplated. The projectors of that "city" endeavored to show—and perhaps did show clearly—that a more favorable route to the river, in the last few miles, could be had by following a lagoon (which may in ancient times have been the bed

of a stream), extending westward from Olean Creek to the waters of Five-Mile Creek, and to strike the river on the "city" plat. If Allegany City had become a reality it is not improbable that the plan would have been adhered to; but the baseless fabric dissolved, and the canal followed Olean Creek to its mouth as first intended; but afterwards the plan was again changed so that the canal entered the river at Mill Grove instead of Olean.

passengers and three hundred and fifty bushels of coal, and drew two and a half feet of water."

To show the extravagance of the expectations indulged by some, at least, of the people of this section, during the time when the canal was in course of construction, and when the improvement of the Allegany was supposed to be near at hand, an extract is given below from a communication published in the year 1836, in one of the county newspapers, in reference to the improvements then in contemplation. This writer said, "Either of these improvements will give this county the carrying trade of the eastern section of the United States, to thirteen of the Southern, Southwestern, and Western States. As goods can be transported much safer, cheaper, and earlier, in the spring, on the river than the lakes, the river would be preferred, and the trade of the rich extensive valley of the Mississippi will be done through this channel. There is now a communication from Olean, in this county, of more than twenty thousand miles on navigable rivers, into thirteen of the United States, which embrace half the population of the Union. The produce of those States can be carried on this river to the Atlantic cities, and the merchandise consumed there can be conveyed either by the way of the Erie and Genesee Canal or Hudson and Erie Railroad down the Allegany, making that river one of the greatest thoroughfares in the world. If the merchandise and produce of the Eastern and Southwestern States are exchanged through this channel, it must create a steamboat conveyance on the Allegany not surpassed by that of the North River.

"Why is there not a fair prospect of as extensive a mart and large city at the intersection of the Genesee Canal and railroad with the Allegany River as any in the interior of America? It will have at least as many advantages as Buffalo."

The survey was made by Major Hughes, under direction of the United States Topographical Department, and commenced at Olean, July 17, 1837 (he having previously surveyed the upper river from Potato Creek), with no reference to the project of slack-water navigation, but with view to ascertain the practicability of rendering the river navigable for steamboats, by narrowing and thus deepening the channel at certain points where rapids occur. His report was very favorable. After particularizing in it the results of his observation and survey, he said: "From the foregoing facts it must be apparent that there can be no serious difficulty in improving the navigation of the Allegany River for steamboats from Pittsburgh to Olean, or Potato Creek, some twenty miles higher up; and I feel confident in asserting that the expense of the improvement will be very small when compared with the vast importance of the great interests which it is calculated to subserve." After having given the results of his estimates of the cost of the work on that part of the river below Warren, Pa., he continues: "A further sum of \$438,733 would complete the works to Olean, or to the mouth of Potato Creek, and construct such piers in the river as the wants of commerce might require, at certain points, for artificial harbors, particularly at the debouche of the Genesee Valley Canal, which will be either at Olean or at Allegany City, a few

miles lower down; possibly it may terminate at both these points, thus making a total probable cost of the improvement, \$877,466, of which not over \$100,000 could be advantageously expended the first year, and of this a considerable portion would be spent in procuring the necessary boats, machinery, and tools, opening quarries, and making those very minute examinations which should always precede the location of works of this description." Another object had in view in this survey (and also its result) is mentioned in Major Hughes' report as follows: "By my instructions from the Topographical Department I was required to examine into the practicability of constructing a canal along the valley of the Allegany. As far as the Broken Straw there never was a better valley for an independent canal, and on the northern side too, fortunately, is the best ground for the purpose. The worst side-hills might be avoided by making the dams for the feeders immediately below them. The fall of the river is such, generally, that only a few miles of guard-bank, to protect the canal from freshets below the feeder-dams, will be necessary."

The mill-dams, mentioned by Major Hughes as being the chief obstructions in the upper river, were regarded with great hostility by those interested in the navigation. Meetings were held to take measures to rid the river of these, and, in particular, a "river convention," held at Ellicottville, Nov. 29, 1837, resolved, that having commenced a war against these unlawful obstructions, they would never abandon the contest until the object was accomplished. Finally, actions were brought against some of the proprietors of these dams, and, after long litigation, the matter was definitely set at rest by a decision in favor of the Hemlock Mills, as defendant, it being shown conclusively that the dam of the Hemlock Mills was an absolute advantage instead of an obstruction to navigation. This decision was rendered at the October term of court, at Ellicottville, in 1843.

The "Allegany Slack-Water Navigation Company" was incorporated by act passed May 1, 1839, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, in fifty-dollar shares. The incorporators named in the act were Samuel Budlong, Philander Raymond, Samuel W. Bradley, Timothy H. Porter, Dudley C. Bryan, and others, and the five gentlemen named were the first directors, with Mr. Bradley as president of the board. The object of this company was to improve the Allegany River by means of locks and dams, and they were "authorized to construct and maintain for a period of thirty years a slack-water navigation on the Allegany River, from the village of Olean up to the Pennsylvania line, by dams of suitable height, and locks of dimensions to admit the free passage of such boats and craft as may navigate the Genesee Valley Canal;" and they were allowed "to charge and collect reasonable rates of toll on the transit of all property passing thereon, to be assessed by the Canal Commissioners." The "Allegany River Slack-Water Improvement Company" was a projected organization to slack-water the river from Olean down to the (contemplated) Buffalo and Pittsburgh railroad-crossing of the Allegany, and to this end a survey of that portion of the river was made in June, 1851, by Messrs. P. White and A. C. Bishop, the latter of the Engineer Corps of the Genesee Valley Canal. Little came of this project more than the survey mentioned.

Schemes for steam navigation on the Allegany, instead of dying out as would naturally be expected on the opening of the Erie Railroad, seem to have been revived in consequence of that event; for on the 2d of August, 1851, about three months after the opening of that road, we find that a meeting was held at Portville pursuant to adjournment, and having for its object the formation of a company for the purpose of building and running a steamboat or steamboats on the river. Smith Parish was called to the chair; Andrew Mead and W. F. Wheeler were made Vice-Presidents, and Lemuel Smith, Secretary.

"The subscription committee reported about six thousand dollars of stock subscribed, and the committee to draft articles of association reported progress.

"After hearing and discussing several propositions from ship-builders, machinists, and other practical men in relation to the size, draught, tonnage, amount of steam-power required for a boat, etc., etc., it was *Resolved*, That the amount of subscriptions already received warrant us to proceed to elect a President and Board of Directors to take charge and manage the affairs of this company.

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to nominate such officers. E. Willard, L. Smith, and A. S. Arnold being appointed such committee, reported the following officers: Lemuel Smith, President; Asa P. Stetson, Vice-President; Andrew Mead, Smith Parish, John Midaugh, Solomon Startwell, John C. Devereux, Jr., and Eleazer Harmon, Esq., Directors.

"The report being adopted, the officers announced by the committee were appointed." This project, of course, came to naught, like those of the earlier days; but for fully ten years after this time there were many who professed to have faith in the ultimate accomplishment of the old delusive dream of the profitable navigation of the upper Allegany River by steam.

In the mean time the progress made in the construction of the canal had been most discouragingly slow, after the completion of the first section in 1840. When the commissioners made their report of that year on the progress of the work, to the effect that excepting the reservoirs and a small amount of other work the remainder of the line was all under contract, it was added that the (then) prices of labor and provisions were low, enabling the contractors to carry on the work to advantage, and that "no difficulty need be experienced in completing the canal by the end of the year 1842;" but when the promised time came it saw the work virtually suspended, and then for many years the friends of the enterprise experienced to the full that sickness of heart which comes from hope deferred. At last, in the year 1851, a quarter of a century from the time of the first survey by Engineer Roberts, another division was completed, and opened to Oramel, seventy-eight miles from Rochester. It was extended to Belfast, two miles farther, in 1853, and to Rockville, eighty-three miles from Rochester, in 1854.

The canal was completed to Olean in 1856, and the first boat upon it entered Cattaraugus County on Saturday, the fourth day of October. A notice of that event appeared in a Cuba newspaper (the *American Banner*) of the next week, as follows: "By the perseverance and energy of

Superintendent Chambers, a boat left Oramel on Friday morning for Hinsdale. It arrived at Cuba on Friday evening about five o'clock, and was received with great rejoicing, the firing of cannon, etc., by the people of the village. Quite a large number of persons were on board, accompanied by a band of music. An American flag floated on the breeze, and cheer upon cheer went up as the boat passed along. At six o'clock the people of Cuba formed a procession, preceded by a band of music, and marched to the boat. S. M. Russell, Esq., called the meeting to order in a few brief and appropriate remarks, after which he introduced Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, who addressed the meeting about half an hour in a neat and feeling speech. Speeches were also made by M. B. Champlain, Wilkes Angel, and others.

"On Saturday morning the boat passed on as far as Hinsdale. The low stage of the water below Hinsdale prevented the boat going as far as Olean, and it accordingly returned the same evening to Cuba.

"A large amount of lumber is already on the banks of the canal, ready for shipment, and we may expect a large lumber business will be transacted all along the line."

The rejoicings at Olean and other points were as enthusiastic as at Cuba and Hinsdale. But the end was not yet. An act of the Legislature was passed in 1856, authorizing the extension of the canal to Mill Grove in the town of Portville, and was soon after built to that point, where it entered the slack-water of the river, at Mill Grove Pond, $6\frac{52}{100}$ miles above the point where its junction with the river had first been contemplated. This extension was made with the consent and approval of the people of Olean, who afterwards had cause to regret that the original plan had ever been changed.

Thus, after a period of twenty years had elapsed from the actual commencement of its construction, the Genesee Valley Canal was completed to the Allegany. It opened a new outlet for the lumber of Cattaraugus County, and in this and other ways proved advantageous to the community, but it never realized a tithe of the expectations which had been based upon its construction, and possibly never reimbursed the State for the outlay necessary to keep it in repair.

After having been in operation for twenty-two years with these results, the canal was finally closed and abandoned Sept. 30, 1878, under authority of an act of Legislature providing for the sale of the lateral canals, and requiring the abandonment of this, at the time above named. By that law provision is made with reference to water-privileges, so as to protect present occupants. The material, locks, and bridges are to be sold at public auction after due notice. Where the canals run through farming lands the land is to be conveyed to the adjacent owner. Streams which have been diverted from their natural courses, when not otherwise needed or used, are to be restored to their natural channels, so as not to flow into the prisms of the abandoned canals. The beds of the canals may be disposed of to railroad companies. No person or corporation shall have any claim against the State for or by reason of the abandonment or discontinuance of the said canals or any of them.

The abandonment was enforced in the face of strong disapprobation, expressed by public meetings and otherwise.

It has inflicted great wrong in many cases upon private and local interests; and is regarded by many as a manifest outrage against a class of business men who had been induced to embark in enterprises and make investments in good faith, on the implied pledge of the State to continue and maintain the work.

CONNEWANGO CANAL PROJECT.

The Canal Commissioners were directed, by act of Legislature passed May 3, 1839, to cause a route for a canal to be surveyed from the Erie Canal, at or near Buffalo, on the most eligible route to the Allegany River, at the State line, near Warren, Pa. The survey was made in the summer of 1839 by Davis Hurd and Erastus Hurd, two experienced engineers, whose report to the commissioners was presented to the Legislature Feb. 8, 1840. The canal was to follow the shore of Lake Erie from Buffalo to the valley of Cattaraugus Creek, and from thence two routes were reported, one of which passed through the county of Cattaraugus, viz.: "up the valley of Cattaraugus Creek to the village of Lodi fourteen miles twenty-one chains, and thence diverging to the south, it ascends through the valley of Thatcher's Brook to the dividing ridge which separates the waters of the Cattaraugus from those of the Connewango, from which it descends along the valley of the Connewango to the State line." The total length of this route, from Buffalo to the State line, was eighty-two miles sixty chains, and the estimated cost of a canal of ordinary size along this route was \$1,947,637.41 with wooden locks, or \$3,156,525.04 with stone locks. By adopting the Connewango Creek as a canal for about eighteen miles, a reduction of \$57,151.29 was estimated; but by that means the route would be lengthened three miles forty-eight chains. This canal project never progressed beyond the favorable report of the engineers.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.*

The one enterprise of internal improvement which surpasses all others in importance to the southern tier of counties of New York, and particularly to Cattaraugus; the project whose completion was the dawn of prosperity to this sequestered region, and whose benefits to this county have been greater than those resulting from any and all public works within its boundaries, is the Erie Railway.

At the very early time when this great enterprise was conceived and commenced, the public mind in general regarded the project as altogether chimerical, and its authors as visionary schemers who had undertaken a work impracticable in itself, if not impossible; and that even if it were within the bounds of possibility to overcome the barriers which nature had placed in the way of its accomplishment, the expense incurred must be so vast that no adequate return on the outlay could ever be reasonably expected. The

* This name, though not the present title of the road or of the company operating it, is applied here because it is the one most familiar in the community, and is still in general use. The first name of the line was "The New York and Erie Railroad," and so it continued till after its completion, when it was changed to that of "The Erie Railway," a name universally known in this country, and hardly less so in England. It has been changed recently to that of "New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad."

incredulity and ridicule thus encountered was no small obstacle to success; and in addition to this, and to the natural obstructions which barred the way of the enterprise, it was, from first to last, surrounded by more formidable financial embarrassments than have often been met in the prosecution of a similar work. Its financial difficulties, however, great as they were, and may still be, were never commensurate with the physical obstacles which were surmounted or removed by the indomitable energy of its constructors. "Scaling lofty mountains, skirting rugged precipices, skimming through fertile valleys, and bridging broad rivers; connecting the Hudson and Susquehanna, the St. Lawrence and the Ohio, and spreading its terminal branches along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, well has it been said that this magnificent monument of national enterprise is as important in our civilization as was the Appian Way, in the 'most high and palmy days of Rome.'"

"The Legislature of New York, by an act passed April 24, 1832, incorporated Samuel Swartwout, Stept Whitney, and their several associates as 'The New York and Erie Railroad Company,' with authority to construct a single, double, or treble railroad or way from the city of New York to Lake Erie; commencing at the city of New York, or at such point in its vicinity as shall be most eligible and convenient therefor, and to continue said railroad through the southern tier of counties, by way of Owego, in the county of Tioga, to the shore of Lake Erie, at some eligible point between the Cattaraugus Creek and the Pennsylvania line; with power to transport, take, and carry property and persons upon the same, by the power and force of steam, of animals, or of any mechanical or other power, or of any combination of them, for the term of fifty years."

By the terms of its charter, the company was obliged to commence operations within four years; to complete one-quarter part of the road in ten years; one-half in fifteen years; and the entire length in twenty years. Their authorized capital was \$10,000,000, but they could commence operations upon receiving subscriptions to the amount of one million.† The State reserved the right, after the expiration of ten, and within fifteen years from the completion of the road, to take it with its fixtures for public use, on paying the cost of it, with interest added at fourteen per cent. per annum. The company organized in 1835, with James G. King as president.

The first experimental surveys were made in 1834, by the State, under the direction of Benjamin Wright, C.E., with whom there were afterwards associated in the work Moncure Robinson, of Pennsylvania, and Jonathan Knight, of Maryland. Charles Ellet, Jr., had charge as division engineer of the surveys between Owego and Lake Erie. It was then proposed to fix the Lake Erie terminus of the road at Dunkirk or Portland Harbor; and Mr. Ellet reported to his superior that, in order to reach either of these termini from the summit dividing the waters of the Allegany from those of Lake Erie, it would be necessary to

† Timothy H. Porter and Henry Saxton were appointed commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions in Cattaraugus County. The subscriptions here, however, did not reach a large amount.

resort to the expedient of an inclined plane, at a point about five miles (in a right line) distant from the lake.

The portion of the report of Messrs. Wright, Robinson, and Knight (made to the president and directors of the company, Sept. 3, 1835) which refers to the construction of an inclined plane at the place above mentioned is as follows:

"The descent to Lake Erie would, on the line deemed by the chief engineer the most eligible of those surveyed, be effected principally by a single lift of five hundred and six feet. Had an inclined plane or planes been found indispensable at the Shawangunk, it would not probably be advisable at this point to avoid a graduation, on which auxiliary power would be requisite,—the plane which has been proposed. It will certainly, however, be a material object to get rid of the only plane, in relation to which there appears to be a question, on the proposed line of railroad. Should it be found necessary to introduce it, either trains of cars must be divided in passing it,—in which case much delay would arise and the capability of the road would be seriously impaired,—or, if the whole train were taken up at once, a strength and weight unnecessary on other portions of the railroad must be given to the couplings of all the cars and carriages employed on the line, and of the locomotives and tenders which may ascend and descend the plane.

"To avoid, if practicable, these inconveniences, it is recommended that further examination, preliminary to a location, be made between the Allegany River and Lake Erie. If it should result from them that a line, in other respects equal, and not exceeding in graduation fifty or sixty feet per mile, can be obtained between the summit and Lake Erie, the undersigned, under all the circumstances of the case, would deem it more advisable to adopt it, and to look to the use of auxiliary power upon it, than to introduce the inclined plane which has been proposed.

"A review of some of the experimental lines traced by the chief engineer in 1834 encourages us to believe that such a line may be practicable, and that the change of plan recommended may be attended with a reduction of distance of from eight to ten miles. If it should appear to be otherwise, or that an inclined plane or planes are unavoidable, the undersigned would then recommend, if ground suitable for the purpose can be obtained, a division of the elevation into two inclined planes. The capability of the road would in this way be less impaired, the risk of serious accidents diminished, and the wear and tear, as well as the first cost of the rope or chain employed, materially lessened.

"It will appear, on a review of what has been above stated, that stationary power will not be requisite on the line of proposed improvement, unless in the neighborhood of Lake Erie, and future surveys may perhaps show that it can be dispensed with at this point."

As indicative of the ideas then prevailing, even among accomplished and experienced engineers, in reference to railroad tracks and locomotive power,* a further extract is given from the report. It shows, among other facts, that the original plan of the Erie road contemplated the use of a wooden rail, capped with flat-bar iron, for all the road except the eastern division. The report proceeded as follows:

"The undersigned, after a careful consideration of the subject, would recommend for the portion of the railroad west of the mouth of the Callicoon, as being sufficient and more economical than any other, a superstructure of wood and iron, consisting of the usual cross-sill, the longitudinal wooden rail, and framed in the usual manner by notches and keys. Such a superstructure for a single track, executed in a superior manner, would cost about three thousand dol-

lars per mile, and would admit of the use of locomotive engines of six tons weight, and capable of drawing on the level parts of the road loads of sixty tons at the rate of seventeen miles per hour, or on grades of twenty-five feet per mile the same loads at a speed of seven or eight miles per hour.

"To transport such loads at somewhat diminished speed on the steeper portions of the eastern division would require engines of eight tons, and this weight of locomotive the undersigned deem it most expedient to employ on this portion of the railroad. To sustain the action of such a locomotive the plate-rail does not appear to be adequate. It will be more judiciously determined after the definitive location of the road what form of bar and what form of securing it will be best adapted to the character of the roadway which may be obtained. It will be sufficient at this time to say that the malleable bar or edge-rail will be requisite east of the Callicoon. If, on a definitive location, this portion of the line should be materially relieved as to curvature, a rail similar in its section to that of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, but weighing about fifty pounds to the yard, will probably be most expedient. If not, it will be advisable to adopt a rail of such form as may be more easily and accurately sprung into the curves adopted on different points of the roadway. . . . One or, at most, two auxiliary engines only will be requisite on the whole length of the contemplated work, and the load of an engine, at the rates of velocity which are proposed (which will be equal to an average speed of from twelve to fourteen miles per hour), will, on both the eastern and western divisions of the railroad, be sixty tons gross, or, allowing thirty-three and one-third per cent. for the weight of cars, about fifty tons net. Should a higher velocity be deemed expedient, with a view to the better accommodation of the travel, there will be no difficulty in obtaining it by a corresponding diminution of tonnage. Supposing a reduction of one-half in the weight of the load, or the useful effect of a locomotive, this would still be equivalent to the transportation of two hundred passengers and their baggage.

"The above results are certainly more favorable than we should have anticipated from the general character of the country through which the proposed improvement is to be conducted, and will probably be considered by the board of directors affording additional inducements towards the prosecution of the important work committed to their charge."

In accordance with the suggestion, made in the report of Judge Wright and his associates, for a further examination of the route between the Allegany and Lake Erie, preliminary to a final location, the company, in 1836, employed Captain Tallcott and Major Courtenay, of the United States Engineers, to revise the surveys through Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, for the purpose of ascertaining if the inclined plane at the western end of the road could not be avoided. These engineers, after examining the entire country, finally discovered a line between Mud Lake summit and Dunkirk which, although very expensive, would admit of a grade of sixty-eight feet per mile; and they recommended the company to adopt this line, as being the best that could possibly be obtained between the Allegany Valley and Lake Erie.

In the spring of 1836 the line was put under contract along the Delaware River, between the mouth of the Callicoon and Deposit, for the reason that this was the only portion of the entire line in regard to which there could be no possible question as to location. The work was commenced in the summer of 1836, under circumstances highly auspicious, and was vigorously prosecuted through that season on the portion of the road considered the most difficult, and with such success that a new era seemed to have dawned upon the long-neglected section through which the route had been laid. The commercial embarrassment of 1837, however, occasioned a suspension of operations; and the people of the southern counties then

* In the year 1834, Major Long, of the United States Engineer Corps, surveyed a route for a railroad from Belfast, Maine, to Quebec, Canada, and in his report pronounced the route impracticable, for the reason that the maximum grade would be forty feet to the mile, and that there was no locomotive power then known by which such a grade could be overcome.

had not only to experience the business derangement and disaster of that dark period, but were also led to fear that the benefits which they had so fondly anticipated from this improvement were to be snatched from them and lost forever.

In their report to the Legislature, made Feb. 24, 1837, the management stated that the eastern end of the road had been located "to approach the Hudson River at Tappan Landing [Piermont], in Rockland County," and that at the western end "it will approach Lake Erie at the harbor of Dunkirk."

State aid to the amount of three million dollars had been granted to the road by an act passed April 23, 1836; but, as this was conditional upon the procuring and actual paying in of a certain amount of subscriptions, and as the financial revulsion had involved many of the largest stockholders and thus rendered it impossible to procure the necessary amount from private sources, efforts were made to obtain a modification of the terms accompanying the grant of State aid. These efforts were successful, and the desired modification obtained by an act passed April 25, 1838, loaning to the company three million dollars, upon certain conditions, among which were these: that the route of the road should be laid wholly through the southern tier of counties, and that ten miles of the road at each end should be located and placed under contract before any portion of the State aid could be realized by the company. At this consummation, and particularly at the condition which compelled the location of the line through the southern tier,* there were most unbounded demonstrations of rejoicing in Cattaraugus and the other counties traversed by the line. About this time Mr. Eleazer Lord became president of the company, and there was awakened, not only among the people of the Southern Tier, but among the business community of the city of New York, an interest such as had never been felt before in any public improvement projected in the State, and considerable amounts were subscribed to the stock of the road.

It is a curious fact that even for years after the commencement of this great railway public opinion still continued to regard the highway of the Allegany River as of prime importance, and that in the early plans for the completion and successful operation of the road a connection with this river was apparently more thought of and calculated on than the through connection with Lake Erie and the West. A committee appointed by the management of the road to examine into this subject, in 1837, reported to the directors "That the committee for investigating the subject became fully satisfied that, in the Allegany River, the State of New York possesses a source of internal navigation unequalled during its continuance for cheapness, security, and expedition; that the navigation of this stream remains open frequently until midwinter; that it invariably opens within the first ten days in March, and often before that time, and always remains open, and perfectly available

for purposes of descending navigation, for at least six, and frequently for ten or twelve weeks in the spring; and, finally, that merchandise placed on its banks may be delivered in the warehouse of Pittsburgh in three days from the State line, and at an expense not exceeding fifteen cents per hundred pounds. It must be apparent how important it is to this State, and particularly to the merchants of our commercial metropolis, to have this navigation, aptly termed the 'key of the Mississippi,' placed within their reach; opening as it does into the immense basin drained by that mighty river, it will enable our metropolis to pour through its deep, safe, and rapid channel, in the early spring, a portion of the supplies of a population already exceeding three million of souls." And the *Mayville Sentinel* of Nov. 29, 1837, in an article devoted to a consideration of the same subject, said:

"The other improvements (the Genesee Valley Canal and the Erie Railroad) are of minor importance without the Allegany River be made navigable for steamboats as far up, at least, as Olean. This is an object which must be accomplished, and one in which every section of this State has a deep interest. We say it *must*, or New York will lose irretrievably her importance as a commercial mart for the Western country. She has already fallen behind Philadelphia, and will continue to lag yearly in this point until some avenue of trade shall be opened from there to the Mississippi Valley, other than those now completed. . . .

"The completion of the New York and Erie Railroad to its junction with the Allegany, and the improvement of that river, will at once accomplish this much-desired object. This will lay open a direct avenue from that city to the fertile regions of the West, through which she will receive in return for her many articles of commerce the agricultural products of that country." In the light of later experience, it seems amazing that such speculations and ideas could ever have been seriously entertained.

In the spring of 1838, Maj. Thompson I. Brown, of the United States Engineers, was appointed to make the final location of the line at the western end, and Mr. H. C. Seymour appointed to perform the same duty at the eastern end. Mr. Edwin F. Johnson was also appointed to act as consulting or advisory engineer.

It had been ascertained from surveys previously made that no grades exceeding sixty feet per mile would probably be encountered upon the entire line, except at the western end and upon the western slope of the Shawangunk Mountain in Orange County.

Maj. Brown and Mr. Johnson, after spending several days in examining the country between Dunkirk and Mud Lake summit, finally concluded that, by lengthening the line about one mile in the vicinity of the road east of Fredonia, it would be practicable to reduce the grade to sixty feet per mile, and Maj. Brown proceeded at once to make this location, and also to place the work upon the first ten miles under contract.

Late in this season the surveys were extended eastward through the Connewango Valley to Randolph, and thence over the Cold Spring Summit to the Allegany River, and up the river to the vicinity of Olean.

This part of the line was placed under contract in the

* But for this timely thought on the part of the representatives of this section the road would probably have never passed through Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, as Buffalo was ready to offer inducements sufficient to induce the directors to make the terminus at that city if they had been permitted to do so.

spring of 1839. The eastern part, from Piermont to the Shawangunk Mountain, had been contracted, and on both these divisions the work was prosecuted vigorously until 1842, when it was suspended for lack of funds, and the affairs of the company were placed in the hands of assignees.

In the spring of 1840, Silas Seymour was acting as Resident Engineer for Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, and was instructed to change the line, which had previously been located for a graded road, and adapt it to a piled road.* He was also instructed to visit the Susquehanna Division (where nearly one hundred miles of piling had already been driven), to make himself familiar with the mode of constructing piled road, so as to introduce the system successfully upon the Western Division, during the absence in Europe of Maj. Brown, the Division Engineer.

Thus it came about that during 1840-41 several miles of piles were driven in the Allegany Valley, west of Olean, and several miles were also driven in the Connewango swamp, between Randolph and Rutledge,—all of which was done previous to the assignment in 1842.

At the time of the assignment the Eastern Division had been completed and opened for business as far west as Middletown, while upon the Western Division the grading of the first ten miles had been completed for a double track, and several miles of superstructure had been laid and considerable amount of work had also been done between the east end of the ten miles and Olean. Mr. Horatio Allen was president during the period covered by the assignment.

During the session of the Legislature in 1845, a law was passed by the terms of which the State released its lien upon the road for its three million dollars, on condition that the company would raise by private subscription the necessary means to secure completion by May 1, 1851.

Having succeeded in procuring the necessary subscriptions the company, with Mr. Benjamin Loder as president, and Major Brown as chief engineer, resumed work during the summer of 1845, from Middletown westward, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Silas Seymour as engineer in charge of location and construction.

In the mean time the company had, by the concurrent action of the New York and Pennsylvania Legislature, secured the privilege of carrying the road through a portion of Pennsylvania, between Port Jervis and Narrowsburg, in order to avoid the high grades through the interior of Sullivan County, and also between Deposit and Binghamton,

in order to strike the Great Bend of the Susquehanna River. The road was completed to Otisville in October, 1847; to Port Jervis on the 1st of January, 1848; and to Binghamton on or about the 1st of January, 1849; and successively to Owego, Elmira, and Corning during same year.

In the year 1849, Major Brown resigned the position of chief engineer of the road to accept an appointment from the Emperor of Russia, when Mr. Silas Seymour was placed in charge of the surveys and the final location of the line between Corning and Dunkirk, with instructions to thoroughly examine the whole intervening country, with a view, if possible, of shortening the line and reducing the maximum grades. Particular attention was also called to the desirability of finding a practicable route through the interior of Cattaraugus County, north of the Allegany Valley.

Nearly a year was spent in making these examinations, the result of which was the adoption of the original location *via* Hornellsville, Cuba, and Olean as far westward as the mouth of Little Valley Creek, with the exception of a change in the line between Hornellsville and "Tip Top Summit," which reduced the maximum grade from seventy to sixty feet per mile, and another change in the vicinity of Cuba, which also effected a material reduction in the grade. In Mr. Seymour's final report to the board of directors he recommended the abandonment of the entire original line, between the mouth of Little Valley Creek and Dunkirk, upon which about half a million dollars had been expended, and the adoption of the present line *via* Little Valley, Dayton, and Forestville, giving as his reasons therefor, that by this change a distance of five miles would be saved and the maximum grade would be reduced from sixty to forty-five feet per mile.

The people along the portion of the line thus proposed to be abandoned, being very naturally indignant at the projected change of route, which would deprive them of the advantages which they had always expected to derive from the line as originally located, immediately appointed a committee, with Mr. T. S. Sheldon as chairman, to go to New York and represent to the board of directors that Mr. Seymour had entirely misstated the facts respecting the two routes, and to ask that another engineer be appointed to examine and report upon the subject. Mr. McRae Swift was accordingly appointed by the company to perform this duty. After a careful examination of both routes, and a thorough investigation of the entire subject, he gave a full indorsement of Mr. Seymour's views and figures. The board of directors proceeded, at once, upon the receipt of his report, to adopt the new route, and the work was placed under contract.

The maximum grade, ascending eastward from Lake Erie, had thus been reduced, by successive stages, from an inclined plane, as originally contemplated, to sixty-eight, then to sixty, and finally to forty-five feet per mile, together with a saving of five miles in distance.

The value and importance of these patient and persevering engineering investigations through a country presenting so many natural difficulties as were encountered upon the line of the New York and Erie Railroad can

* The idea of constructing the greater portion of the New York and Erie Railroad upon piles was adopted at the suggestion of Mr. Charles B. Stuart, who acted as Division Engineer upon the Susquehanna Division in 1840-42. He had previously built some portions of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad upon piles through a swampy country, and therefore concluded that it was preferable to a graded road, even through a dry country. The Board of Directors became thoroughly converted to the idea, and authorized the work to be prosecuted vigorously upon the Susquehanna Division. With the reorganization of the company and resumption of work, in 1845, this system of construction was entirely abandoned, and the piles that had been driven were never utilized. In riding over the line as finally constructed, and viewing the continuous rows of piles standing in the adjoining fields, strangers, when inquiring for what purpose they had been placed there, were usually answered that these piles represented "Stuart's folly."

hardly be overestimated. Their effect upon the commercial interests of the country cannot be better illustrated than by the simple statement of the fact that if the road had been constructed upon the route which was originally indicated by the surveys made under the direction of Judge Wright, with its formidable inclined planes, the entire scheme must have been a complete failure; whereas, with the improved location that was finally adopted, the road has become one of the most important avenues of commerce between the Atlantic seaboard and the Great West.

The road was completed to Hornellsville, and thence to a point near Cuba, during the year 1850, and to Dunkirk early in the following April. The first engine was run over the Western Division on the 17th, and the directors made their first excursion to Dunkirk on the 22d of April. In the same year a representative of the *New York Evening Post*, who accompanied that excursion, thus describes its passage through Cattaraugus County:

"At Cuba the convoy reached the untried and entirely new portion of the road. The distance thence to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, is seventy-nine miles. As the train passed various sections of the road, the resident and superintending engineers and contractors joined the party. At Olean the rushing waters of the Allegany met their view, covered with rafts, floating on the great Father of Waters, and on its banks, gathered in groups, the wondering children of the forest. For several miles the road follows its banks through the Indian Reservation, and the Indians, whose attention was arrested by the shrill whistle of the locomotive as it thundered through their hitherto quiet domain, gazed with a sort of melancholy interest. There were no expressions of surprise in their countenances upon the rude disturbers of their peace, the precursor of their fate, the exterminator of their race—the genius of mechanism. Throughout the whole valley called 'Little Valley' the eye and attention are deeply interested, and the exclamation 'Look! look!' was constant.

"At Dayton, twenty miles or more beyond, they came in view of Lake Erie, lying before them and extending as far as the eye can reach. As the party caught the first glimpse of the lake, three hearty cheers broke from the directors, engineers, contractors, and the entire company of guests."

The final completion was celebrated on the 15th of May, 1851, by a grand excursion over the entire line, which was participated in by the President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, and his Cabinet, including Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and also by the Governor of the State of New York, Washington Hunt, and other State officers, together with the president, directors, and other officers of the company, and a large number of the most influential citizens of the country.

As the opening train sped on through Cattaraugus, the people everywhere greeted its progress with unbounded joy and exultation, as well they might, for its passage marked an event which lifted the ban of isolation from their county and doubled the value of its domain.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The construction of this line of railroad grew out of a project, which was first agitated immediately after the open-

ing of the Erie Road, to build a railway line from the mouth of Little Valley Creek to the State line in the direction of Erie, Pa., and to reach that city by a connection with the Sunbury and Erie Road (which was then in process of construction); or, if this connection could not be effected, then to reach Erie by a direct road from the State line, under a charter to be procured from Pennsylvania.

The first meeting to promote the project was held at Jamestown, June 27, 1851, with Hon. Benjamin Chamberlain as President; Samuel Barrett, of Jamestown, Daniel Williams, of Ashville, and T. S. Sheldon, Vice-Presidents; and John Stewart, of Panama, and F. W. Palmer, of Jamestown, Secretaries. After the usual speeches had been made setting forth the superior advantages of the proposed route over that of the Erie Road, as a means of reaching Lake Erie, a committee was appointed to prepare articles of association, to superintend the organization of a company, and to ascertain the amount of subscriptions which could be obtained.

Several subsequent meetings were held. An organization was effected, under the name of the Erie and New York City Railroad, to build the road from West Salamanca, through Randolph and Jamestown, to Erie. Money was raised by subscription, and towns along the line were bonded in aid of the enterprise. On the 6th of May, 1853, a contract for most of the work east of Jamestown was awarded to Calvin T. Chamberlain & Co. A committee was appointed to attend a meeting of the Erie people at Sherman, and also a committee to close the contract with the *Seneca* nation of Indians, and to draw upon the treasurer for money to pay them. Ground was broken at Randolph on the 19th of May amid great rejoicings, and the people considered the road as assured. The *Randolph Whig* of that date, headed its announcement of the ceremonies with "A RAILROAD AT LAST;" but in due time the funds of the company were all expended, and then came years of alternate hope and despair, until in July, 1857, at a meeting of the stockholders held at Jamestown, propositions were received from Messrs. Morton & Doolittle, acting for English capitalists, to build the road from the eastern terminus to the State line, there to connect with the Meadville Railroad of Pennsylvania. Nothing was immediately effected under this proposition, but in 1858 Sir Morton Peto, as the head of an English company, purchased the eastern end of the road, and it became merged in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, organized as such Dec. 9, 1858. The road was completed from the eastern end as far as Randolph in the summer of 1860, and soon after to Jamestown, which continued as the western terminus for several months. In June, 1861, trains were run through the entire distance from West Salamanca to its junction with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Corry, Pa. In 1864 the eastern terminus and junction with the Erie Road was carried from West Salamanca to Salamanca Village, as at present. It is in good condition, well equipped, and one of the important railway lines of the country.

THE BUFFALO, BRADFORD AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

This railroad line had its origin in the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad, which was organized at the Tefft House,

in the city of Buffalo, Oct. 13, 1852, Orlando Allen, president, for the purpose of constructing a road from that city to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. Advertisements for proposals were made for the construction of the line of the road between Ellicottville and the Pennsylvania State line in the valley of the Tunegawant; also for the remainder of the road, from Ellicottville to Buffalo, a distance of about fifty miles. The work of grading was commenced, but progressed slowly. A public meeting was held at Ellicottville, March 3, 1854, William P. Angel, chairman, to adopt measures to procure the passage of a bill authorizing towns in Cattaraugus County on the line of the road to subscribe for stock. A petition was sent to the Legislature, which was favorably acted on, and a law passed to that effect. A considerable amount of grading had been done, and money expended, but the enterprise was finally abandoned for want of funds.

The Buffalo and Bradford Railroad was chartered March 14, 1856, and was consolidated with the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad March 22, 1859, under the name of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Road. This was opened for travel and traffic Jan. 5, 1866, and was leased to the Erie Railway Company, under which it is now operated as the Bradford branch of the Erie.

THE BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

This road was first projected in 1865 as the Buffalo and Washington Railway, and in March, 1866, there was placed under contract, between Buffalo and Emporium, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. A new contract was closed June 9, 1869, for constructing the road a distance of seventy-seven miles, between Aurora and Port Allegany, a station twenty-four miles from Emporium; and in August, 1870, five miles was contracted from South Wales to Olean.

The road was completed from Buffalo to Aurora, and the first train run over it, Dec. 23, 1867. Trains ran to Machias June 1, 1872, and to Olean July 3 in the same year. The entire length of the road is one hundred and twenty-one miles. The amount of lands taken within Cattaraugus County was about \$150,000, for which stock of the road was taken. This was subsequently purchased by the management at seventy to seventy-five per cent. of its face.

The value of this road to the entire eastern part of the county is great. It traverses a rich and productive agricultural region, and has been of great importance in the transportation of oil from the oil districts.

The road was built largely with Buffalo capital, and is regarded as one of the most important enterprises centering at that point, for the reason that a large extent of productive country not before accessible has been made tributary to that city by this line.

Charles S. Carey, of Olean, has been general attorney for the road since 1874.

BUFFALO AND JAMESTOWN RAILROAD.

The company was organized in 1872. The city of Buffalo contributed one million dollars, and various towns

along the line one million dollars, in aid of its construction. The work was commenced, pushed rapidly, and completed as far as Gowanda, Oct. 20, 1874. It passes through the north part of the town of Persia, and enters the town of Dayton at the northeast corner. At the village of Dayton it passes thirty feet under the Erie track, continuing diagonally through the town, passing out at the southwest corner into Chautauqua County. It re-enters Cattaraugus at Old's Corners, in the town of Connewango, and after traversing that town a distance of 5³⁷/₁₀₀ miles along the valley of the Connewango Creek, again crosses the town and county line into Chautauqua. The road was opened in sections of about five miles, and was completed in July, 1875.

The road was sold at auction in Buffalo, September, 1877, by George S. Wardwell, the referee in the suit of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against The Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad Company and others," in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, rendered on the 3d day of February. One bid of a million dollars was made by Messrs. Abraham Altman, J. M. Richmond, John F. Moulton, W. H. H. Newman, and Wilson S. Bissell, a committee of the bondholders, and no other bids being received, the road was struck off to them. The name was changed by the new management to the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad, by which it is now known.

THE ROCHESTER AND STATE LINE RAILROAD.

This company was organized in 1867. The proposed route was from Rochester to Salamanca, through Le Roy, Warsaw, Machias, and Ellicottville.

The city of Rochester was bonded for six hundred thousand dollars, and the several towns along the line for five hundred thousand dollars, to aid in its construction. Active operations were commenced early in 1872, and twenty-five miles was constructed from Rochester to Le Roy, and put in immediate operation. Work continued till the fall of 1873, during which time a considerable amount of money was expended in grading. In consequence of the panic which then occurred, the company were compelled to suspend operations until the fall of 1876, when work was resumed, and the road so far completed as to commence running regular trains in 1878, under the efficient management of Oliver Allen, President; Donald McNaughton, Secretary and Treasurer; James E. Childs, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent. This road opens up a new avenue of trade and travel for Cattaraugus County, the benefits of which can hardly be realized as yet, and is one of the system of railroads which gives the county railroad facilities hardly surpassed by any other in the State.

THE CATTARAUGUS RAILWAY COMPANY

From about the time of the commencement of work on the Erie Railroad, efforts were made by parties in Erie and Cattaraugus Counties to construct a road from Buffalo to the Pennsylvania coal-fields. Sept. 9, 1835, a railroad convention was held at Ellicottville to promote the construction of a railroad through that town and Otto to a point more north, within the limits of the Erie charter to the lake. It was not until 1852 that an organization was effected at Buffalo,

called the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Col. Chauncey J. Fox one of the vice-presidents.

That company commenced the construction of a road, and expended considerable sums of money in grading at various points along the line. The enterprise was abandoned for want of funds. Various efforts were made subsequently, but nothing of importance was accomplished until the organization of the Cattaraugus Railway Company, at Buffalo, in November, 1867, when Alex. S. Diven, N. Y.; John S. Eldridge, N. Y.; D. B. Eaton, N. Y.; Gen. Thos. L. Kane, Pa.; A. G. Rice, Ellicottville; Eleazer Harmon, Ellicottville; A. D. Scott, Ellicottville; John C. Devereux, Utica; Geo. Brewer, Great Valley; Rufus L. Whiteher, Machias; Bronson C. Rumsey, Buffalo; Myron P. Bush, Buffalo; Henry A. Richmond, Buffalo, were elected Directors, with John S. Eldridge as President. The articles of association were filed March 10, 1868.

The object of the road was to make a connection in the interest of the Erie Railway with its Bradford branch, and with the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia road at Machias.

The project was abandoned by those in the interest of the Erie Company, by reason of a change in its management, and the Cattaraugus Railway Company became wholly a local enterprise.

In the year 1869, when the various enterprises for railway communication along the valley of Great Valley Creek had apparently failed, a project was started to construct a road, to be laid with wooden track, between Ellicottville and the Erie road, in the town of Great Valley, ten and a quarter miles; the proposed capital to be fifty thousand dollars, in shares of ten dollars each. This enterprise, like those preceding it in the same locality, failed of accomplishment.

On the 18th day of August, 1870, Allen D. Scott was elected President of the Cattaraugus Railway Company; Geo. Brewer, Vice-President; J. K. Skinner, Secretary and Treasurer. From that time negotiations were made with the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company, and with the Atlantic and Great Western, which resulted in failures to construct the road. In the mean time certain towns were bonded to aid in the construction, and finally, in August, 1872, arrangements were made with the Rochester and State Line Railway Company, which resulted in the completion of the road from Machias to Salamanca. The result was due largely to the energy and ability of the officers of the road, and particularly to its president, Judge Scott.

The first locomotive of the construction-train reached Ellicottville Aug. 23, 1877. The road was formally opened May 15, 1878, when an excursion-train, with the officers, directors, and prominent citizens of the several towns, passed over the entire length of the line, and was greeted with enthusiasm at every station. The trains commenced running regularly May 16, 1878.

THE OLEAN, BRADFORD AND WARREN RAILROAD.

The project of constructing a narrow-gauge road from Olean to Bradford was first originated by Chas. S. Carey. The charter in the State of Pennsylvania was obtained July, 1877, and in New York in October of the same year. C. S.

Carey, President; Geo. B. Gates, Vice-President; S. S. Jewett, Wm. H. Glenney, H. C. Jewett, Wm. Hanlan, D. C. Rumsey, J. S. Schoolcraft, C. V. B. Barse, H. S. Morris, C. S. Whitney, R. W. Evans, are the directors in New York.

The track is three feet in width. An altitude of one thousand feet is gained in five miles. The road is about twenty-three miles in length, and cost four hundred thousand dollars. It was completed Feb. 1, 1878.

OTHER RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The Buffalo Extension of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.—During the year 1864, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, then under the management of Sir Morton Peto and James McHenry, organized this branch of the road for the purpose of getting an outlet independent of the Erie Railway; it was to extend from Randolph to Buffalo through the towns of Napoli, New Albion, and Otto. During the winter and spring of 1864-65 considerable work was done in grading and preparing for extension work. About this time satisfactory arrangements were made with the Erie Company, and the work was suspended.

Cold Spring Railroad Company.—This company was incorporated April 30, 1839, Horace D. Swan, Charles Crooks, Jr., Manly Healy, and others incorporators. Authorized to construct a wooden railway or railroad from a point near the saw-mills owned by Samuel Barrett and others in the town of Cold Spring to the Allegany River, at or near the mouth of Cold Spring Creek. It was incorporated for fifteen years by the name of "Cold Spring Railroad Company," with authority to convey property or persons on such road by steam, animal, or mechanical power. The incorporation to be void unless the road be finished in three years from passage of the act. Capital, twenty-five hundred dollars in twenty-five shares of one hundred dollars each.

PLANK-ROADS.

This unprofitable class of improvements has never found much favor among the people of Cattaraugus County, but the experiment of constructing them has been tried in a few instances.

The Ellicottville and Great Valley Plank-Road Company was organized April 4, 1850. Bethuel McCoy, President; William P. Angel, Secretary and Treasurer; and Directors, Bethuel McCoy, Francis Green, Jr., Eli Ellsworth, John C. Devereux, Jr., Eben S. Coleman, Eleazer Harman, and William P. Angel. Books were opened for subscription and stock March 4, 1850. Petitions were made to the towns for right-of-way through the roads, which was granted, provided that the company release the towns from the expense of maintaining the bridges crossing the creek. The road was built and put in successful operation, and Jan. 1, April 8, June 15, and Dec. 10, 1853, dividends of five per cent. were declared payable. The road ran for several years with varied success, and in 1864 was formally abandoned.

In July, 1850, books were opened for subscription at the house of S. B. Kent, in Cherry Creek, and at the house of Mr. Stone, at Leon Centre, for a plank-road from the village of Cherry Creek to Leon Centre.

In 1852 the Olean and Portville Plank-Road was built, Frederick S. Martin, President; C. V. B. Barse, Secretary and Treasurer. It was abandoned in 1855 or 1856.

CHAPTER X.

THE PROFESSIONS—THE PRESS—THE CIVIL LIST.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE first physician in the county of Cattaraugus was John McClure, who lived at McClure Settlement, where he followed his profession and taught school as early as 1809. He died in 1810.

As early as 1814-15 Norman Smith came from Pittsburgh to Olean, and practiced at that place until 1830, when he removed to Elmira. While in Olean he was inclined to dissipation, but in later years his life was most exemplary. He was a man of good address, and well read as a physician. He died a few years since at Elmira at the age of about ninety years.

James Trowbridge, who had been an assistant surgeon in the army, came to Ellicottville with his wife in the fall of 1816, and boarded with Baker Leonard about six months. In the spring of 1817 he removed to Great Valley, and shortly after to Hinsdale, where he practiced many years. He was quite poor and somewhat broken down by early excesses, but was considered a good physician and had an extensive practice. In the later part of his life he reformed, and about 1840 removed West.

Alanson C. Bennett came to Olean in 1816 and practiced his profession, but little can be learned of him. He was one of four men who were drowned by being upset from a boat in the Allegany while on their way to attend court at Ellicottville in 1820. He was a man of fine appearance and a good physician.

Alson Leavenworth was a native of Connecticut. In 1812 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, then under the charge of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush. In 1818 he came to this county, where his experience and sound judgment soon brought him into extensive practice. He lived in different parts of the county, and followed his profession through a long and well-spent life. He died in the town of New Albion.

Andrew Mead came to Olean in 1820, and moved hence to Allegany in 1845. In his earlier years he had an extensive ride, but after 1833 he confined his practice to the village of Olean. His practice in Allegany was the same. He was a graduate of a medical college in Connecticut; was quick and active in his judgment, decided and confident in his opinions. He studied law, and was admitted to practice as master in chancery. He was murdered in his store in Allegany, Dec. 16, 1869, when nearly eighty years of age.

Charles McLouth was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1798. He received a diploma from the Medical Society of Seneca Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1819, removed to Aurora, Erie Co., and to the village of Franklinville in 1821, where for about fifty years he practiced his profession. He was brusque in his manner and careless in his dress,

but a good physician, prompt in decision, and a man of unquestioned ability. He died at Franklinville, July 26, 1870, aged seventy-two years.

Edwin Putney, a young physician, came to the town of Otto from Livingston County in the fall of 1823. He boarded with Alexander Little through the winter, and moved to Erie County the next spring.

Thomas J. Wheeler, a native of Otsego County, studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. White. At the completion of his studies he settled in Connewango about 1825, and continued there in practice to the day of his death. He ranked at the head of his profession in the county, and was always very popular, and filled many positions in the gift of the people with marked ability, having been first judge, State senator, and presidential elector, also president of the Bank of Randolph. His death occurred in Connewango, Feb. 8, 1875, at an advanced age.

Augustus Crary came to Yorkshire about 1825, and, as he was a man of marked character, excellent judgment, and great self-reliance, he soon enjoyed a wide practice. His opinion as a consulting physician was widely sought. He did not believe much in books, but said that "God Almighty made him a doctor." He was one of the original members of the Cattaraugus Medical Society in 1833. In person he was tall and of dignified presence. He died at the residence of his daughter, in Humphrey, Jan. 28, 1868, aged seventy-nine years.

Thomas J. Williams was a graduate of Geneva College. He commenced practice in Ellicottville in 1829. He was one of the first members of the county Medical Society of 1833. He was a careful and skillful physician, and his whole professional life was passed in the village in which he commenced practice. His excellent traits of character won for him many friends. He died in Ellicottville, Dec. 7, 1877, aged seventy-one years.

Edward Finn emigrated from Cortland County in 1829, and commenced practice in Olean. He also was a member of the first county Medical Society. His practice was extensive, embracing Olean, Humphrey, Allegany, and Portville; also Eldred and Ceres, in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Levi Goldsborough came to the town of Otto in 1830, and is still living in that town, having retired from active practice.

Lambert Whitney came from Methuen, Mass., to Olean in 1833. He studied with Finn and Mead, received his diploma in 1837; was deputy sheriff in 1835-37. He still practices in Olean.

Paul Clarke came from Friendship, Allegany Co., to Hinsdale in 1836. He practiced there several years, and returned to Friendship, where he soon after died of consumption. He was a careful and judicious physician.

James and Dyer Coudrey came about 1835 into the town of Freedom, where they practiced about five years. James removed to the West and joined the Mormons. Dyer removed to Farmersville about 1840, and died about three years afterwards.

Jonathan B. Staunton, son of John W. Staunton, was born in Ellicottville. He studied with Dr. T. J. Williams, and enjoyed a lucrative practice in his native town for many years. He died Feb. 11, 1875, aged sixty-one years.

Dr. Horace Arnold came to the village of Ellicottville very young. He studied medicine with Dr. Jonathan B. Staunton, and practiced in Ellicottville till his death, in February, 1869.

He was a careful and judicious physician, and had an extensive practice.

In addition to the above, among the early physicians were Dr. Eastman, Olean, 1818; D. L. Barrows, of Freedom; — Lansing, of Randolph; — Rue (Thompsonian), of Olean; — Wilcox, of Napoli, still living, but not in practice; Daniel Bucklin, now of Little Valley; John H. Miner, E. Johnson, Green Whipple, Sands Crum, Calvin Chickering, Virgil Reed, and David Ward.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The first act of the Legislature regulating the practice of medicine and surgery was that of June 10, 1760. It was amended in 1792 and again in 1797, and under the latter act judges of the State and courts of Common Pleas and Masters in Chancery were authorized to license persons to practice as physicians upon proof that the applicant had pursued for two years the study of medicine. By the act of April 4, 1806, five or more physicians in a county or in adjoining counties could form a Medical Society. Such societies were empowered to grant licenses to practice medicine in the State, and the State Society could grant diplomas. The latter was organized in 1807, and has maintained its organization to the present time. Delegates from the County Societies compose its membership. The restrictions laid upon practice without a diploma were finally abolished in 1844, and the law now makes no distinction between the different classes of practitioners. Those assuming to act as physicians become responsible for their practice, and, if not licensed by a county or State society, or are not regular graduates of a medical school, they can collect pay according to the time employed, but cannot collect the specific fees implying professional skill, which are recognized by the established usages of the profession. The statute of 1806, for the incorporation of medical societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, may be considered one of the first efforts made in this country to give to the medical profession an honorable station in the community. The advantages to the community in placing the regulation of the medical profession under the direction of its own members has already been greatly manifested by the promotion of medical education, the encouragement given to medical inquiries and observation, and the diminished influence of pretenders to the healing art throughout the State.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY OF 1833.

The organization of this society was effected at a meeting of physicians and surgeons of the county of Cattaraugus in 1833.* The physicians present were T. P. Whipple, H. Davison, T. J. Williams, A. Cray, E. Harmon, L.

* The organization of a county medical society was attempted, and perhaps effected, in 1824. If a society was organized at that time or before 1833, we have been unable to find its records or to trace its existence.

Riggs, E. Finn, O. Guernsey, and C. Ellsworth. No record of officers for that year has been found. The officers since that time, as far as ascertained, until 1844, when the last meeting was held, were as follows: Presidents—1834, T. J. Wheeler; 1836, Edwin Finn; 1837, Elijah Harmon; 1844, T. J. Williams. Vice Presidents—1834, Lewis Riggs; 1837, Charles McLouth; 1844, David Binne. Secretaries and Treasurers—1834, H. Davison; 1836–37, T. J. Williams; 1844, J. B. Staunton. Censors—1834, T. P. Whipple, E. Harmon, H. Davison, T. J. Williams, and Lewis Riggs; 1844, T. J. Williams, J. B. Staunton, E. Stickney, L. Whitney, T. J. Wheeler.

The last meeting was held at Daniel Huntley's, in Ellicottville, on the last Tuesday in January, 1844.

The names of the members of the society in 1842 were Thos. J. Wheeler, Thomas J. Williams, Isaac Shaw, Seth Field, Everett Stickney, J. P. Powers, Alson Leavenworth, J. B. Staunton, K. V. R. Lansingh, Paul Clarke, S. G. Ellis, Abel Wilder, Andrew Mead, Lambert Whitney, Chas. McLouth, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis Riggs, S. D. Buzzell, Elijah Dresser, Elijah Harmon, Levi Goldsborough, J. S. Jones, Augustus Cray.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY OF 1867.

This society was organized at Ellicottville, June 4, 1867, and the following officers were elected: F. D. Findley, Franklinville, President; H. M. Gale, Salamanca, Vice-President; E. S. Stewart, Ellicottville, Secretary and Treasurer; T. J. Williams, Ellicottville, Librarian; Allen D. Scott, Ellicottville, Attorney; T. J. Williams, H. M. Gale, George St. John, Censors.

A code of by-laws was adopted, and the following members have been admitted:

June 4, 1867, T. S. Findley, Franklinville; H. M. Gale, Salamanca; E. S. Stewart, T. J. Williams, Ellicottville; George St. John, Yorkshire Centre; Horace Arnold, Ellicottville; H. L. Ensworth, Salamanca.

Oct. 8, 1867, J. L. Eddy, Olean; Zenas E. Bullock, Allegany; Cornelius H. Bartlett, Portville; James Nichols, Limestone; Nelson C. Follett, C. O. Woodward, Olean; Alexander E. Willard, Hinsdale; C. W. Bond, Farmersville; Elijah Dresser, East Otto.

Dec. 4, 1867, Ira Bronson, Hinsdale; Thomas J. Wheeler, Connewango.

Oct. 7, 1868, Lyman Twomley, Little Valley; S. V. Pool, Otto.

Dec. 14, 1868, H. S. Smith, Ellicottville.

Jan. 1, 1870, A. S. Bonesteel, Great Valley.

June 1, 1870, T. J. King, Machias; A. B. Parsons, H. S. Bowen, Randolph; A. D. Lake, Perrysburg.

June 4, 1873, Phipps Lake, Otto.

Sept. 10, 1873, H. D. Walker, Franklinville; Henry Van Aernam, Franklinville; Edward Torrey, Hinsdale; Luther H. Kitchell, Olean.

June 3, 1874, C. O. Day, E. A. Chapman, Salamanca.

Sept. 2, 1874, Nelson Saunders, Randolph; M. C. Bisell, Limestone; O. A. Tompkins, Randolph; Ransom Terry, Ischua; E. J. Burlingame, Sandusky.

June 2, 1875, Wallace Sibley, Portville; George Lattin, Ellicottville.

Sept. 2, 1875, H. J. Ashley, Machias; Fred. C. Beales, Connewango; E. Burdick, Portville.

June 9, 1878, A. A. Hubbel, Leon; S. S. Bedient, Little Valley.

The following are the present officers: A. D. Lake, President; O. A. Tompkins, Vice-President; George Lattin, Secretary; Ira Bronson, Treasurer; H. D. Walker, Henry Van Aernam, C. H. Bartlett, O. A. Tompkins, H. J. Ashley, Censors; C. Z. Lincoln, Attorney.

THE CHAUTAUQUA AND CATTARAUGUS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was reorganized in 1866 from a similar society that had ceased to exist. The present officers are Cornelius Owens, President; H. Larned, Vice-President; A. A. Whipple, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Board of Censors are C. P. Alling, M. J. Lincoln, L. Langdon, — Curtis, and A. Ward. The present membership is thirty-five, including six honorary members.

The names of Homœopathic physicians resident in this county are as follows: M. J. Lincoln, D. M. Hillihan, Olean; H. Larned, Salamanca; A. A. Whipple, — Gray, Randolph; — Earle, Sandusky.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

The following account of attorneys, admitted from time to time since the organization of the county to practice in its courts, has been gathered from the court records, and revised by several of the oldest practitioners of the Cattaraugus bar.

At the opening of the first court in 1817, Daniel Cruger, Zephaniah Z. Caswell, David Higgins, Jr., and Alvin Burr were admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, and Asa Hazen in the Supreme Court. At the February term of court in 1818, William Woods and Henry Wells were admitted; and at the November term of that year, "On reading a license of James Mullett, Jr., and the certificate of John A. Bryan and Levi S. Littlejohn, and on motion of Mr. Hazen, it was ordered that they be admitted to an examination relative to their qualifications as attorneys and counselors at law.

"A. Hazen, Z. Z. Caswell, and A. Burr be a committee.

"Examination was held and favorable report was made, and on motion of Mr. Caswell they were admitted as attorneys. At the July term in 1819, a license was presented to the court showing that Timothy H. Porter had been admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in the county of Tioga, and that Daniel Cruger had examined him previously for admission to practice in Allegany County. It was ordered that he be admitted."

Asa Hazen, a native of Vermont, was admitted at Olean, in 1817, to practice in the Supreme Court in Cattaraugus County. He associated himself in business with Timothy H. Porter, and on the removal of the courts to Ellicottville he established in that village, where he practiced his profession for many years. He became a dyspeptic and a misanthrope in his latter days, and died at Ellicottville, May 13, 1866, at the age of seventy-five years.

John A. Bryan was admitted to examination and to

practice at the November term of court, 1818, at Olean. He opened his office at Ellicottville on removal of the courts; practiced his profession there, and became one of the foremost lawyers of the county. In 1828 he removed to Columbus, Ohio. His ability brought him into public notice, and he was called upon to fill important offices in both State and nation.

Timothy H. Porter was a practicing lawyer in Tioga and Allegany Counties, and represented the counties of Steuben and Allegany in the Assembly. He was appointed first judge of the county of Cattaraugus in 1817; admitted to practice in the courts of this county at the July term in 1819; was district attorney in 1824; was in partnership with Asa Hazen until the removal of the latter to Ellicottville. He was a man of dignified presence and a good counselor. He gradually retired from the practice of law, and died about 1840, near Olean.

Henry Bryan (a brother of Jno. A.) practiced at Olean many years. In 1844 he removed to Racine, Wis., and thence to California, where he died.

Chauncey J. Fox, a native of Connecticut, came to Ellicottville in 1818. He studied law with John A. Bryan; was admitted to practice in 1826, and went into partnership with Mr. Bryan. He represented his district in the State Senate from 1835 to 1839, and retired from practice about 1840. He still resides at Ellicottville, the oldest living representative of the early lawyers of Cattaraugus County.

Joseph E. Weeden is one of the early and prominent lawyers of the county. He has practiced his profession at Randolph many years, and still resides there.

Anson Gibbs came to Ellicottville in 1822. During the time of his practice at that place he was district attorney, and master and examiner in chancery. He died in 1876, at eighty-four years of age.

Eleazer Harmon practiced law many years at Ellicottville. He is now engaged in business at Corry, Pa.

Charles P. Washburn resided and practiced at Ellicottville. He was a young man of rare and brilliant abilities.

William Pitt Angel, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., served an apprenticeship on the *Freeman's Journal* of Cooperstown, then under control of Col. John H. Prentiss and Col. Wm. H. Stone; then was editor of a paper in Bath. He studied law with his father; was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Cuba; afterwards removed to Ellicottville, where he soon obtained a prominent position, stood high as a jury lawyer, and held several important offices. He removed to New York, and was associated with James W. Nye; returned to Olean, and in 1866 again removed to Westchester County, and died Feb. 11, 1869, aged fifty-six years.

Among the early lawyers of Cattaraugus County, other than those mentioned above, there have been and are the following:

Olean.—Andrew Mead, Milton B. Canfield, Roderick White, Dudley C. Bryan, David M. Bacon, D. C. Woodcock

Franklinville.—James Burt, Ralph R. Phelps, David McClure, Samuel S. Spring.

Ellicottville.—Daniel R. Wheeler, Addison G. Rice,

Rensselaer Lamb, William H. Wood, Moses Sawyer, Daniel G. Bingham, Nelson P. Wilson, Lewis D. Simonds, Josiah Ward, Hiram Greenfield.

Randolph.—Alexander Sheldon, Alexander Wentworth, Peter Masten, Elias L. Matteson, M. T. Jenkins.

Dayton.—Norman M. Allen.

Connewango.—George A. S. Crooker.

Hinsdale.—Seth Lockwood, A. C. Fuller, Alexander Storrs, J. T. Lyman.

Persia.—Chester Howe, Albert Burke, L. H. Hewett.

Perrysburg.—Ashbel H. Hurd, Mark W. Fletcher, Cephas R. Leland.

Ashford.—Pliny L. Fox.

Freedom.—Russell C. Bryan, Lyman Scott, Jr.

Machias.—Josiah S. Masters.

THE CATTARAUGUS COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized June 5, 1877, with the following members: J. M. Congdon, J. D. McVey, F. W. Stevens, D. H. Bolles, W. S. Thrasher, E. D. Northrup, Norman M. Allen, C. P. Vedder, G. M. Rider, Wm. Manley, C. Z. Lincoln, A. D. Scott, E. A. Nash, J. R. Jewell, H. M. Herrick, W. H. Henderson, and C. S. Cary.

The first officers of the association were as follows: D. H. Bolles, President; Norman M. Allen, Vice-President; F. W. Stevens, Secretary; E. A. Nash, Treasurer. The present officers are D. H. Bolles, President; W. H. Henderson, Vice-President; F. W. Stevens, Secretary; W. G. Laidlaw, Treasurer.

Since the organization William G. Laidlaw, F. H. Robinson, Hudson Ansley, and James H. Waring have been admitted.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY BAR, 1878.

Allen & Thrasher, Dayton.
Allen, D. B., Otto.
Ansley & Vreeland, Salamanca.
Benson, M. V., East Randolph.
Berry, P. O., Limestone.
Bolles & Moulton, Olean.
Brooks, E. C., Olean.
Cary & Jewell, Olean.
Congdon, B. F., Randolph.
Congdon, J. M., Gowanda.
Crowley & Armstrong, Randolph.
Corbin, J. Arthur, Allegany.
Dodge, M. A., Olean.
Finch, J. B., Olean.
Goodwill & Stevens, East Randolph.
Green, H. L., Salamanca.
Henderson & Wentworth, Randolph.
Herrick, H. M., Cattaraugus.
Johnson, J. G., Randolph.
Laidlaw, Wm. G., Ellicottville.
Loveridge, Swift & Phelps, Olean.

Manley, Wm., Ellicottville.
Murphy, L. J., Yorkshire.
Mosher, John F., Leon.
McVey, James D., Franklinville.
Nash & Lincoln, Little Valley.
Northrup, E. D., Ellicottville.
Pindar, Wm. R., Ellicottville.
Robinson, F. H., Limestone.
Scott, Allen D., Ellicottville.
Seymour & Davie, Salamanca.
Swift, Z. M., Limestone.
Smith, F. S., Little Valley.
Spring & Van Aernam, Franklinville.
Storrs, Alexander, Hinsdale.
Storrs, Thomas, Hinsdale.
Straight, Geo., Cattaraugus.
Vedder & Rider, Ellicottville.
Waring, James H., Franklinville.
Weedon & Matteson, Randolph.
Woodbury, Wm., Gowanda.
Ward, A., Ellicottville.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper in the county of Cattaraugus was *The Allegany Mercury*, established in 1818, by Benjamin F. Smead, at Hamilton (now Olean). In 1819, Franklin Coudrey became interested in its publication, and the name was changed to

The Hamilton Recorder, which continued a few years and then ceased to exist.

The Western Courier was started at Ellicottville, in 1826, by Richard Hill. In 1827 the name was changed to

The Cattaraugus Gazette, and was continued about two years.

The Lodi Pioneer and Messenger was established at Lodi (now Gowanda), in 1827, by Lewis B. Edwards, by whom it was published three years, when the name was changed to

The Cattaraugus Freeman and Messenger. In 1831, George N. Starr assumed the publication, which he continued until his death, in 1833, when it was suspended. About 1833, Edwin Hough came from Bridgeport, Conn., revived the paper, continuing its publication until 1844, when the name was changed to

The People's Advocate and Lodi Banner, which was published by Aldrich and Van Vechten, but was shortly thereafter discontinued.* In 1848, William Van Vechten started a new paper called

The Western Democrat, which had but a brief existence.

The Ellicottville Republican was commenced by Delos E. Sill, on the 15th of May, 1833, the paper being owned by a stock company. In the month of April, 1838, R. H. Shankland purchased the office, and published his first paper on the first day of May, 1835. In 1836, its title was changed to that of

The Cattaraugus Republican, and the paper enlarged. Its publication was continued by Mr. Shankland until October, 1854, when he sold the press and office to Fred. A. Saxton, who continued to publish the paper, first in his own name and afterwards under the firm-name of Saxton & Morris, until 1862, when its publication ceased.

The Allegany Mercury was commenced at Olean, in 1835, by G. W. Cutter, by whom it was continued about one year, and was changed to

The Olean Advocate, under the control of Rufus W. Griswold. From that time it passed successively to Carlos Woodcock and Dudley C. Bryan. By the latter it was changed to

The Olean Times, and later passed into the possession of A. M. Badger, who continued its issue until 1841, when it was suspended.

The Hinsdale Democrat was established in 1836, at the village of Hinsdale, by Joseph T. Lyman, and soon after passed to Edward Hughes & Co., and was published about two years.

The People's Gazette was started at Hinsdale in 1840, by George C. Smith, and in 1842 was removed to Geneseo, Livingston Co.

The Cattaraugus Whig was commenced at Ellicottville, by Delos E. Sill, in July, 1840, in the interests of the Whig party, and for twenty-one years was a vigorous exponent of its principles. During this time, and about 1854, the name was changed to

The Cattaraugus Freeman. In 1864 it passed into the

* In 1830, Horace Greeley was a journeyman printer on the *Messenger*, remaining six weeks, and leaving, in the language of his autobiography, "no richer than I came."

hands of C. D. Sill and C. M. Beecher, and was discontinued in 1866, the office being sold to J. T. Henry.

The Randolph Herald was first issued in March, 1842, and was successively published by William Mason, Lorenzo and Julius Marsh, and Fletcher Russell, until 1845, when J. J. Strong became the proprietor. Having published the paper about two years, he joined the Mormons, and removed to Nauvoo, Ill., and the paper was discontinued.

The Freeman and Messenger was established at Scott's Corners, in Hinsdale, in 1843, by Edwin Fuller, in the interest of the "Manual Labor Institute." It passed into the hands of Allen C. Fuller, by whom the name was changed to

The Exposition. This was continued till 1846, and then ceased.

In 1850, James F. Henry commenced the publication of

The Gowanda Whig, but in four months removed it to Ellicottville, where it became the *Whig and Union*, as hereafter mentioned.

In the same year Henry M. Morgan came to the village of Gowanda to do some printing for the Indians on the Cattaraugus Reservation, and soon after established the

Cattaraugus Chronicle, and shortly after the

Independent Chronicle. In 1854, J. T. Henry purchased an interest in this paper, and the name was changed to

The Gowanda Chronicle, and represented the interests of the Know-Nothing party. On the disruption of that party, the copartnership was dissolved, Henry M. Morgan continuing the publication until December, 1855, when it suspended. Upon the organization of the Republican party, John P. Grierson, of Buffalo, purchased the interest of Mr. Morgan in the press, and renewed its publication, advocating the principles of that party. The first number was published, and the second was in press, when the disastrous fire of April 30, 1856, destroyed the office, with all its presses, type, and material.

The Gowanda Phoenix was published by Louis S. Morgan, the first number bearing date Aug. 15, 1856, being actually published August 5, three months after the fire. In 1857 the press was sold to W. H. Spencer, who sold it to parties from Bradford, Pa., who removed the presses to that place, and used them in the publication of *The Bradford Miner*.

The Neosophic Gem, a literary journal, was commenced at Randolph in 1848, by A. M. Shattuck, and continued four years.

The Cattaraugus Sachem was first issued at Randolph in June, 1851, by Charles Aldrich, who, in 1853, removed the press to Olean, and commenced the publication of

The Olean Journal, which, in 1856, passed under the charge of James T. Henry. He changed its name to

The Olean Advertiser, under which title it was published till the spring of 1868, and then removed to Chautauqua County.

The Randolph Whig was started at Randolph, in July, 1852, by C. K. Judson and Benjamin F. Morris. In 1857 its name was changed to

The Randolph Reporter, which was edited and published by Benjamin F. and S. J. Morris until July 5, 1858, when the office was removed to Gowanda, and passed

to the charge of W. W. Henry and Frank Stebbins, in 1860, by whom the name was changed to

The Gowanda Reporter, which was published two or three years, and then purchased by J. H. Melvin, by whom it was issued about a year, and suspended.

In 1851, James T. Henry removed his *Gowanda Whig* to Ellicottville, and changed its name to

The Whig and Union, and soon after to

The American Union, which passed into possession of Robert H. Shankland, November, 1855, and continued under that title till 1862, when it was changed to

The Cattaraugus Union, and is now published and edited under the firm-name of R. H. Shankland & Son. It represents the interests of the Democratic party.

The Randolph Register, a Republican paper, was founded in the latter part of September, 1865, by Southwick & Grierson. Shortly after, Grierson sold his half-interest to Arthur L. Topliff, the firm-name being Southwick & Topliff. In 1866, Topliff bought Southwick's interest and assumed full control. In the fall of 1867 he sold to Wm. A. Sherman. In July, 1869, Sherman sold to Topliff, who again sold to Sherman in August, 1872. Sherman next sold to Frank J. Lockwood and Edward J. Smith, Feb. 4, 1874. Smith sold his one-half interest to D. D. Lockwood, Nov. 11, 1875, by whom the paper is now owned and published, F. J. Lockwood editor. It is still Republican in politics.

The Olean Times was started at Olean about 1860, by Gano & Fay, and continued about four years. The office was bought by C. F. Dickinson, and later by George W. Dickinson, by whom it is still published.

The Weekly Pioneer was first issued at Franklinville, Nov. 1, 1865, by Hiram A. Williams and A. M. Curtiss, and continued under that name until the second year of its existence, when it was changed to

The Franklinville Pioneer, and was discontinued in the winter of 1866 or 1867.

The Weekly Argus was issued at Franklinville, Sept. 4, 1875. Francis M. Perley, former publisher of the *Ohio State Journal*, is the editor and proprietor. It is independent in politics.

The Cattaraugus Republican was established in Ellicottville, by Augustus W. Ferrin of Springville, Erie Co., the first number appearing Feb. 7, 1867. When the county-site was removed from Ellicottville to Little Valley, in May, 1868, the *Republican* also was removed to the latter place. Jan. 1, 1873, Mr. B. B. Weber became an equal partner in the *Republican*, the firm-name being Ferrin & Weber, Mr. Ferrin remaining the editor. Aug. 7, 1873, the publishers opened an office in Salamanca, and thenceforth the *Republican* was dated Little Valley and Salamanca. The *Republican* has been a steadfast Republican sheet, and is the leading paper of that party in Cattaraugus County.

The Gowanda Gazette was commenced in 1869, by John T. Fidler, and was continued until 1877, when the office was removed to Cattaraugus village, and August, 1878, to Salamanca, where it was changed to the *Salamanca Gazette*, and is still issued in the interests of the Greenback party.

The Town Talk was started Aug. 4, 1874, in Allegany, by A. H. McClure, as a semi-monthly journal, independent in politics. May 11, 1875, it was enlarged and name changed to

The Allegany Journal. It was sold to J. J. Barker Aug. 4, 1875, and was changed to a weekly. It thus continued about ten months, when it reverted to A. H. McClure, who published it until Jan. 26, 1877. One-half interest was then sold to A. Pfirsch, the paper was considerably enlarged, and became Democratic in sentiment. Since June, 1877, it has been an aggressive Greenback organ. On Sept. 26, 1878, Irving J. Keyes, formerly editor of the *Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily News*, was attached to the journal as associate editor.

The Tuna Valley Oil News was established by Charles F. Topliff in 1876, at Limestone. It was removed to Jamestown in September, 1878, and changed to the *People's Press*, to advocate the interests of the Greenback party.

May 2, 1878, an association of the citizens was formed called the "Limestone Publishing Association," and *The Limestone Times* was begun, under the editorship of Robert Troup. On the 27th of May, 1878, J. Hill Thompson became the editor and proprietor, and November 13 the name was changed to

The Limestone Telegraph, and is still published under that name.

The Gowanda Enterprise was established March 30, 1877, by E. D. Deming and J. J. Horton, and is still published by them. It is independent in politics.

The Olean Record was established at Olean, Jan. 5, 1877, by H. McKenzie. Although of so recent date, it is said to have advanced to the third place in importance among the journals of the county.

CATTARAUGUS CIVIL LIST.

In this list the names are given of those who have held county offices, and also of those, resident in Cattaraugus, who have held important offices in or under the State or national government.

FIRST JUDGES COUNTY COURTS.

Elijah H. Miller, appointed March 13, 1817 (did not serve).
Timothy H. Porter, appointed March 28, 1817.
James Adkins, appointed June 1, 1820.
Alson Leavenworth, appointed January 25, 1823.
Benjamin Chamberlain, appointed February 15, 1833.

COUNTY JUDGES.*

Rensselaer Lamb, elected June, 1847.
Chester Howe, elected November, 1851.
Nelson Cobb, elected November, 1855.
Allen D. Scott, appointed November, 1859, *vice* Cobb, removed from the county.
William Woodbury, elected November, 1859.
David H. Bolles, elected November, 1863.
Rensselaer Lamb, appointed January, 1866.
Samuel S. Spring, elected November, 1870.
William H. Henderson, appointed August 20, 1875, *vice* Spring, deceased.
Allen D. Scott, elected to fill vacancy, November, 1875.

* The constitution of 1846 provided for the election of County Judges, to perform the duties and functions previously exercised by the First Judges, who had held under appointment.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES COUNTY COURTS.

(The dates are when the officers qualified.)

Francis Green, May 8, 1817.
Ashbel Freeman, May 5, 1817.
James Brooks, May 5, 1817.
William Price, May 5, 1817.
James Brooks, July 7, 1818.
James Adkins, February 28, 1820.
James Brooks, February 28, 1820.
Israel Curtis, February 28, 1820.
Daniel Allen, February 28, 1820.
Ira Norton, July 25, 1820.
William Kimball, July 28, 1820.
Royal Tefft, August 1, 1820.
David Allen, September 16, 1820.
Israel Curtis, March 3, 1821.
Thomas Morris, March 5, 1821.
Alson Leavenworth, March 12, 1821.
James Green, March 28, 1821.
Griswold D. Warner, February 18, 1823.
Benjamin Chamberlain, February 18, 1823.
Phineas Spencer, February 18, 1823.
Peter Ten Broeck, February 18, 1823.
Daniel Allen, February 28, 1823.
Henry Day, June 17, 1828.
Andrew Mead, March 18, 1831.
Daniel Allen, March 8, 1833.
Thomas J. Wheeler, March 8, 1833.
Israel Day, March 11, 1834.
Richard Wright, March 23, 1836.
Peter Ten Broeck, March 14, 1838.
Thomas J. Wheeler, March 19, 1838.
Isaac Hull, March 24, 1838.
Frederick S. Martin, January 27, 1840.
Ashbel S. Hurd, February 27, 1843.
Thomas J. Wheeler, February 27, 1843.
Lewis P. Thorp, January 29, 1846.

The office of Associate Judge was abolished by the constitution of 1846, which associated with the County Judge two Justices of the Peace, to be designated by law, to hold Courts of Sessions.

JUSTICES FOR SESSIONS.

G. W. Gillette.	Erastus Dickinson.
Selleck St. John.	David Laing.
Edwin O. Locke.	E. Dickinson.
Cyrus G. McKay.	Stephen Harrington.
Seth Lockwood.	Seth Lockwood.
John Palmer.	Stephen Harrington.
Heman G. Button.	J. W. Damon.
Jerome B. Jewell.	Stephen Harrington.
Chase Fuller.	Buell G. Smith.
Anson G. Seager.	Fuller Bucklin.
Charles T. Lowden.	Daniel Brown.
H. Johnson.	H. N. Hunt.
Thomas G. Larrabe.	Timothy Walsh.
H. Johnson.	Harris Aldrich.
Gardner Sheldon.	L. O. Hall.
Martin S. Stephenson.	Harris Aldrich.
Arnold Holden.	William Stevens.
Frederick Carpenter.	Mortimer N. Pratt.
Anson G. Seager.	Isaiah W. Darling.
Hiram Thornton.	G. W. Beers.
Warren Onan.	Buell G. Smith.
J. H. Alden.	Isaiah W. Darling.
M. I. Titus.	

SURROGATES.

Jeremy Wooster, appointed March 28, 1817.
Walter Wood, appointed June 1, 1820.
Jeremy Wooster, appointed February 12, 1821.
Moses Beecher, appointed April 16, 1830.
Robert H. Shankland, appointed February 9, 1838-47.

The constitution of 1846 abolished the office of Surrogate except in counties where the population exceeds forty thousand, and devolved its duties on the County Judge.

Allen D. Scott was appointed April 28, 1857, under the general act, the population of the county exceeding forty thousand.

Allen D. Scott, elected November, 1861.

Arunah Ward, elected November, 1865.

William Manley, elected November, 1869.

James D. McVey, elected November, 1873.

MASTERS AND EXAMINERS IN CHANCERY were appointed prior to 1821 by the Council of Appointment. By the constitution of that year the appointing power was vested in the Governor and Senate. The term of office was three years. Pursuant to the constitution of 1846, the Court of Chancery ceased its existence the first Monday in July, 1847.

The first Master and Examiner in Chancery in the county of Cattaraugus was Anson Gibbs, of Ellicottville, who was appointed in 1836. The next year, David McClure, of Franklinville, received an appointment. In 1840, Anson Gibbs, of Ellicottville, and Andrew Mead, of Olean, were appointed.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

John A. Bryan,* 1818.

Timothy H. Porter, 1819.

Samuel S. Haight, 1822.

(The dates below are when qualified.)

Timothy H. Porter, June 16, 1824.

John A. Bryan, June 19, 1827.

Anson Gibbs, October 13, 1829.

James Burt, October 10, 1834.

Daniel Reed Wheeler, February 5, 1841.

William Pitt Angel, February 7, 1844.

William H. Wood, December 23, 1850.

Alexander Sheldon, November 29, 1853.

William Pitt Angel, January 3, 1857.

Samuel S. Spring, elected November, 1859.

Merrill T. Jenkins, elected November, 1865.

William G. Laidlaw, elected November, 1871.

Frank W. Stevens, elected November, 1878.

SHERIFFS.

Israel Curtis, appointed March 28, 1817.

Benjamin Chamberlain, appointed February 17, 1820.

Jacob Downing, appointed June 1, 1820.

Benjamin Chamberlain, appointed February 12, 1821.

Ebenezer Lockwood, elected 1822.

Benjamin Chamberlain, elected 1825.

Henry Saxton, elected 1828.

Henry Wooster,† appointed January 19, 1831.

John Hurlburt,‡ appointed October 20, 1831.

Samuel Barrows, elected 1831.

Abram Searle, elected 1834.

Richard Wright, elected 1837.

Abram Searle, elected 1840.

George W. White, elected 1843.

John Palmer,§ appointed October 10, 1846.

* In the book in the clerk's office, containing the oaths of office, the name of Timothy H. Porter is the first which appears as District Attorney, this having reference to his later term of service in 1824; but the supervisors' journal for 1819 contains, among the bills for that year, bills Nos. 24 and 25, in favor of John A. Bryan and Timothy H. Porter, respectively, for services as District Attorney. Also in the court minutes for the February term in 1822, appears a record of the appointment of Samuel S. Haight to the same office.

† In place of Saxton, resigned. ‡ In place of Wooster, deceased.

§ In place of White, deceased.

Alonzo A. Gregory, elected 1846.

Addison Crowley, elected 1849.

Alonzo A. Gregory, elected 1852.

Addison Crowley, elected 1855.

Alonzo Gregory, elected November, 1858.

Benjamin McLean, elected November, 1861.

Richard Welch, elected November, 1864.

William Cooper, Jr., elected November, 1867.

William M. Brown, elected November, 1870.

William W. Henry, elected November, 1873.

George L. Winters, elected November, 1876.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Sylvanus Russell, March 28, 1817, to 1821.

Daniel Hodges.

Staley N. Clarke, 1824 to 1841.

Marcus H. Johnson, elected 1841.

Truman R. Colman, elected 1844.

Daniel I. Huntley, elected 1847.

Charles P. Washburn, elected 1848.

John P. Darling, elected 1851.

Stephen McCoy, elected 1854.

J. King Skinner, elected November, 1857.

Lambert Whitney, elected November, 1860.

J. King Skinner, elected November, 1863-69.

Alonzo Hawley, elected November, 1869.

Jairus Strong, elected November, 1876.

Alonzo Hawley, appointed to fill vacancy, February 22, 1878.

Henry O. Wait, elected November, 1878.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Names.	Date of appointment or commission.	Expiration of term.
Sands Bouton.....	May 28, 1817.	July 21, 1820.
Ebenezer Lockwood.....	July 21, 1820.	March 3, 1821.
Joseph McClure.....	March 3, 1821.	April 18, 1822.
David Goodwin.....	April 18, 1822.	Jan. 1, 1823.
Sands Bouton.....	Jan. 1, 1823.	" 2, 1826.
John W. Staunton.....	" 2, 1826.	" 1, 1829.
John W. Staunton.....	" 1, 1829.	" 1, 1832.
John W. Staunton.....	" 1, 1832.	" 1, 1835.
John W. Staunton.....	" 1, 1835.	" 1, 1838.
Francis E. Baillett.....	" 1, 1838.	" 1, 1841.
George W. Gillett.....	" 1, 1841.	" 1, 1844.
Francis E. Baillett.....	" 1, 1844.	" 1, 1847.
Francis E. Baillett.....	" 1, 1847.	" 1, 1850.
James G. Johnson.....	" 1, 1850.	" 1, 1853.
Enos H. Southwick.....	" 1, 1853.	" 1, 1856.
Thomas Morris.....	" 1, 1856.	" 1, 1859.
Enos H. Southwick.....	" 1, 1859.	" 1, 1862.
Thos. A. E. Lyman.....	" 1, 1862.	" 1, 1865.
Saml. C. Springer.....	" 1, 1865.	" 1, 1868.
Enos C. Brooks.....	" 1, 1868.	" 1, 1871.
Wm. W. Welch.....	" 1, 1871.	" 1, 1874.
Eugene A. Nash.....	" 1, 1874.	" 1, 1877.
Arthur H. Howe.....	" 1, 1877.	" 1, 1880.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

By an act passed April 17, 1843, the Board of Supervisors of the several counties were directed to appoint County Superintendents of Common Schools.

The office was abolished March 13, 1847. During the four years of its continuance it was held in this county, as follows:

West District.—Elijah A. Rice, East Otto; Samuel Ewing, Randolph.
East District.—Joseph H. Wright, Machias; Edward Taylor, Fairview.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

In 1856 the act creating this office was passed, and the first election under the act was held in November, 1859. The office has been filled successively, as follows:

First District.—Duncan R. Campbell, Lyman Packard, Thomas Edgarton, Duncan R. Campbell, William G. Laidlaw, Frank A. Howell, Newton C. McKoon, Sanford B. McClure, J. H. Challis, present (1879) incumbent.

Second District.—S. N. Slosson, Normon M. Allen, George A. Glad-den, John Archer, Jerome L. Higbee, Henry M. Seymour, Reuben J. Wallace, Joel J. Crandall, present (1879) incumbent.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS.

1828. Eleazer Harmon.	1855. Byron Graham.
Peter Ten Broeck.	Charles M. Beecher.
1840. Moses Beecher.	1856. Byron Graham.
Alson Leavenworth.	Moses Beecher.
1843. Bethuel McCoy.	1857. Moses Beecher.
David Day.	Ashbel Bushnell.
1845. David Day.	1861. Thos. White.
Ashbel Bushnell.	1862. Elisha Brown.
1848. C. V. B. Barse.	1866. Ashbel Bushnell.
Joseph E. Weedon.	1867. Chas. T. Lowden.
1850. C. V. B. Barse.	1870. Stephen McCoy.
Byron Graham.	Geo. Brewer.
1853. Byron Graham.	1873. Herman G. Button (app.).
Richard L. Cary.	Newton A. Chaffee "

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1824.—Timothy H. Porter, elected, but did not act.
 1836.—Thomas J. Wheeler, Connewango.
 1844.—Robert H. Shankland, Ellicottville.
 1848.—Delos E. Sill, Ellicottville.
 1852.—Benjamin Chamberlain, Randolph.
 1856.—Delos E. Sill, Ellicottville.
 1864.—John P. Darling, New Albion.
 1872.—Nelson I. Norton, Hinsdale.
 1876.—Charles S. Cary, Olean.

MESSENGER OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

1848.—Delos E. Sill, Ellicottville.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1825-27.—Timothy H. Porter, Olean.
 1841-43.—Staley N. Clarke, Ellicottville.
 1843-45.—Asher Tyler, Ellicottville.
 1851-53.—Frederick S. Martin, Olean.
 1865-69.—Dr. H. Van Aernam, Franklinville.
 1875-77.—Nelson I. Norton, Hinsdale.
 1879-81.—Dr. H. Van Aernam, Franklinville.

STATE SENATORS.

1823.—Timothy H. Porter, Olean (old 8th District), one year by lot.
 1828-31.—Timothy H. Porter, " " " "
 1835.—Chauncey J. Fox, Ellicottville " " " " to fill vacancy.
 1836-39.—Chauncey J. Fox, " " " "
 1846-47.—Thomas J. Wheeler, Connewango (6th District).
 1848-49.—Frederick S. Martin, Olean (32d District).
 1850-51.—Robert Owen, Jr., Randolph " "
 1856.—Roderick White, Olean (32d District). Died in office.
 1857.—John P. Darling, New Albion (32d District), vice White.
 1858-59.—John P. Darling, " " " "
 1862-63.—Horace C. Young, " " " "
 1864-65.—Norman M. Allen, Dayton " "
 1870-71.—Allen D. Scott, Ellicottville, " "
 1872-73.—Norman M. Allen, Dayton, " "
 1874.—Albert G. Dow, Randolph, " "
 1876-77.—Commodore P. Vedder, Ellicottville (32d District).

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1821 the counties of Niagara, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus formed an Assembly District, which was represented by a single member until April 1, 1815, when a change was made, giving the district two members. On the 12th of April, 1822, under the provisions of the constitution of 1821, Cattaraugus became a separate Assembly District, entitled to one representative, and under the apportionment of May 3, 1836, it became entitled to two representatives, as at the present time.

1814-15. Joseph McClure.*

1823. Stephen Crosby.
 1824. Phineas Spencer.
 1825. Daniel Hodges.
 1826. James McGlashen.
 1827. John A. Bryan.
 1828. James McGlashen.
 1829. Flavil Partridge.
 1830. Stephen Crosby.
 1831. Russell C. Hubbard.
 1832. George A. S. Crooker.
 1833. Chauncey J. Fox.
 1834. Chauncey J. Fox.
 1835. Albert G. Burke.
 1836. David Day.
 1837. Tilly Gilbert.
 Phineas Spencer.
 1838. Nelson Green.
 Timothy H. Porter.
 1839. G. A. S. Crooker.
 Hollis Scott.
 1840. Timothy H. Porter.
 G. A. S. Crooker.
 1841. Alonzo Hawley.
 Chester Howe.
 1842. Samuel Barrows.
 Lewis P. Thorp.
 1843. Alonzo Hawley.
 Elijah A. Rice.
 1844. James Burt.
 Marcus H. Johnson.
 1845. Roderick White.
 Seth Field.
 1846. Gideon Searle.
 E. A. Rice.
 1847. Rufus Crowley.
 Jos. E. Weedon.
 1848. Jas. G. Johnson.
 M. H. Johnson.
 1849. S. R. Crittendon.
 H. C. Young.
 1850. Fred. S. Martin.
 H. C. Young.
 1851. A. A. Gregory.
 Wm. J. Nelson.
 1852. S. S. Cole.
 Alex. Sheldon.
 1853. Daniel Hickox.
 M. H. Barker.
 1854. Wm. H. Wood.
 Jas. Kirkland.

1855. Alex. Storrs.

Jas. Kirkland.
 1856. L. D. Cobb.
 Daniel Bucklin.
 1857. Alanson King.
 Rufus Crowley
 1858. Henry Van Aernam.
 Wm. Buffington, Jr.
 1859. Marsena Baker.
 Wm. Buffington, Jr.
 1860. Ulysses P. Crane.
 James M. Smith.
 1861. Nelson I. Norton.
 Franklin Philbrick.
 1862. Andrew L. Allen.
 Addison G. Rice.
 1863. Andrew L. Allen.
 Albert G. Dow.
 1864. Smith Parish.
 Albert G. Dow.
 1865. Wm. P. Angell.
 E. Curtiss Topliff.
 1866. Wm. McVey.
 E. Curtiss Topliff.
 1867. Heman G. Button.
 Wm. E. Hunt.
 1868. Jonas K. Button.
 E. Curtiss Topliff.
 1869. Wm. H. Stuart.
 Claudius V. B. Barse.
 1870. George N. West.
 Stephen C. Green.
 1871. Claudius V. B. Barse.
 Stephen G. Green.
 1872. Commodore P. Vedder.
 Enoch Holdridge.
 1873. Commodore P. Vedder.
 John Manley.
 1874. Commodore P. Vedder.
 John Manley.
 1875. Commodore P. Vedder.
 Samuel Scudder.
 1876. Harrison Cheney.
 Edgar Shannon.
 1877. Thomas J. King.
 Edgar Shannon.
 1878. Thomas J. King.
 Samuel V. Pool.
 1879. Wm. F. Wheeler.
 Simeon V. Pool.

MEMBERS OF STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Convention of 1846.—First District, Alonzo Hawley, Hinsdale;
 Second District, George A. S. Crooker, Connewango.
Convention of 1867.—First District, George Van Campen, Olean;
 Second District, Norman M. Allen, Dayton.

STATE ASSESSORS.

John P. Darling, appointed April 5, 1865; Norman M. Allen, appointed April 5, 1868.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

By the provisions of chapter 233, laws of 1862, three Commissioners of Public Accounts were appointed by the Governor to hold office for three years. The commission was abolished by a clause in the appropriation bill of 1872.

Robert H. Shankland, Ellicottville, appointed March 23, 1870.

STATE-PRISON INSPECTORS.

William Pitt Angell, appointed Nov. 5, 1853; Rodney R. Crowley, appointed Jan. 1, 1876.

* Representing district composed of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Niagara Counties. The names following this are of members representing Cattaraugus County alone.

By constitutional amendment of 1877 the office was abolished when the office of State Prison Superintendent was created.

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGION—EDUCATION—AGRICULTURE—POPULATION.

IN religious development, and in the growth and spread of Christian feeling and observance, the earliest settlements in the Holland Purchase appear to have been less favored than in their increase of temporal prosperity. Some of the pioneer clergymen who pushed their missionary explorations into this (then) unpromising field have told us that from the time when the first cabins appeared in the country west of the transit line, and for a period extending several years this side of the first settlement of Cattaraugus County, it was a remark frequently heard,—albeit one which it pained their hearts to admit was not wide from the truth,—that “the Sabbath day does not extend westward beyond the Genesee River.”

In regard to this subject, it was remarked by the Rev. James H. Hotchkiss, that the influences of the region nearly all tended in a direction opposite to that which was desired by those who had the promotion of the truths of the gospel at heart. This he attributed to a variety of causes, one of which was that the emigrants who came here were from many different sections of the country, with a strong admixture of foreigners, and that these having a diversity of feelings, customs, habits of thought, and religious belief (when they had any at all), were not disposed to act in concert for the establishment of religious worship. Again, that having no fear of Indian molestation, they were free to spread themselves sparsely over a large scope of country, each to gratify his own desire or interest, along streams, or in rich nooks, or in places where they might believe that future centres of business might be located; and that this lack of clustering settlements operated unfavorably to the promotion of religious institutions and to the early securing of the advantages of religious worship; that this method of settlement was the very opposite of the conditions imposed on the settlers in the eastern part of this State and New England, where they were compelled, for mutual safety from the savages, to locate more in groups, often coming in quite large numbers from the same neighborhood, all imbued with the same religious ideas, and sometimes bringing their minister with them, so that it was not infrequently the case that worship commenced simultaneously with settlement.

But, he intimates, too many of the earliest settlers upon the Purchase, instead of having fled from religious persecution, had fled from religion itself, “plainly manifesting from their manner of life after their removal, that one principal object in such removal must have been to get rid of the restraints which civil law and public sentiment, connected with religious institutions, imposed upon them, in the places from whence they emigrated,” and a considerable number, he said, were openly irreligious; many indeed “who were of some influence in civil society, and who wished to break down the institutions of Christianity in this community.

Some, who were deeply impressed with the doctrines

of infidelity, were among the first settlers of Western New York, and were zealous in propagating their sentiments; or at least frequent in throwing out sneers against the Bible and its doctrines, or against ministers of the gospel and professing Christians.” Mr. Hotchkiss spoke in terms of strong censure against the course pursued by no less a personage than Joseph Ellicott, the resident agent of the Holland Company, as a man who disregarded the Sabbath, was hostile to religious institutions, and whose influence operated most unfavorably upon the religious condition of the settlements upon the Purchase.

The above-named authority mentions a large number of settlements in this region in which irreligion prevailed alarmingly, and especially is mentioned that of Cuba, in Allegany County, near the Cattaraugus line, which, it is stated, was made by “families from the northern and eastern part of the State, who are said to have been loose in principle and practice.” And it is added, that although the Rev. Joshua Hubbard, of Angelica, and afterwards other preachers visited the place for the purpose of awakening a religious feeling, their success was so poor, that it was not until twelve years after the settlement was made that any stated worship was established. This allusion to the condition of the Cuba settlement is made here, because, among the instances mentioned by the reverend gentleman, it was the only one in the immediate vicinity of Cattaraugus; and no instance of the kind is mentioned by him as having existed within the boundaries of this county. And, although it is known that Cattaraugus was by no means free from the blight of irreligion which prevailed in other localities in its vicinity, yet it is also known that a good proportion of the early inhabitants were God-fearing people, who did their best for the promotion of public religious observances, and who simultaneously with their settlements, set up His altar in their forest homes, and made His worship their duty and their delight.

It is a matter much to be regretted that only meagre accounts have come to us of the labors performed here by the missionaries of different denominations who came into these wilds, while the clearings were yet miles apart, determined that no faint-heartedness or fear of hardship on their part should retard their Master's work. The civil history of a comparatively new country is found in the archives and statutes of the State, in authenticated documents, and in town and county records, but the religious history is mostly unwritten. The number of religious people among the settlers of a new country is generally comparatively small; and after the lapse of sixty or seventy years very few of them remain to relate the transactions of the early time and to tell what the Lord did for them in the wilderness, and so the story of those early and interesting events is irrecoverably lost.

The first religious labor performed in what is now Cattaraugus County was, of course, that of the Quaker missionaries, who came to Tunesassa (now in South Valley), in 1798, for the purpose of improving both the spiritual and temporal condition of the aborigines. This, as also the settlement of Friends in the north part of the county, on Cattaraugus Creek, is elsewhere noticed in this volume. But the first minister who preached the word to the white

settlers in Cattaraugus was undoubtedly the Rev. Robert Hubbard, of Angelica, the Presbyterian missionary before mentioned as laboring in the Cuba settlement. This pious man, in 1810, extended his missionary journeyings westward across the border of this county into what is now the town of Lyndon, and held a pioneer service at the house of Seth Markham, bringing with him (as was not unfrequently his custom) a wallet "filled with crackers and other comfortables," to be given to any whom he might find sick and suffering in their lonely isolation.

Elder Nathan Peck was one of the earliest missionaries in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties, as was also the Rev. John Spencer, a Congregationalist minister, who was sent to the Holland Purchase, in 1809, by the Connecticut Missionary Society, and who penetrated the Cattaraugus woods, in the line of his duties, as early as 1813. This pious clergyman became widely and most favorably known for the zeal and industry with which he prosecuted his labors among the scattered settlements. It was written of him by a brother minister of that time, that "the indefatigable 'Father Spencer' [as he was familiarly and affectionately mentioned] found his way to the log cabins of the early settlers about as soon as they were dotted here and there in the dense forest, partaking with the pioneers of their humble fare, and reminding them that their wilderness homes were not beyond the pale of civilization or the wanderings of the faithful and searching missionary." He afterwards made his residence at Sheridan, Chautauqua County, and died there in 1826. Over his grave, in the church-yard of that place, there was erected in 1838 a monument bearing the inscription, "This stone is consecrated to the memory of Rev. John Spencer, many years a missionary of the Connecticut Missionary Society. He was the first gospel minister who traversed the wilderness, then called the Holland Purchase, and was the instrument, under God, in forming most of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches which existed in this region when he rested from his labors,—1826,—aged sixty-eight years."

Besides the Congregationalists and Presbyterians (which two denominations were in those days regarded as almost identical), the Baptist missionaries were also among the religious pioneers in Cattaraugus; and although their coming was not as early as that of the sects first named, their organizations increased more rapidly, and it was but few years before they outnumbered those of any other denomination.*

Elders Beckwith and Eliab Going were among the most prominent of their early preachers. Another devout and well-known Baptist preacher was Elder Ebenezer Vining, who came to Ellicottville in 1819. The earliest religious worship by Baptists was in the northeastern and northern portions of the county. A branch of the Concord Baptist Church was established at Sandusky (in the town of Freedom) in or before the year 1820. Rev. David Worcester conducted Baptist services in Otto (now East Otto) in 1825, and a church was organized in Franklinville about that time. The organizations at Hinsdale and Olean were somewhat later, though the Baptists at both these points

had held worship with more or less regularity before organization was effected.

Meetings for worship had been held by Free-Will Baptists in that part of the town of Perry which is now Persia as early as 1816; in Yorkshire, by Rev. Judah Babcock, about 1817; in Machias in 1818, and in Ashford about 1820. Their first preacher at the last-named point was Rev. Richard M. Carey, and from that time they increased largely along the northern and eastern portions of the county. Afterwards a schism resulted in the secession of a considerable portion, led by a preacher named Patchen, and from this cause the seceding wing became known as "Patchenites." These also became comparatively numerous, and were in a flourishing condition for a considerable time.

The sect known as the Christian Church had its commencement in the labors of Joseph Bartlett in the part of Perry which is now Otto, as early as 1815. Ten or twelve years later he became pastor of a church of that denomination in Machias.

The Methodist missionaries were here as early as any except Father Spencer, and the meetings held by them (probably under Elder Peck) at Yorkshire Corners, about 1814, are believed to have been the first stated worship in the county. The Rev. Reuben A. Aylesworth was one of their early preachers, and formed churches at Olean and Hinsdale about 1819. Classes were organized at Freedom, Machias, and other places in the northeast part of the county from 1820 to 1823. In 1822 they received the usual donation of "gospel land" in Portville from the Holland Company,† but it does not appear that they erected any church building upon it—at least for a number of years.

The first organization of the Episcopalians was effected at Ellicottville in 1827. Their earliest clergymen were Revs. Reuben H. Freeman and Alexander Frazer. The Rev. Thomas Morris was in charge of the Episcopal churches at Ellicottville and Olean.

Meanwhile the Presbyterians had extended their organizations to the western part of the county, and in 1823 we find the Rev. Mr. Deming preaching to a small congregation of that denomination in Cold Spring, now Napoli. That organization erected the first building intended exclusively for divine worship in the county. It was a structure of logs, and in it the Rev. Sylvester Cowles preached his first sermon in Cattaraugus County, on the first Sabbath in May, 1831. Even at that time it was the only church edifice in the county; and on September 7 in the same year a new framed structure was raised by Presbyterians in Napoli, which was also the first framed meeting-house of the county. The old log church alluded to was situated about one mile southwest of Napoli Post-Office, and one hundred rods southwest of Cold Spring Creek bridge. Its

* Under the general name of Baptist it is here intended to include the Free-Will Baptists, who became numerous in this and the adjoining counties.

† A tract containing one hundred acres was offered in each town in the Purchase to the first regularly-organized religious society which should apply for it. The applicants were allowed to make selection from any of the unsold farming lands of the company in the town for which application was made. And although Mr. Ellicott was mentioned as an irreligious man, and one who threw the whole weight of his influence against Christian institutions, it is admitted that in the matter of awarding these donations of lands (the entire management of which was in his hands) he invariably acted in a manner which gave not the slightest cause of complaint.

successor, the frame building raised in September, 1831, is still standing in Napoli Centre, and is occupied by the Baptists as a house of worship.

The salaries of preachers in those days were exceedingly meagre. It has been told on apparently excellent authority that the Methodist elder, John P. Kent, rode his circuit, including the entire western part of Cattaraugus County, for a year, receiving in that time and for that service only seventy-five cents, and that in the large old-fashioned "coppers." Probably this was an extreme case, but the people were then very poor in all the neighborhoods, and the salaries (if such they could be called) of ministers were correspondingly small.

The "Cattaraugus Quarterly Meeting" of Free-Will Baptists reported to the "Holland Purchase Yearly Meeting" the following statistics for 1834: Church organizations 13; number of preachers 9; number of members 421.

One Seventh-Day Baptist Church was reported in the same year for Cattaraugus County.

The list of the clergymen of Cattaraugus County in 1835, as below given, is from Williams' Register of the following year, and is noticeable as containing the first mention of the Associate Reformed, Dutch Reformed, and Universalist denominations in the county. The list is as follows:

Presbyterian.—Sylvester Cowles, Ellicottville; William Waith, Burton; Abel C. Ward, Connewango; J. T. Baldwin, Franklinville; Wm. J. Wilcox, Franklinville; John B. Preston, Lodi; Justin Marsh, Napoli; D. F. Conde, Otto.

Baptist.—Ebenezer Vining, Ellicottville; Adrian Foote, Farmersville; Eliab Going, Hinsdale; R. W. Vining, Little Valley; Bart. Brayman, Napoli; — Glazier, Napoli; Daniel Platt, Otto; Asahel Wells, West Otto.

Methodist.—William Buck, Olean; Wm. R. Babcock, Lodi; J. H. Whalen, Lodi; L. Coburn, Ellicottville; D. J. B. Hoyt, Ellicottville.

Episcopalian.—Thomas Morris, Ellicottville.

Universalist.—J. Todd, Ellicottville; C. Morton, Connewango; S. A. Skeeel, Freedom.

Associate Reformed.—William Howden, Ellicottville.

Dutch Reformed.—O. H. Gregory, Farmersville.

Following are given statistics of the churches of Cattaraugus County—by denominations—from the censuses of 1855, 1865, and 1875:

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

Denomination.	No. Church Organizations.	Value Church Property.	Usual Attendance.	No. Communicants.	Salary of Clergy.
Baptist.....	13	\$18,000	1280	707	\$3005
Free-Will Baptist.....	6	7,750	500	244	830
Church Christ Connection.....	1	800	80	51	300
Congregational.....	5	9,400	635	182	1800
Methodist Episcopal.....	18	36,950	2230	1487	5512
Calvinistic Methodist.....	1*	700	50	30	250
Wesleyan Methodist.....	1†	1,200	100	80	350
Presbyterian.....	5	12,500	495	232	1800
Asso. Ref'd Presbyterian.....	1‡	2,000	100	80	350
Protestant Episcopal.....	2§	6,000	100	65	1100
Roman Catholic.....	4	12,270	500	430	1150
Union.....	1	800	50	51	300
Universalist.....	2	2,000	135		600

* At Freedom. † At Lyndon. ‡ At Lyndon.

§ Olean and Ellicottville. || Machias.

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Denomination.	No. Church Organizations.	Value Church Property.	Usual Attendance.	No. Communicants.	Salary of Clergy.
Baptist.....	12	\$22,900	905	683	\$4,400
Free-Will Baptist.....	6	6,750	335	107	650
Christian Connection.....	1*	1,000	150	70	400
Congregational.....	5	11,500	875	175	1,900
Evangelical Lutheran.....	2	2,300	175	70	375
Methodist Episcopal.....	22	56,450	2670	1328	11,044
Methodist Protestant.....	1†				200
Free Methodist.....	1‡	2,500	150	35	600
Wesleyan Methodist.....	1§	400	20	15	150
Whitefield Methodist.....	1	1,100	70	50	200
Presbyterian.....	6	16,500	630	350	3,700
Protestant Episcopal.....	2	8,000	200	110	1,600

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Denomination.	No. Church Organizations.	No. Edifices.	Membership.	Value Church Property.	Salaries of Clergy.
Baptist.....	14	13	1203	\$56,100	\$7,750
Calvinistic Methodist.....	1	1	50	2,000	150
Christian Connection.....	1	1	91	4,000	500
Congregational.....	5	5	308	22,700	4,100
Evangelical Association.....	1	1	55	2,000	500
Evangelical Lutheran.....	5	5	231	7,400	1,020
Free-Will Baptist.....	7	6	229	15,600	1,050
Methodist Episcopal.....	30	30	1707	134,450	15,180
Moravian.....	1	...	30		
Presbyterian.....	6	6	386	38,500	5,000
Protestant Episcopal.....	2	2	120	10,700	1,725
Roman Catholic.....	11	10	4045	92,225	3,360
Second Advent.....	1	1	84	2,275	350
Union.....	1	1	50	3,500	500
United Meth. Free Church.....	7	6	238	13,000	1,565
United Presbyterian.....	2	2	83	7,500	1,700
Universalist.....	2	2	30	1,000	864

Historical sketches of the different churches in the county are given separately in the towns in which they are respectively located.

The Cattaraugus Sunday-School Union was formed at Ellicottville in 1832, with Rev. Sylvester Cowles as President, Rev. Eliab Going as Vice-President, and Rev. Mead Holmes, Secretary. A great celebration was held at Ellicottville under the auspices of this association in 1837, at which fifteen hundred children attended; and the occasion is represented as having been one of the most interesting of the kind ever witnessed in Cattaraugus County. In 1839 the Rev. Thomas Morris, rector of the Episcopal Churches at Ellicottville and Olean, was president of the Union. In 1841 the Rev. Mead Holmes filled the office of secretary. The "committee of vigilance" of the association at that time were as follows: Daniel Chase, Burton; Hiram Gould, Ashford; Deacon Hollister, Connewango; A. Brown, Ellicottville; Ira Norton, Great Valley; Sanford L. Hooker, Freedom; Samuel Burt, Franklinville; Levi Peet, Farmersville; — Ostrander and — Melville, Hinsdale; James Bond, Humphrey; Lyman Lee, Little Valley; A. N. Hayden, Lyndon; Isaac Shaw, Machias; Deacon T. Everett, Napoli; E. Parmelee, New Albion; L. Whitney, Olean; S. H.

* At Machias. † New Albion. ‡ Persia. § Lyndon.

Lull, East Otto; C. B. Allen, West Otto; H. Dusenbury, Portville; Rev. H. Wheeler, Randolph; Peter Bunn, Mansfield; Deacon Templeton, Dayton; L. Culver, Cold Spring.

The report of the committee for that year stated that:

"In the following ten towns, namely, Ashford, Farmersville, Franklinville, Portville, Olean, Otto, Great Valley, Little Valley, Ellicottville, and Machias, we have 24 schools, 187 teachers, 1127 scholars, 2179 volumes in libraries, 30 converted during the past year, 3333 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Guided in our calculations by these 10, we have in the 26 towns of the county 62 schools, 486 teachers, 2930 scholars, 5665 volumes in libraries. By reference to the clerk's office it is found that the proportion of children in the other towns is greater, making the whole number in the county 9067. The proportion, then with the above ages and now attending Sunday-school, is less than one-third; and allowing one-ninth for those over and under those ages who should attend, we have in the county more than 9000 children and youth whose moral and religious culture require our immediate attention."

It has not been found practicable to obtain the subsequent history of the Union. For the facts pertaining to the County Sabbath-School Association of the present, application has more than once been made to its proper officer, but failed to elicit any response.

The Cattaraugus County Bible Society was an institution of the earlier years which had become nearly or quite extinct. It was revived and reorganized on the 11th of June, 1867, with Bethuel McCoy as President, Allen D. Scott, Vice-President; Arunah Ward, Secretary; and S. C. Springer, Treasurer. The society reports to the American Bible Society. The present officers are Rev. Lewis Sweetland, President; A. W. Ferrin, Secretary; S. B. Densmore, Treasurer.

The meetings of the society are usually held at Little Valley.

EDUCATION.

The first measure taken by the State of New York looking to the encouragement of education in remote and thinly-settled communities was foreshadowed in the report of the Regents of the University in 1793, in which they suggested "the numerous advantages which would accrue from the institution of schools in various parts of the State for instructing children in the lower branches of education." And again in their report of 1794 they declared that "the many infant settlements annually forming in the State, chiefly composed of families in very indigent circumstances, and placed in the most unfavorable situations for instruction, appear to call loudly for legislative aid in behalf of their rising offspring." At that time settlements had not been commenced in the wilderness which was afterwards Cattaraugus, but the situation depicted in the report was precisely that which was found in this county twenty years later.

The recommendation of the regents resulted, in the following year, in the passage of an act (April 9, 1795) for encouraging and maintaining of schools in the several cities and towns by appropriating to that purpose, from the revenues of the State,* the sum of twenty thousand dollars an-

nually for five years for encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns, to be distributed much after the manner now in use, and required the cities and towns respectively to raise a sum equal to one-half of that appropriated to each.

In the year 1811 five commissioners were appointed to report a complete system for the organization and establishment of common schools. The commissioners reported a bill in 1812, by which the sum of fifty thousand dollars was to be distributed annually among the counties, the Boards of Supervisors being required to raise an equal amount; the whole to be distributed among the towns and districts. Three commissioners in each town were provided for to superintend schools and examine teachers, and three inspectors in each district were to engage teachers and otherwise provide for the local necessities of the schools. The whole system to be placed under a State superintendent. Gideon Hawley was the first superintendent, and held the position until 1821, when the office was abolished.

There is no person living who can say with certainty when, where, and by whom the first school was taught in the county of Cattaraugus, but it is claimed, and with apparent reason, that that distinction belonged to a school which was taught by Dr. John McClure, in the year 1809, in a log cabin which had been vacated by one of the settlers named Hotchkiss, and which stood on the west side of Ischua Creek, between the present village of Franklinville and the hamlet of Cadiz.

Of the very earliest schools, some were taught, as in this case, in abandoned cabins, or in the log dwelling of a settler who was centrally located, or at the house of the "master." After a time, when settlers had become somewhat more numerous, and when a sufficient number had chanced to locate near enough to each other to render the erection of a school-house practicable, all would assemble at a central point as agreed on, armed with axes, mauls, wedges, and hand-spikes, to build the desired structure; and while some felled trees, others notched the logs and put them in their places, and still others rived and split out the covering for the roof. Flat and shapely stones were sought out and hauled for the fireplace, and sticks and mud were made ready for the formation of the chimney, and all these operations were accomplished in a very short space of time. When the house was completed, it was almost invariably a

1801.—One-half of lotteries for \$100,000	50,000
1805.—Proceeds of 500,000 acres of land sold; stock subscribed in Merchants' Bank, and increased in 1807 and 1808.	
1816.—One-half proceeds of Crumhorn Mountain tract of 6944½ acres, amounting to	5,208
1819.—One-half of arrears of quit-rents	26,690
An exchange of securities between general and common school fund, by which the school fund gained	161,641
Proceeds of escheated lands given.	
1822.—By constitution, all public lands, amounting to 991,659 acres, were given to the school fund.	
1827.—Balance of the loan of 1786	33,616
Bank stock owned by the State	100,000
Canal stock owned by the State	150,000
1838.—From the revenue of the United States deposit annually	110,000
And an additional sum from same fund for libraries ..	55,000

The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars from the revenue of the United States deposit fund is annually added to the common-school fund, and the capital of this fund is declared by the constitution to be inviolate.

* The permanent school fund of the State has been derived chiefly as follows:

1799.—Seven-eighths of four lotteries of \$25,000 each, authorized by act of that year, \$100,000 aggregate..... \$87,000

cheerless and uncomfortable one, deficient in light, and, in fact, lacking nearly every necessary quality except ventilation; but it answered some sort of purpose as a school-house, and was not infrequently compelled to do duty as a church also, whenever any missionary or traveling preacher happened to come in its vicinity.

There were in these pioneer school-houses none of the aids and expensive accessories of the present system, and the schools bore scarcely a resemblance to those of to-day; yet they were, in their humble way, institutions of learning, and in them were laid the foundations of many an honorable career.

The first distribution of school money from the funds of the State took place in 1816, the year before the county organization of Cattaraugus had been effected. No record is found of the raising of money for schools in the county during the first two years of its organized existence; but in the record of the supervisors for 1819, is found a resolution of that body (under authority of the law of 1812, before mentioned), directing that the several towns then composing the county should raise money for schools, as follows:

Ischua (comprising the northeast quarter of the county).....	\$21.20
Olean.....	5.48
Great Valley.....	20.00
Little Valley.....	5.00
Perryburg.....	6.00
	\$57.68

It was the custom of the Holland Land Company to donate a school-house lot to each applying school district on the Purchase, in which there remained unsold lands. But for a number of years, difficulty was found in carrying out this liberal arrangement, on account of a provision in the school act of the State, that sites of school-houses should be secured by deeds in fee, or by leases from the possessor of the fee of the land. And as it often occurred that there could be found no deeded land in the district properly located, and as in the absence of such title or lease, as prescribed in the act, trustees could not levy and collect taxes for building or repairing school-houses, the agent of the company, Mr. Evans, in order to remedy the evil, adopted and entered upon the books of the company a regulation to apply in such cases, as follows: "In every legally organized school district on the Holland Purchase, where the most convenient site for a school-house shall fall on land not deeded from the Holland Company, a deed for such site, not exceeding half an acre of land, shall be granted from the company to such district, gratis. Provided, that whenever such site shall fall on lands held under contract from the company by any person or persons, such district shall procure a relinquishment of the right to such piece of land by virtue of said contract, to be indorsed thereon by the person or persons holding the same." This regulation was established in 1828. School-house sites were donated by the company in various instances in Cattaraugus County.

The district library system was established in 1838 by a law appropriating fifty-five thousand dollars of State money, requiring counties and towns to raise an equal amount for the same purpose, and authorizing a tax levy of twenty dollars on the taxable property of each district, and ten dollars annually thereafter. Under the operation of

this law the superintendents of common schools of Cattaraugus reported for the county an aggregate of two hundred and twenty-two school districts, one hundred and forty-five of which had four thousand and ninety-three volumes in libraries.

The report for 1835 showed a total of 202 school districts in the county, in which an average period of six months was taught during the preceding year. The total number of children in the county between five and sixteen years of age was 7151, and the whole number taught during the school year was 8370. The amount of public money expended in the county for schools during the preceding year was \$2665.85; the amount paid for teachers' wages, besides public money, \$4464.88; and the amount of public money distributed to the districts by the commissioners in April, 1835, was \$2629.86.

The report of the superintendent for the year ending July 1, 1856, shows the following statistics for Cattaraugus County:

Number of children over four and under twenty-one years of age residing in the districts.....	14,915
Number of children taught.....	13,056
Number of male teachers employed.....	178
Number of female teachers employed.....	296
Amount of public money apportioned to the districts for payment of licensed teachers.....	\$15,852.91
Amount raised by rate bill for teachers' wages.....	\$5,620.77
Amount of public money apportioned by town superintendent during the preceding year.....	\$15,498.36
Amount of public money received and paid by trustees of school districts during the preceding year:	
For teachers' wages.....	\$15,076.86
For libraries.....	\$672.08
Number of volumes in district libraries.....	20,714
Log school-houses.....	13
Frame school-houses.....	169
Brick school-houses.....	2
Stone school-houses.....	1
Number of unincorporated select and private schools.....	14
Whole number of pupils attending said schools during the year.....	308

The school statistics of the county for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, are shown by the commissioners' reports for that period, as follows:

Whole number of school districts.....	275
Whole number of school-houses.....	262
Value of houses and sites.....	\$166,855
Number of children of school age.....	16,670
Average daily attendance.....	9,321
Number of teachers for twenty-eight weeks or more.....	316
Number of weeks taught.....	7,453
Amount of public money received from State.....	\$37,525.69
Amount of tax raised for schools.....	\$65,883.64
Amount paid for teachers' wages.....	\$70,882.94
Number of volumes in libraries.....	7,162
Value of libraries.....	\$3,415

The county is divided into two commissioners' districts, each under charge of a county commissioner of common schools.

Commissioner district No. 1 now embraces the towns of Ashford, Allegany, Ellicottville, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Lyndon, Machias, Olean, Portville, and Yorkshire. This district is now (January, 1879) under charge of J. H. Challis, commissioner.

Commissioner district No. 2 includes the towns of Carrolton, Cold Spring, Connewango, Dayton, East Otto, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Persia, Perryburg, Randolph, Red House, Salamanca, and South Valley. The present commissioner in charge of this district is Joel J. Crandall.

A further account of the public schools, as also of the higher institutions of learning in the county, will be found in the histories of the several towns in which they are located.

AGRICULTURE.

The earliest agriculture of this county was in no respect different from that pursued by pioneer immigrants in other newly-opened regions in New York and other Northern States. The first problem to be solved by the settlers was that of subsistence for their families, and so the first crops planted or sowed in their small clearings were exclusively such as were required for this purpose, and chief among these was wheat. Potatoes and other esculents were provided for in a small way, but the article of prime necessity was wheat, and to it a great portion of the space of the clearings was devoted.

But it did not need a very long trial to show that the high encomiums bestowed on Western New York as a wheat country by Capt. Williamson and others did not so well apply to this portion of the Holland Purchase as to the lands bordering the Genesee River. In short, before many harvests had been gathered from these hill-sides and valleys it became apparent that the soil or climate, or both, were less adapted for the production of wheat,* and especially for winter wheat, than for many other crops. Rye and other cereals gave good increase here, but this fact could not, in the minds of those early farmers, compensate for the lack of success in wheat-growing; for in that day it was an opinion well-nigh universal that the raising of wheat was the chief end of agriculture, and that a farming-country must be rated high or low in that particular, just in proportion to its capacity for the production of the royal cereal.

The farmers, however, believed that the climate more than the soil was to be blamed for the uncertainty which attended the cultivation of the favorite crop; and so it came that many a settler, after two, three, or more years of trial, gave up the attempt to raise wheat in "cold Cattaraugus" (as the county was rather contemptuously termed), and removed to the Western Reserve, or to Indiana, or perhaps to Michigan, there to make a new home on lands whose superior adaptation to wheat culture overbalanced, in his mind, their inferiority in many other respects to the well-watered and healthy region which he had abandoned.

Sugar-making, though perhaps less an agricultural than a manufacturing industry, may properly be mentioned as a

resource of the farmers of the early day, or at least of such of them as were fortunate enough to have good maple-orchards on their farms. To such it was a source of some revenue to them, and was prized as one of the few means by which, in the earlier years, cash or "store goods" could be procured. Imlay, in his "Topographical Description" of this region, highly recommended this industry to the attention of farmers, saying, "that no cultivation is necessary; that no contingency, such as hurricanes or bad seasons, can disturb the process; that neither the heavy expense of mills, engines, machinery, or a system of planting, is necessary at all to make the maple-sugar. The process occupies six weeks, from the middle of February to the end of March; and the whole of the buildings and other articles necessary for carrying it on are to be obtained at so trifling an expense as to be within the reach of any person of common industry, whose conduct in life can entitle him to the most moderate credit." And in his estimate of the importance of maple-sugar production he was certainly much more correct than in many of his extravagant estimates of the other agricultural capabilities of the country and the unrivaled excellence of the climate. From the first until the present time, sugar-making has continued to be a very considerable industry in Cattaraugus; the product of the county for the year 1855 having been 416,300 pounds, and 2459 gallons syrup; that of 1865, 522,193 pounds sugar, and 8121 gallons syrup; and that of 1875, being 441,021 pounds sugar, and 7022 gallons syrup; the towns of Farmersville, Lyndon, Yorkshire, Freedom, Franklinville, Ischua, Hinsdale, and Ashford taking the lead in this production, in the order named.

Many of the early farmers having come from a country of orchards, hastened to plant fruit-trees here. The bottom lands along the creeks were oftenest chosen for this purpose, but where this course was pursued, the result was not generally favorable. Orchards planted on such lands were less reliable, shorter-lived, and more liable to blast. Later experience, however, caused the adoption of better methods, and portions of the county, especially in the northern part, compare well in their fruit culture with the most favored regions. The apple product of the county, as returned in the years 1855, 1865, and 1875, was as follows:

	Bush. apples.	Barrels cider.	No. of trees in fruit.
1855.....	177,173	1257	
1865.....	375,997	5331	195,267
1875.....	492,346	9632	361,592

* A well-informed writer on the agriculture of Cattaraugus, and a native of the county, in a communication on this subject written some thirty years since, said, "Cattaraugus is well adapted to the culture of cereal grain, excepting wheat, and nowhere else is grass, vegetables, and roots produced in greater abundance or of better quality. The system of wheat-culture, too prevalent in this country, is a reproach to the farmer, and wars with the laws of reproduction. I submit if the fall wheat is not more generally sown the middle or last of October than the 1st of September. If the plant is destroyed by the spring frosts and the heaving of the soil, if the farmer gathers chaff and smut, if his granary is empty, what wonder is it? he has sown to the whirlwind amid frost, rain, and sleet, and reaps the certain reward of his folly. Let the trial be made once and thoroughly of cultivating wheat in a wise manner, and the result will forever silence the assertion that 'wheat cannot be raised in Cattaraugus.'"

It became apparent at a very early day to the farmers of Cattaraugus, that the lands of the county were peculiarly adapted for purposes of grazing, and accordingly their attention was soon largely directed to that branch of agriculture; not as at the present time, with a principal view to dairy production, but to the raising of cattle and sheep. For a number of years considerable care was given by the more enterprising farmers to the improvement of their horned stock, and Durhams, Devons, Ayrshires, and other favorite breeds were at one time found in considerable numbers among the herds of the county. The first step taken in this direction was the bringing here of a superb thoroughbred Durham bull, about 1828. He is described as having been of a "strawberry roan" in color, and a gentleman well

informed in stock matters thinks that among the descendants of that animal were some of the finest crosses and grades he ever saw. Some exceedingly fine Devons have been owned in the county in past years, notably the herd of Messrs. Staunton and Johnson, at their "Elk Farm" at Ellicottville some twenty years ago.

The most extensive cattle-owner ever in the county was Judge Peter Ten Broeck, of Farmersville, who was the owner of some six thousand acres in improved farms, and with whom for many years it was no uncommon circumstance to winter six hundred head of cattle, and the number sometimes exceeded eight hundred. His stock in summer usually numbered twelve hundred to fifteen hundred head. He, however, gave no attention to improved breeds, and his ideas in this particular have in latter years been generally adopted by the farmers of the county, especially since their attention has become turned almost exclusively to dairying.

The raising of sheep has also been quite extensively

is now the town of Hinsdale, in the year 1807. His press—and a very serviceable one it must have been—was fashioned by squaring the top of a stump as a platform on which to set the hoop; then cutting a notch at the right height in a tree which chanced to stand close by the stump, and into this notch placing the end of a lever, which was then laid across the cheese and properly weighted at the other end. It is said that this was the first cheese-press and the first cheese-making in the county. This statement cannot be vouched for with absolute certainty, but it is not improbable that it is entirely correct.

As early as 1830 to 1832 there were several farmers in the northern part of the county who made cheese from dairies of from twenty to thirty cows, disposing of their product at about five cents per pound in Buffalo. Among these were Benjamin Ballard, of Otto, and Peter White and Truman Edwards, of Perrysburg. It had frequently been the case that the early settlers exchanged cheese for flour, pound for pound. About 1841 a number of Welsh settlers, who came



PRIMITIVE CHEESE-PRESS.

carried on in past years, and was in fact a leading agricultural industry until the farmers had become fully awake to their advantages for dairying and the better profits to be realized from that branch, and then the sheep were disposed of (principally by slaughtering for their pelts and tallow), in preparation for stocking the farms for the new business.

The number of sheep kept in the county in 1835 was 39,509; in 1844, 68,609. The number kept in 1855 was 59,725, yielding 130,996 pounds of wool in 41,080 fleeces. In 1865, 77,682 were shorn, yielding 262,742 pounds of wool. In 1875 the number shorn had fallen to 17,139, and the yield of wool to 73,262 pounds.

Dairying is spoken of as a recent enterprise in the county, but the idea intended to be conveyed is, that it is only within a very few years that the business has assumed anything like its present magnitude and importance. Butter and cheese making, however, were practiced to some extent among the earliest settlers, though probably the amount made was exceedingly small. Zachariah Noble made cheese in what

to Yorkshire and Farmersville, commenced cheese-making, and were very successful in the business. The cheese made by the Welsh people in that quarter has always borne an excellent reputation.

The prices realized for farm products, including those of the dairy, were so exceedingly low before the opening of the Erie Railroad, that it seems difficult to see how any profit could have been realized by the farmers. A common price for butter, in the villages, was eight cents per pound, and even that payable in goods. Butter, which took a premium at the Agricultural Fair of 1851, was sold at twelve cents, which was regarded as a very high figure. Yet, even at these prices, dairying was found more profitable than any other branch of agriculture, and by the opening of the Erie Railway, in the year 1851, the prosperity of the farmers of Cattaraugus was greatly increased, and made permanent.

The dairy products of the county, as reported for the year 1855, were—

Butter	1,957,183 pounds.
Cheese	1,717,484 "
Milk sold	6,200 gallons.
Number of cows	23,633

The product reported for 1864 was—

Butter	2,308,923 pounds.
Cheese	3,635,356 "
Milk sold	12,512 gallons.

The above being produced from 34,408 milch cows. In 1865, only three cheese-factories were reported. Four years later (1869), 49 were reported in the county.

For the year 1874, the dairy report was as follows:

Number of milch cows	46,757
Number of cows whose milk was sent to factories	36,705
Butter made in families	1,923,846 pounds.
Cheese " "	183,850 "
Milk sold in market	45,905 gallons.

It is to be regretted that the product of cheese-factories and creameries is not given in the report for this year.

It has been repeatedly stated, as the opinion of drovers and cattle-dealers who are familiar with the capabilities of all sections of the country, from the Hudson River to the prairies of Illinois, that Cattaraugus cannot be excelled in the quality of its grazing or in the quantity of grass produced to the acre; that the pasture here suffers less from drought, and makes more and better milk, butter, and cheese, than can be made from the same area in Orange County, or in Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. There are no better judges than these men in everything pertaining to stock-raising and dairying, and their statements in this particular are undoubtedly true. In view of these facts and of the wonderful progress already made, it certainly is not rash to predict that in the near future Cattaraugus will stand in the very front rank among the prosperous dairying counties of the State.

The following comparative statistics of the county, from the censuses of 1855, 1865, and 1875, are given here as being of general interest:

	1855.	No.	Value.
Stone dwellings		5	\$3,600
Brick "		9	8,100
Frame "	4942		1,779,019
Log "	1252		29,459
Other "	1270		116,952
Total	7515		\$1,937,130

Farms:			
Acres improved		266,431	
" unimproved		432,620	
Cash value of farms		\$10,956,344	
" " stock		\$1,972,598	
" " tools and implements		\$439,162	
Acres plowed (1854)		58,448	
" in pasture "		109,719	
" meadow		75,208	
Tons hay		62,546	
Bushels grass-seed		1,812	

	1865.	No.	Value.
Stone houses		6	\$7,000
Brick "		10	16,900
Frame "	6221		2,415,447
Log "	556		12,539
Other dwellings	1892		308,018
Total	8685		\$2,759,904

141 of these were unoccupied.

Farms:	
Acres improved	323,749
" unimproved	386,172
Cash value of farms	\$14,247,927
" " stock	\$2,683,220
" " tools and implements	\$558,302
Acres plowed (1864)	41,686
" " (1865)	43,623
" in pasture (1864)	156,908
" " (1865)	163,640
" meadow (1864)	103,207
" " (1865)	103,886
Tons hay (1864)	87,744
Bushels grass-seed	6204

	1875.	No.	Value.
Stone dwellings		5	\$31,200
Brick "		42	216,800
Frame "	9433		7,300,946
Log "	233		9,710
Total	9713		\$7,558,656

Farms:	
Acres improved	360,681
" unimproved	363,155
Cash value of farms	\$23,151,866
" " farm buildings other than dwellings	\$2,262,684
" " stock	\$3,583,882
" " tools and implements	\$852,101
Acres plowed	59,741
" in pasture	190,210
" mown	115,946
Tons hay	137,493
Bushels grass-seed	1,206

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized on the 11th day of November, 1841, at the court-house in Ellicottville. The first officers of the society, elected at that time and place, were as follows: President, Hon. Peter Ten Broeck; Vice-President, Elijah A. Rice; Treasurer, Stephen S. Cole; Secretary, Daniel Reed Wheeler; Directors, David B. Jewett, Ashford; M. G. Austin, Burton; Hector Seager, Connewango; Alson Leavenworth, Cold Spring; Ralph Johnson, Dayton; D. L. F. Clarke, Ellicottville; Enoch Howlet, Freedom; Ora Pond, Farmersville; Thomas Seward, Franklinville; Jonathan Davis, Hinsdale; Calvin Chickering, Humphrey; Francis Green, Great Valley; Solomon Rawson, Lyndon; Benjamin Winchip, Little Valley; Fry Barton, Leon; Wiggin M. Farrer, Machias; Samuel Harvey, Mansfield; W. M. Champlin, Napoli; John S. Harvey, New Albion; Vine Plumb, Otto; Frederick S. Martin, Olean; Truman Edwards, Perrysburg; Dan Allen, Persia; John Coonrad, Portville; Zebedee Woodworth, Randolph; Lewis Marsh, Yorkshire.

For the first eight or ten years after the organization of the society the annual fairs were held at Ellicottville. The society not owning any grounds, the public square was used for the exhibition of stock, and the use of the court-house was kindly tendered them for the proper display of articles of domestic manufacture, grain, vegetables, fruit, etc.

The following is a list of premiums awarded at the fair held at Ellicottville, Sept. 27, 1843:

For Horses.—Leander N. Gardner, of Persia; Alexander Chambers, of Ellicottville; Jacob Plumstead, of Humphrey; Samuel Searl, of Franklinville; Asahel Brown, of Connewango; Lathrop Vinton, of Ellicottville; Isaac Searl, of Franklinville.

Cattle—Bulls.—Benjamin K. Stebbins, of Mansfield;

Job Austin, of Otto; Joshua Goss, of Perrysburg; Earl Sawyer, of Freedom.

Working Oxen and Steers.—John Harvey, of New Albion; Isaac Searl, of Franklinville; Bethuel McCoy, of Great Valley; H. Somerville, of Ellicottville; Samuel Harvey, of Mansfield; Harlen Colman, of Ellicottville; Sheldon Bryant, of Ellicottville.

Cows and Heifers.—Earl Sawyer, of Freedom; Ira Burlingame, of Franklinville; Elisha C. Eddy, of Mansfield; John Harvey, of New Albion.

Sheep.—Nathaniel Walker, of Mansfield; Evander Williams, of Otto; Abraham Mudgett, of Great Valley; Enoch Howlett, of Freedom.

Swine.—James Jewell, of New Albion; Enoch Howlett, of Freedom.

Butter and Cheese.—Jesse Smith, of Franklinville; Isaac Searl, of Franklinville; John McDonald, of Franklinville.

Domestic Manufactures.—Daniel Reed Wheeler, of Franklinville; Samuel Harvey, of Mansfield; Abraham Searl, of Ellicottville; Isaac Searl, of Franklinville; Ira Burlingame, of Franklinville.

Discretionary Premiums on Domestic Manufactures.—Lewis Marsh, of Yorkshire; Mason Smith, of Yorkshire; Lewis G. Baker, of Machias; Silas Huntley, of Ellicottville; Isaac Searl, of Franklinville; John Ellis, George Graham.

Maple-Sugar.—Lewis Marsh, of Yorkshire, for one hundred and eight pounds, two dollars.

In 1852 the society's fair was held at the village of Waverly, in the town of Otto. The grounds for the exhibition were furnished gratis, by the liberality of the citizens of the place. Samuel Harvey, Esq., of Mansfield, was president of the society at this time.

The fair of 1853 was held in the village of Randolph, with Asahel Crawley, Esq., of Randolph, president.

The annual fair in 1854 was held in the village of Little Valley, with Horace Howe, Esq., president. The ground for the show of stock and farm implements was kindly furnished by President Howe, gratis, which of course was unfenced, and necessarily had to be picketed. The Congregational church was opened and freely tendered the society for the display of domestic manufactures contributed by the ladies. Hon. Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, delivered the address on this occasion.

In 1855 the annual fair of the society was held in Little Valley, and each year thereafter until 1862.

On the 15th day of April, 1856, the society leased of Benjamin Chamberlain ten acres of land adjoining the village of Little Valley, for a term of ten years, for the purpose of a fair ground, with the privilege of buying the same at any time during the term of the lease at a fixed price (fifty dollars) per acre.

In December, 1865, this ground was purchased for the sum of five hundred dollars. After the society had taken the lease the ground was inclosed by a substantial board fence eight feet in height; a track or carriage-way one-fourth of a mile in length, and graded forty feet in width, was built, making it one of the finest grounds for an agricultural fair in the State. The society then purchased a large canvas tent, under which exhibits at the fairs were displayed and sheltered for several years.

The annual fairs of the society having been held at Little Valley from 1854 to 1861, a change of location was thought desirable for their interest and success, and accordingly, in 1862, the board of managers voted to hold the fair that year in Olean, the use of suitable grounds having been tendered by the people of that place. The fair of 1863 was also held at Olean, both of which were successful financially and in every other respect.

In 1864 and 1865 the annual fairs were again held on the society's grounds in Little Valley, but that of 1866 was held at Olean, and from 1867 to 1876 the fairs were held at Little Valley.

A change of location being again thought desirable, the board of managers voted to hold the annual fairs of 1877 and 1878 at Randolph. The fairs of both of those years were very successful.

In 1875, the society, under authority of an act passed April 22, in that year, exchanged their old fair ground with John Manley for twenty acres located within the corporate limits of Little Valley village. This tract was named "Beechdale Park." The new ground has now a substantial fence around it, on which is a half-mile track for a trotting course, graded forty feet in width. The grounds also contain a large exhibition hall, and suitable offices for the officers of the society. The following is a list of the presidents of the society since its organization, in their regular order: Hon. Peter Ten Broeck, Abraham Searle, Esq., Hon. C. J. Fox, Gen. Alexander Chambers, John S. Harvey, Esq., Samuel Harvey, Esq., Asahel Crawley, Esq., Horace Howe, Esq., Lorenzo Stratton, Esq., J. Galusha Staunton, Esq., Nathaniel Walker, Esq., Col. Samuel Wm. Johnson, Isaac Reed, Esq., Chauncey A. Snow, Esq., Hon. John Manley, Col. Enos C. Brooks, Halsey Safford, Esq., Horace S. Huntley, Esq., Hezekiah O. Burt, Esq.

The following gentlemen have been secretaries of the society: Daniel Reed Wheeler, John C. Peabody, Henry Hoyt, John Manley, Horace S. Huntley (served nine years), Lambert S. Whitney, Amos T. Palmer, Charles H. Davis, Mortimer N. Pratt.

The officers of the society are a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and six directors. The president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer are elected annually. The directors hold their office for three years; two being elected each year.

Many distinguished men of the county have at various times filled the other offices of the society. Among these are Hon. C. V. B. Barse, Hon. Daniel Bucklin, Hon. Lorenzo D. Cobb, James H. Brooks, Esq., Samuel Allen, Esq., Hardy R. Finch, Esq., Samuel R. Homer, Esq., A. S. Lamper, Esq., J. C. Gardner, Esq., Samuel S. Huntley, Esq., P. S. Pratt, Esq., Hon. Stephen C. Green, C. M. Hopkins, Esq., Cyrus A. Fuller, Esq., E. Kelly, Esq., Leicester Tracy, Esq., Dr. L. Twomley, Wm. Stevens, Esq., Judson Sibley, Esq., H. Tuthill, Esq., E. N. Lee, Esq.

POPULATION.

Following is an exhibit of the increase in population made by Cattaraugus County, and by its several towns, in each lustrum, from 1810 to 1875, the date of the latest census:

Towns.	When formed.	From what Town taken.	1810.	1814.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Allegany	1831	Great Valley.....						809	530	621	1,037	1,583	2,129	2,151	2,485	2,532
Ashford	1824	Ellicottville.....				275	631	1,201	1,469	1,376	1,658	1,913	1,975	1,838	1,801	1,887
Carrollton	1842	Great Valley.....								193	515	511	779	1,037	1,142	1,215
Cold Spring.....	1827	Napoli.....				443			673	602	591	664	667	711	835	921
Connewango.....	1823	Little Valley.....				1,105	1,712	1,166	1,317	1,244	1,448	1,345	1,359	1,229	1,281	1,320
Dayton	1835	Perrysburg.....						1,114	946	1,007	1,448	1,139	1,294	1,247	1,267	1,309
East Otto.....	1854	Otto.....										1,228	1,300	1,152	1,164	1,183
Ellicottville.....	1820	Ischua.....				380	526	941	1,084	1,211	1,725	1,838	1,881	1,862	1,833	1,902
Farmersville.....	1821	Ischua.....				636	1,005	1,164	1,294	1,462	1,554	1,443	1,389	1,197	1,114	1,094
Franklinville.....	1812	Olean	261	1,453	523	903	1,330	1,293	1,439	1,706	1,686	1,819	1,510	1,559	1,654	
Freedom	1820	Ischua.....				935	1,505	1,835	1,831	1,478	1,652	1,443	1,424	1,398	1,371	1,341
Great Valley.....	1818	Olean			271	378	647	613	852	756	1,638	1,198	1,525	1,565	1,641	1,617
Hinsdale	1820	Olean				383	919	1,543	1,937	1,910	1,302	2,129	1,708	1,645	1,491	1,566
Humphrey	1826	Burton.....							444	591	824	759	963	948	1,065	1,071
Ischua	1846	Hinsdale.....									906	1,103	986	858	872	908
Leon	1832	Connewango.....						1,139	1,326	1,194	1,340	1,330	1,399	1,310	1,204	1,196
Little Valley.....	1818	Perry			484	462	336	610	700	780	1,333	801	1,206	1,010	1,108	1,155
Lyndon	1829	Franklinville.....					271	539	628	819	1,092	1,123	1,161	1,011	894	805
Machias.....	1827	Yorkshire.....					735	1,025	1,085	1,243	1,342	1,366	1,275	1,190	1,170	1,385
Mansfield.....	1830	Little Valley.....					378	720	942	962	1,057	1,125	1,265	1,217	1,135	1,151
Napoli.....	1823	Little Valley.....					852	1,379	1,145	1,119	1,233	1,222	1,238	1,231	1,174	1,094
New Albion.....	1830	Little Valley.....					380	848	1,016	1,199	1,633	1,562	1,579	1,696	1,487	1,583
Olean	1808		458	276	1,047	404	561	830	638	550	899	1,611	2,706	2,701	2,668	3,103
Otto	1823	Perrysburg.....				601	1,224	1,731	2,133	1,110	2,267	1,094	1,075	1,106	1,028	1,089
Perrysburg.....	1814	Olean and Ischua.....			835	1,262	2,440	1,549	1,660	1,642	1,861	1,456	1,439	1,453	1,313	1,391
Persia.....	1835	Perrysburg.....						898	892	1,086	1,955	1,204	1,304	1,291	1,220	1,336
Portville.....	1837	Olean						462	585	747	1,164	1,625	1,638	1,814	2,140	
Randolph.....	1826	Connewango.....					776	938	1,283	1,300	1,606	1,723	1,954	1,846	2,167	2,430
Red House.....	1869	Salamanca.....													407	453
Salamanca.....	1854	Little Valley.....										453	900	1,801	1,881	2,822
South Valley.....	1847	Cold Spring and Randolph.....														
Yorkshire	1820	Ischua.....				856	823	1,066	1,292	1,740	2,010	1,728	1,844	1,670	1,575	1,685
Total			458	537	4,000	8,643	16,724	24,896	28,872	30,169	38,950	39,530	43,886	43,158	43,909	47,298

1047 Indians on reservations in 1855; 1147 in 1875.

CHAPTER XII.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

At the close of the Revolutionary war the *Iroquois* nations had ceded but a small portion of their lands, and the hostile course pursued during that struggle by all the confederated tribes, excepting the *Tuscaroras* and *Oneidas*, placed them in an unfavorable position with regard to their claims upon the return of peace. Popular hatred, intensified by recollection of the recent horrors of Indian warfare, found expression to some extent in the councils of the new government, which, while evincing an anxiety to reward by liberal concessions those who had been its allies, or neutral in the contest, showed a no less fixed determination to hold the hostiles responsible for the policy they had adopted.

The first law of the State government on this subject was enacted Oct. 26, 1779; which, after reciting the depredations committed by the Indians, and their infidelity and abuse of former favors,—naming especially the *Mohawks*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*,—empowered the Governor and four commissioners to execute, if possible, a treaty of pacification, and to demand and obtain security to the State and its subjects against further hostilities, and indemnification for injuries already sustained, by exacting such compensation and retribution as might be thought proper. These commissioners were to act in behalf of the State in any treaty which might be held by the Government of the United States. On the 25th of March, 1783, the Governor and Council of Appointment were authorized to

appoint three commissioners of Indian affairs,* to superintend the business of the Indians generally, and to examine into and ascertain the territorial claims of the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, with the view of adopting such measures as might secure their contentment and tranquillity.

The first general treaty with the Six Nations, after the war, was concluded at Fort Stanwix (Rome), October 22, 1784, by Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, commissioners appointed by Congress, and invested with full powers for that purpose. It secured to the two friendly nations—the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*—the quiet possession of their lands, and required, under the pledge of hostages, the immediate surrender of all prisoners held by the tribes recently hostile. By it the *Iroquois* nations (except the *Mohawks*, who took no part in the treaty) ceded all their lands west of a line from Lake Ontario four miles east of Niagara River to Buffalo Creek, and thence south to Pennsylvania; thence west and south, along the bounds of that State to the Ohio River. The territory thus ceded embraced all of Chautauqua County, and the western parts of Niagara, Erie, and Cattaraugus. The stipulations of the Fort Stanwix treaty were renewed at Fort Harmar on the 9th of January, 1789, and the Six Nations were secured in their possessions east of the line of cession, excepting a reservation of six miles square at Oswego.

* Abram Cuyler, Peter Schuyler, and Henry Glen were appointed to this office June 27, 1783. On the 6th of April the Governor was authorized to associate with this commission such other persons as he might think proper.

At one time, particularly in the winter of 1793-94, and the spring and summer of the latter year, the few settlers who had penetrated west of Canandaigua became alarmed in view of threatenings and unmistakable demonstrations of hostility on the part of the *Senecas*. These Indians were displeased at the near proximity of the whites; they complained that they had been cheated and overreached in the sale of their lands at the treaty of 1788, and they had not yet lost the feeling of exasperation produced by the crushing punishment administered to them by General Sullivan in 1779. In this crisis a general council of Indians was convoked by the government of the United States, and held at Canandaigua in the autumn of 1794, before Timothy Pickering as commissioner on the part of the United States. Four Friends, representatives of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, were present in behalf of the Indians. On their way to this council, some of the Indians told the settlers that on their return, if their grievances had not been adjusted they would be redressed by the scalping-knife. But the deliberations of the council progressed favorably, and on the 11th of November a treaty was concluded, by which the United States ratified and confirmed the several treaties which had been made by the State of New York; and goods to the amount of ten thousand dollars were delivered to the Indians, besides making an addition of three thousand dollars to their annuity of fifteen hundred dollars previously allowed.* Also, by this treaty the United States acknowledged all the territory included in the State of New York, west of that sold by the Indians to Phelps and Gorham by the Buffalo Creek treaty of 1788, excepting such lands lying along and in the Niagara River as were reserved to the State of New York by the convention of commissioners at Hartford in 1786, "to be the property of the *Seneca* nation; and the United States will never claim the same nor disturb the *Seneca* nation nor any of the Six Nations, or of their Indian friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use thereof, but it shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States who have the right to purchase;"† thus ceding back to the *Senecas* the lands in Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, and Niagara Counties which had been ceded by the Six Nations to the United States by the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784, and confirming their proprietorship to all other territory eastward to the Phelps and Gorham line.

The result of this convention conciliated the *Senecas* so that they never afterwards gave serious trouble to the settlers west of the Genesee River.

The treaty made with the *Senecas* at Big Tree, Sept. 15, 1797, will be found mentioned in the account of the Holland Purchase. But in their sale to the company upon that occasion a number of tracts, known as Reservations,

* President Washington, on the 23d of April, 1792, recommended a plan, which was confirmed by the Senate, in which the *Senecas*, *Oneidas* (and Stockbridges incorporated with them), *Tuscaroras*, *Cayugas*, and *Onondagas* were to receive annually fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and for encouraging artificers to reside in their villages. By the above treaty this annual sum was increased to four thousand five hundred dollars.

† United States Statutes at Large, vol. vii. p. 44.

were retained by the red men for occupancy by themselves and their descendants forever, as they then believed. The tracts thus reserved were as follows, viz.:

The Canawagus Reservation, to contain two square miles, and to be laid out in such a manner as to include the Indian village of Canawagus (west of Avon), and extending in breadth one mile on the west bank of Genesee River.

The Big Tree Reservation and Little Beard's Reservation,‡ each to contain two square miles, opposite the village of Geneseo, and to be laid out similarly to that at Canawagus.

The Squakie Hill Reservation, to contain two square miles on the Genesee River, north of Mount Morris.

The Gardeau Reservation, containing about twenty-eight square miles on both sides of the Genesee, in Castile and Mount Morris, and since known as the "Mary Jemison tract."

The Caneadea Reservation, of sixteen square miles, extending eight miles along both banks of the Genesee, at Kaounadeau. This was within the territory of the present county of Allegany.

The Buffalo Reservation, of one hundred and thirty square miles, on both sides of Buffalo Creek, and about seven miles in width.

The Tonawanda Reservation, of seventy square miles, on both sides of *Tonnawanta* Creek, chiefly in the present county of Genesee.

The Tuscarora Reservation, of about one square mile, east of Lewiston, Niagara Co.

The Allegany Reservation, of about forty-seven square miles, lying on each side of the Allegany River, and extending up that stream from the Pennsylvania line about thirty miles by the course of the stream.

A tract on Cattaraugus Creek and along Lake Erie to the Eighteen-Mile Creek, and another tract between Cattaraugus and Connonduweyea Creeks. These were exchanged with the Holland Land Company, at a treaty held at Buffalo Creek, June 30, 1802, for the tract on Cattaraugus Creek which forms the present Cattaraugus Reservation.

Besides these reservations, the Indians reserved by the treaty of 1797 the right to hunt and fish at will in all parts of the ceded territory; that is, over all parts of the Holland Purchase. The treaty of Big Tree was confirmed by the President of the United States, April 11, 1798.

The Oil Spring reservation of one mile square, on the line between the counties of Cattaraugus and Allegany, in the present towns of Ischua and Cuba, was not mentioned with the other reservations described in the treaty, although the Indians had intended to reserve the tract, and believed it to have been so reserved. From the waters of the spring included in it they and their ancestors, from time immemorial, had been accustomed to gather petroleum (once famed as "Seneca oil") for its supposed medicinal qualities; and for this reason there was no other tract of equal size which they prized so highly as this.

But although this tract was omitted from the list of reservations confirmed to the Indians by the treaty, it re-

‡ Ceded by treaty at Buffalo Creek, June 30, 1802, to Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, for \$1200.

mained in the peaceable possession of the *Senecas* until about 1839, when the grantees of Robert Morris made a conveyance of it to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. In 1855 the *Seneca* nation of Indians brought a suit against Philetus Pattison, at that time an occupant of 160 acres of it, for the recovery of their title. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, which upon appeal, was confirmed by the Supreme Court at a special term held in Ellcottville, in January, 1859. From the evidence presented in this case, it appeared that the *Senecas* intended to reserve this tract in the treaty with Robert Morris of 1797, but that it was not mentioned with the other reservations therein enumerated; that the omission was noticed by one of the chiefs present, and that after the council was dismissed Robert Morris delivered a paper, said to convey the tract, to Pleasant Lake, a brother of Cornplanter. This paper was lost. Evidence was also presented in this suit that the first map of the Holland Purchase, published by the Holland Land Company, named this tract as a reservation; and that a copy of the map thus marked had been formally presented by Joseph Ellicott, the agent and surveyor of the Holland Land Company, to a general council of Indians held at Tonawanda about 1804.

The Allegany Reservation (the principal one of the Indian reservations embracing territory within the boundaries of Cattaraugus County) was surveyed in the months of September and October, 1798, by Richard M. Stoddard, of Salisbury, Conn., with the following-named assistants, viz., James Dewey, of Whitestown, N. Y., and William Bacon, of Natick, Mass., chain-bearers; William Mansfield, of Litchfield, Conn., and Daniel Winters, of Stockbridge, Mass., axemen; Thomas Williams, of Canandaigua, and William Parker, of Great Barrington, Mass., flagmen; Isaac Barrett, of Alford, Mass., and John Hinks, of Concord, Mass., pack-horse men. A traverse of the Allegany River was first made from the Pennsylvania State line at the present town of South Valley, by the meanders of the stream, up to a point nearly on the west line of the present town of Allegany. The survey of the reservation land was commenced Sept. 23, 1798, at a beech-post six inches square, marked "Indian Land" and "1798," set on the north side of the river, nearly on the town boundary-line above mentioned. From thence the line was run on a course south, 44° east, 91 chains, 24 links, crossing the river to a point on, or nearly on, the division-line between townships one and two of the fifth range. From thence the traverse continued down along the south side of the river, and in general nearly parallel to it, by twenty-six changing courses, with distances varying from 33 chains to 316 chains, to the Pennsylvania line; then west on that line 137 chains; thence up along the westerly and northerly side of the Allegany by twenty-three changing courses, varying from 10 chains to $298\frac{7}{10}$ chains, to the place of beginning. The reservation thus inclosed was 548 rods, or one and two-thirds miles, wide at the State line, with a width varying at other points from three-quarters of a mile to two miles; the greatest width being at Carrolton, and the narrowest at Tunesassa, or Quaker Run, in South Valley. A projection was made from the general width northerly up Cold Spring Creek one and one-quarter miles long by one-

third of a mile wide; the superficial area of the reservation being 47 square miles and 398 acres, or 30,478 acres. The correctness of the survey was certified by Mr. Stoddard, the surveyor, as follows:

"I do certify that the notes contained in the field-book, to which this certificate is annexed, were, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly taken in respect to the surveying and mensuration as well as the qualities of the land, &c.

"RICHARD M. STODDARD.

"MASSACHUSETTS PRE-EMPTION, Oct. 31, 1798."

THE QUAKER INSTRUCTORS.

Whatever degree of civilization has been attained by the *Senecas*, particularly by those located on this reservation, has been, and is, in a great measure, the result of unselfish and persevering labors among them by members of the noble and benevolent Society of Friends, and for this reason it is thought proper to give here a brief account of the commencement of those labors and something of their early progress.

In the year 1795, the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting appointed a committee "for promoting the improvement and gradual civilization of the Indian natives." In the following year the committee reported that after fully conferring on the objects of their appointment, and carefully considering the means most likely to promote them, they believed it proper to learn the disposition of the various tribes in the vicinity of this State, and prepare their minds for the reception of the intended aid. "With this view, circular letters from the committee were, in 1796, addressed to various tribes, accompanied with one from the Secretary of State, expressive of the approbation of our prospects by the Executive of the United States. These letters, in a guarded manner, communicated to the Indians our intention of aiding and encouraging such as should early apply to us. The *Oneidas*, and those Indians settled on the Oneida Reservation, comprehending the Stockbridge and a part of the *Tuscaroras*, were the only tribes who at that time appeared willing to be instructed." But notwithstanding that the *Senecas*, with other tribes, appeared not anxious to receive the proffered aid and instruction, the project was not abandoned by the Meeting, and in the spring of 1798, "the committee having concluded to make an attempt at civilizing some of the Indian natives on the northwestern border of Pennsylvania, residing on the Allegany River, in the State of New York, Joshua Sharpless accompanied several Friends on a visit to Cornplanter,* near whose land they proposed to commence their operations, of which he preserved some account."

They set out from Chester County on the 1st of May,

* In the year 1791, the chief, Cornplanter, had addressed to the Friends in Philadelphia a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"Brothers,—The Seneca nation see that the Great Spirit intends they should not continue to live by hunting, and they look round on every side and inquire, 'Who is it that shall teach them what is best for them to do?' Your fathers dealt honestly by our fathers, and these have engaged us to remember it. We wish our children to be taught the same principles by which your fathers were guided.

"Brothers, we have too little wisdom among us, and we cannot teach our children what we see their situation requires them to know. We wish them to be taught to read and write, and such other things as you teach your children,—especially the love of peace."

and rode through Shippensburg, Strasburg, crossed the Allegany mountains, and on the 10th arrived in Pittsburgh. In the journal of Mr. Sharpless he said, "It was the time of the sitting of the Supreme Court when we arrived here, and we had some fears whether we should get accommodations for ourselves and horses; but having inquired for the best tavern before we crossed the river, we were recommended to the Green Tree, where, after some hesitation, we were taken in, and found good accommodations. Some discouragement attended my mind on the way hither, concerning the business we were going on,—being important, and to be transacted among a people of strange language, in a wilderness country, and under great uncertainty how we should be able to get the goods we have in care to our desired port; but upon our arrival here, and being introduced to some for whom we had letters of credit, we met with a very kind reception, and they appeared hearty in assisting us, and informed us that the goods sent from Philadelphia arrived safely a few days ago, and were in the public store-house. The deputy quartermaster said that he would send them to Cornplanter's village, which was about one hundred and forty miles by land, but much more by water; that it was a good time for them to go, the river being neither too low nor too high.

"11th. We had an interview with Gen. Wilkinson this morning. He received us very respectfully, appeared well satisfied with the business we were going on, and cheerfully disposed to assist us in our undertaking. He gave the deputy quartermaster, who bore us company, directions, in our hearing, to forward our goods to Cornplanter's settlement. The deputy provided a boat, sent a wagon to take our goods from the public store, which was in the fort, and convey those we had procured in different parts of the town to the wharf, and put on board the boat before evening. Those sent from Philadelphia, and what we procured here, weighed about four thousand seven hundred pounds, for which the boatman was to have twenty shillings per hundred-weight for taking up to the settlement, which we afterwards understood from him was two hundred and seventy miles by water. He agreed to set off with them in two or three days, estimating it would take eighteen days to reach the settlement.

"12th. Several of our number waited on the general this morning, agreeably to his request, and had a satisfactory interview. To encourage the business and assist therein, he presented us with the following letter, and when we came away accompanied us through the guards, and respectfully took his leave of us:

"HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, May the 12th, 1798.

"SIR,—This will be handed you by Mr. Sharpless, of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, who, with several associates, is on a visit to the Seneca nation, with views to make some establishment which may prove useful to those people, and interesting to the rights of humanity. You will be pleased to furnish Mr. Sharpless a guide, provisions, and any accommodations he may need, charging the accruing expenses to the proper head.

"With respect and esteem, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JAMES WILKINSON.

"CAPT. FOWLER,

"Ass't Qr. Mr. Gen. Fort Franklin."

The party then crossed the Allegany and proceeded on their journey, "through a wilderness country, but little in-

habited, the settlements not more than two or three years old, and scarce of provisions for man and horse." They dined at Durkin's, eighteen miles, and that night reached "the Double Cabin," fifteen miles farther. "Here we could get neither pasture, hay, corn, nor oats for our horses; but having a little oats with us we fed them, and tied them to stakes until morning. After partaking of some of our victuals, we wrapped ourselves in our blankets, and tried to get some sleep on the earthen floor, being all the bed we could meet with."

"On the following day, after passing through a poor country, where the season appeared to be very backward, the leaves only then just commencing to put out, we got to Fort Franklin before four o'clock, pretty much fatigued, part of our road being tedious and rough, and we sensibly felt the effect of our poor night's lodging. We met with few houses in this day's ride. The town of Franklin (now Venango County) is situated close on the side of French Creek; it contains ten or twelve log houses. They were built under cover of an old fort, which is now demolished, and a new one erected half a mile lower down the creek, just above its junction with the Allegany River. Two of us waited on Captain Fowler, and presented General Wilkinson's letter, upon reading which he manifested great respect and a full disposition to comply with its contents."

The next morning they breakfasted with Captain Fowler, and, having obtained from him "four bushels of corn to feed the horses through the wilderness, and a half-hundred of flour and two quarts of salt to take to the Indian village," they set out, with a guide in the person of Joseph Johnson, who was a surveyor for the Holland Land Company, and was bound for the mouth of Connewango Creek. At the end of about six miles they "came to a house near Oil Creek, the most desirable place seen for many miles back,—a fine, fertile bottom on the creek, with suitable plow-land, and a noble spring just by the door large enough to turn a mill. Oil Creek is so termed from an oily fluid collected from its surface, arising either from springs near its margin or from different parts of the creek. It is called Seneca oil; and we were informed that one man gathered three barrels last year, which sold at Pittsburgh for four dollars per gallon."

The party stopped for that night at a point several miles above the mouth of Oil Creek, Pa., and in the following morning proceeded on their way.

"After riding two miles, we entered a white-pine forest, where the Holland Company* has a saw-mill, and is erecting a grist-mill, though there are but few houses within twenty miles. To this place there is a cut road from Pittsburgh, but we now enter the wilderness without any path; a number of marked trees were to be our guides. The woods were very thick, with much underbrush, and a succession of logs to cross, some of which we jumped our horses over, and others with difficulty we got round. This stage, called twenty-four miles, appeared to us very long, taking twelve hours to get through, and for twenty miles of the way there was not one house. The rocks, stones,

* Besides the great tract known as the Holland Purchase, in New York, the Holland Company also owned very large tracts in this part of Pennsylvania.

old logs, and the whole surface of the ground under the forest of pine-trees, were covered with moss, resembling for thickness a fleece of wool."

They arrived at Broken Straw Creek that night, and in the morning of May 16 rode down the creek seven miles to the Allegany River.

"The bottoms on the creek were rich, and beautifully coated with a luxuriant vegetation. We passed several sugar-camps, where the Indians come in the season to make the maple-sugar, though more than twenty miles from their village. About noon we arrived at Connewango, eighteen miles from Cornplanter's; and the road being very rough, we agreed to remain here till morning. Near the mouth of the creek, on a beautiful dry place, the State of Pennsylvania has laid out Warrentown. The Holland Company have built a good house in this town, where they keep a store to supply their surveyors and settlers on the land with provisions, etc. Joseph Johnson, our pilot, had the charge of this store. He agreed with a young Indian who was sober, and we were informed would not get drunk, to pilot us to-morrow to Cornplanter's village. He was a good countenanced lad, and appeared pleased with the charge assigned him. When we reached the river we stopped to let our horses eat grass, there being plenty of it on some of the bottoms, which was a pleasing sight, and tended to remove some fears respecting the fare of our horses when we got among the Indians. While here, a number of Indians came by in canoes, who stopped to see us, shook hands with us, and looked pleasant. One man came down the mountain with a large turkey on his back which he had just shot, and we thought it would have weighed more than twenty pounds. We saw some pheasants, but no partridges.

"After a short conference on the weighty business we were embarked in we proceeded up the river, not without some exercise of mind, and would have been glad could we have sent a messenger forward to inform the chiefs of our coming; but this was out of our power, for none of the Indians we met with could talk English; we therefore moved forward, with our minds attentive to best directions. When we came in sight of the town many Indians appeared in view, looking towards us. Our guide turned into the first cabin he came to, and would go no further, but pointed to Cornplanter's house. We paid him one dollar, and moved forward, and presently saw the chiefs coming towards us; and on our riding up and alighting, they appeared to welcome us with open countenances. We did not know Cornplanter, nor could we distinguish him by his dress, but shaking hands with one who stood foremost, we asked him if he was Cornplanter. He informed us, in his way, that he was. After shaking hands with all, we were invited to his house, which differed from others only in being larger." The above narrative of the journey of the Friends to Cornplanter's village has been given somewhat in detail, because it seems interesting to read an account, known to be absolutely authentic, of the condition and appearance of this wilderness at that early day, and of the passage through it of a party of men, three of whom were to form the first white settlement within the bounds of Cattaraugus County.

It was in the afternoon of the 17th of May that the party

arrived at Cornplanter's village, which was named in *Seneca* Jenescatego, and was situated on the west side of the Allegany River, five miles south of the south boundary of the State of New York. Runners were at once dispatched to announce to the Indians their arrival, and that a general council was to be held at ten o'clock on the following morning. At this council the motives of the visit were explained. The Indians expressed their thankfulness to the Great Spirit for the Quakers' safe arrival amongst them, but queried how Indians could learn to plow, and do what was proposed, seeing they had no horses or oxen, and were poor, living in cabins covered with bark. The Friends told them great matters were not expected at once, but it was wished they would make a beginning; that they had two horses, which might be taught to draw the plow, and that as they had an annuity paid them by the United States, some of it should be saved to buy oxen. Allusion was also made to their great intemperance, both men and women having been seen intoxicated. Much more was said in explanation of their objects in coming among the Indians, and then the council was dismissed, to allow the chiefs and principal men to consult among themselves. Another council was soon after called, at which Cornplanter made a speech, closing as follows:

"Brothers, we cannot say a word against you; it is the best way to call Quakers brothers; you never wished any part of our lands, therefore we are determined to try to learn your ways; and these young men may stay here two years to try, and then if they like it, and we like it, your young men may stay longer."

It was explained to the Indians that the young Quakers who were to stay among them must have a place to live in, and piece of land to work, in order to set them an example, and raise bread for themselves to eat; but that the land should be theirs, and all the improvements put upon it should also be theirs, when it was left. Also, that a number of hoes, axes, scythes, several sets of plow-irons and other farming implements, and carpenters', masons', and coopers' tools, were coming up in a boat, which were intended for the general use of the settlement, and would be placed under the care of the young men, to lend to such Indians as wanted to use them; but although they would be left with them, and never taken away, yet it was not thought prudent to distribute them as gifts, lest some of their people might pawn or sell them for whisky, and then they would be as bad off as they were before.

Upon consultation, however, it was thought inadvisable to make their location at Jenescatego, for the reason that all the land there was owned by Cornplanter himself, and that therefore any improvements made by the Friends would, upon their leaving them, become the individual property of the chief, and no benefit to the nation. For that reason it was decided that the three young missionaries or instructors who were to remain should locate north of the State line, within the Allegany Reservation, which, it was definitely understood, was to be laid out along the Allegany River, although the survey had not at that time been made or commenced. After looking about the country, they fixed on a place in the immediate vicinity of Genesangohta, an ancient Indian village, from which most of the inhabitants

had a few years before removed to Cornplanter's tract. This place, otherwise known as "Old Town," was situated nine miles up the river from Cornplanter's village, and about two miles south of Tunesassa Creek (now known as Quaker Run), in the present town of South Valley, in Cattaraugus County.

They finally left Cornplanter's village and established themselves in their new home on the Reservation, on the 23d of May, 1798. Mr. Sharpless' account of their removal to the new settlement is as follows: "About twelve o'clock two of us set off on horseback, the other three having started an hour sooner with one Indian in a canoe. We rode across the river one mile above the town, and went up the east side of it to the shore opposite the place of destination, where we again crossed, though the stream was wide and deep. We stopped at the house of a chief, who accompanied us to our intended settlement, where we met our friends, who came up the river in the canoe. At the Old Town there yet remain three or four families. About one hundred and fifty acres of flat land here have been mostly cleared and worked with corn, part of which is again grown up with hazel, etc. It lies on the northwest side of the river; the flat is about forty perches wide, and then commences timber land, mostly white pine. Upon viewing it and its situation we united in the conclusion that near this place would be best to make a settlement; and on informing two of the chiefs, they said they had told us their land was before us, and that we might take it where we liked best, and expressed their full approbation of our choice. Cornplanter said, this man, meaning one of the chiefs who was with us, lives in this town, and he is like one of you, a sober man, and drinks no whisky; and he is very glad the young men are coming to live so near him. We informed the chiefs that our young men would want timber to build a house, for rails, and for firewood; to which they readily consented, saying they would be very glad if they would cut all the trees down, and if they saw a buck swimming across the river, or running through the woods, they might shoot him, or if they saw any fish in the river they might catch them. On viewing a house occupied by a family who, we understood, proposed leaving it, and would sell their right, and being informed that the owner was a sober woman, that would be likely to make good use of the money, we paid her twenty dollars for the house and privileges about it, the chiefs having conferred with her respecting it. With our assistance she removed, and in less than an hour we had possession, and the young men having given it a thorough cleansing, before dark our scanty furniture was arranged in it. The chiefs sent us three deer-skins with the hair on for our beds; but, the night being cold, we felt sensibly the want of better, and of more bedding, before morning, and were under the necessity of rising several times to renew our fire. The house is about twenty-four feet long by fourteen wide, and six feet high to the square, covered with bark, with a shed over the door, and furnished within as is usual in Indian buildings. It stands on an elevated spot, within five perches of the river, on its northeast side."

On the following day, Cornplanter presented them with an outfit of various kinds of seeds suitable to the climate,

such as corn of several kinds, beans, pumpkins, cucumbers, watermelons, and potatoes. These, he said, had been sent in from the different houses as a blessing to begin with.

"We thought that the hearty good-will with which they were presented manifested a full approbation of our undertaking. On informing them there were more seeds than we should want to plant, we were answered that we must take them all, for they were sent for that purpose."

Some of the potatoes were planted the same day by the young Quaker instructors, who, after their day's work was finished, attempted to catch some fish; which resulted in their receiving a thorough wetting in the Allegany, from the upsetting of their canoe.

The three young Friends who had come as instructors, and who had thus experimentally established themselves on the Reservation, were Joel Swayne, Henry Simmons, and Halliday Jackson, from Chester County, Pa. The members of the committee who accompanied them to see them established were Joshua Sharpless (as already mentioned) and John Pierce. These two last named now issued an address to all the *Senecas* living on the Allegany River which was interpreted to them by Cornplanter's son, Henry, who had acquired a considerable knowledge of English during a visit to Philadelphia. The address contained an *offer of premiums for agricultural productions; antecedating, by more than forty years, the first similar offer made to white farmers in Cattaraugus County.* It is thought to be very interesting on this account, and is here given entire:

"Brothers: We have now been several days among you, and have had council with your chiefs and wise men, and have looked about your country, and have agreed upon a place for our young men to begin upon. We are glad and thankful to the Great Spirit that everything we have proposed for your good has been so agreeable to your minds, that we seem to agree like brothers, having but one mind in everything we do, and we hope we shall continue to be of one mind about all the things we have been speaking to you of.

"Brothers: You know the place we have chosen for our young men to begin upon at Genesangohta, and we hope some of your young men will settle by them, and fence off lots for themselves, as they see them fence off theirs. Our young men will be willing to assist and instruct them in working their lots. We think our young men will not be able to raise any more off their lot this year than they will want for themselves, but we hope against another year they will have a little to spare, and we are willing they should give to your old and infirm people that cannot work one bushel out of four of all grain, etc., they have to spare.

"Brothers: In order to encourage you still more to take up work, and to follow the ways we pointed out to you, we will agree to give you a little more. We will send you smiths' tools, when our young men write us that you need them.

"Brothers: If you are industrious this summer, and raise a good deal of corn, and some wheat, we will help you to build a good mill next summer, if a suitable place can be found for it. You must find half the money to build the mill, and we will find the other half. We hope,

brothers, you will save some money you get from the white people, that you may have your share ready against next spring. We think you had better choose one of your chiefs to keep this money for you till the time it is wanted, or perhaps it may be all gone for whisky, or something that will not do as much good as a mill would.

"Brothers: We are also willing to encourage you to learn farming, by agreeing to give some small premiums to such of our Indian brothers who are industrious and raise a good deal of grain.

"Brothers: We will give to every Indian man living on this river who shall raise twenty-five bushels of wheat or rye in one year, on his own land, not worked by white people, the sum of two dollars.

"2d. For every fifty bushels of corn, raised by one man in like manner aforesaid, the sum of two dollars.

"3d. For every fifty bushels of potatoes, raised by one man in like manner aforesaid, the sum of two dollars.

"4th. For every two tons of hay raised as aforesaid, and put into a stack or barn, not being mown or drawn in by white people, the sum of two dollars.

"5th. For every twelve yards of linen cloth made by any Indian woman, out of flax raised on her or her husband's land, and spun in her own house, the sum of two dollars, to be paid to the woman.

"6th. For every twelve yards of woolen or linsey cloth made by any Indian woman, out of the wool of her own or her husband's sheep, spun in her own house, the sum of two dollars, to be paid to the woman.

"Brothers: We will give you these premiums for four years, if our young men stay here so long, upon these conditions, that the person who applies for a premium must produce a certificate from two of the chiefs, signifying the quantity of grain, cloth, etc., for what the premium is demanded, and that it was raised or made in the manner above mentioned, and that the person has not been intoxicated with whisky, at least for the term of six months before that time. And our friends are hereby authorized and desired to pay the above premiums agreeably to what is heretofore expressed."

The Indians deliberated on these propositions, and answered in a speech through the interpreter: "Brothers, we have heard all you wish to do among us. You are come here to see us. You wish us well. You wish us to become as the white people. The white people are rich, and got everything; the Indians are poor, and have nothing.

"Brothers: You told us one thing; it be good for us to build a mill; we must find four hundred dollars and you will find four hundred dollars. Brothers, we can't say but few words at this time about this mill. We will consult Capt. Chapin,* if he thinks we will receive our money, and will be able to raise the money you propose, then we will do it.

"Brothers: We know how far you have come to see us; it is a great way from the sea-shore, where our forefathers once lived. The white people have cheated us, and got our land from us, and now we have but little left. We will try to learn your way."

The Indians were then evidently in a very uneasy state of mind regarding their lands, and had begun to fear not only that they should be cheated out of the money due them for the lands which they had sold in the previous year to the Holland Company (or rather to Robert Morris for the company), but also that they might fail to have their reservations confirmed to them. But just at that time a runner from the chiefs at Buffalo Creek arrived at Cornplanter's village with a message to him, desiring his attendance there as soon as convenient, for the surveyors and commissioners from Robert Morris & Co. were come to run out the land which the Indians had sold them last fall, and to run out and settle the lines of the Indian reservation. "The chief expressed a great desire that we two should go with him to the council, and attend there while the business was transacting, which, upon weighing, we let him know we felt a freedom to comply with." Also at about the same time the boat containing their goods shipped from Pittsburgh arrived, and was heartily welcomed both by the Quakers and the Indians, many of whom gathered round the shore, never having seen such a boat before. The cargo had been sixteen days on the passage from Pittsburgh to Genesangohta, the distance being computed at about two hundred and seventy miles by the course of the river. The boatmen received a gratuity of three dollars above the stipulated price, to remunerate them for the extra nine miles of transportation from Cornplanter's village up to the Friends' settlement. Then, after having safely discharged their cargo, "they respectfully bade farewell, and with cheerful countenances went merrily down the lively current, expecting in four days to arrive in Pittsburgh."

As there was now no necessity for their longer stay, the two members of the committee made ready for departure; and after having addressed a few more words to the Indians, advising them to discontinue the practice of compelling their women to do the heavy work of the fields while their boys and young men passed their time in indolence or sports, and warning them anew against their besetting vice of drunkenness, they (Messrs. Sharpless and Pierce) set out at sunrise on the 7th of June, and took their way northward towards the mouth of Buffalo Creek. They had expected to be accompanied by the chief, Cornplanter, but he, as might have been expected, disappointed them, and they were compelled to proceed with only a single guide, known as "Indian John."

"When near Cattaraugus River we passed through a very rich bottom, with an uncommonly luxuriant growth of vegetation, and about sunset arrived at the stream, which we found to be many perches out of its banks at the fording-place. Our guide made signs to us that it would run over our horses' backs, and sweep them away. We therefore concluded to pitch camp, being in an open bottom where there was a pretty good supply of grass, so that our horses would have done very well, if it had not been for gnats and mosquitoes. We struck up a fire, and under some bushes we had put up to keep off the dew, got a pretty comfortable night's rest. We saw neither house nor cabin in this day's ride."

In the morning the Cattaraugus Creek had fallen, so that they crossed without much difficulty, and proceeding to

* General Israel Chapin, United States Indian Superintendent.

Buffalo Creek, and from thence to Canandaigua, they in due time reached their homes in Philadelphia.

The three young Quakers, Swayne, Simmons, and Jackson, who remained on the Reservation after the departure of the two senior Friends, had come among the natives for the purpose of giving them instruction in all things pertaining to civilization, but primarily as to the adoption of better methods of agriculture and living, and in this they appear to have been moderately successful from the first. In the month of January, 1799, they reported to the meeting in Philadelphia that several of the young Indian men had manifested some willingness to help themselves by labor, and that one had been employed by themselves for a time to work on their farm; also that a school had been kept by them for a short time, and had been attended by a few of the Indian children.

On the 3d of the following March they wrote that, having erected for themselves a good log house, covered with shingles, the Indians had appeared very desirous of following their example, and that three old Indian men, with their assistance and instruction, had very soon learned to make shingles. In September of that year (1799) four members of the committee (one of whom was Joshua Sharpless) visited the Reservation, and found that several of the natives were building good log houses, which were either roofed or intended to be roofed with shingles; also that their corn crop was much better than they had formerly raised; that several small lots of land were under good fence, and that their stock of cattle was considerably increased. But the plow had not yet been used by them, and they still clung to the hoe as the only implement of cultivation. Neither had they in any instance attempted the raising of wheat or other small grain. The committee complimented them warmly for their advancement, and for their better conduct in regard to the use of whisky; but they told them there was yet much to be done, and that, in fact, their improvement was yet barely commenced; and, in particular, it was enjoined on them to use the plow, and to commence the cultivation of small grains,—for, said they, “The white people keep their cattle on hay, on straw, and on corn-fodder. Straw you cannot get until you raise wheat or other grain. The rich bottoms, if put in order, would produce a great deal of hay.”

While on this visit, the committee “went from this settlement to the Cattaraugus River, where a large number of *Senecas* reside, who had requested a set of saw-mill irons and other aid. The chiefs being generally from home, a letter was left with a white man at Buffalo, who has been adopted into their nation, informing them that a set of saw-mill irons would be given them when they were prepared to build a mill; and if they left off their very intemperate use of strong drink, it might be some encouragement to help them further.”

To this communication (after the departure of the committee) the following reply was received:

“The instructions that you gave please us very much in general; you may rely upon it that we are going to follow your directions. We have fully determined to leave off drinking whisky; and if there come traders on, we have determined to order them off the ground.

“Friends Quakers: We hope you will keep your minds strong as you was at first, and we return you great many thanks for the kindness you have done already.”

The Indian school was opened and taught for a time in the winter of 1799–1800, but was attended by only a very few children. Again, in the following fall or winter, it was opened; but meeting with little or no encouragement from Indian parents, it was definitely discontinued, though a few of the children received some little irregular instruction after that time. One of the young Quaker men had left the Reservation and returned to his home in 1799, and another in 1800; but their places were supplied by two who had been laboring among the *Oneidas*.

In the spring of 1801 the Indians were first induced to make use of the plow in preparing their grounds for crops. They were able to use the implement with very little instruction or assistance, but they took a very cautious method of determining whether it was likely to be an advantageous change for them or not. Several parts of a large field were plowed, and the intermediate spaces prepared by their women with the hoe, according to ancient custom, and it was all planted with corn. The parts plowed, besides the great saving of labor, produced much the heavier crop. The corn crop of this year was tenfold greater than when the Quakers first came to the Reservation.

The first wheat was sown by the Indians in the fall of 1801, and the improvements made during this year were much greater than all those of the three years preceding. The increase of cattle and fences was very marked, and “the cabins which they used to live in were generally either gone to decay or pulled down; most of them had built good log houses with shingled roofs, and some of them with stone chimneys.”

When the deputation from Philadelphia visited the Reservation in the fall of this year they found indications of uneasiness and suspicion on the part of the natives, who, it was discovered, feared that at some future time the Quakers might bring heavy bills against them for the services and assistance which were being rendered them, and that the last of their land might be taken from them in payment of these charges. These fears were openly expressed when the committee informed them that they had brought a blacksmith from Philadelphia to teach his trade to some of their young men. They then asked to be plainly told whether land or money would not at some time be demanded for these things which were done and being done for them.

“They wished to know very clear in writing about it, and would wait till the writing was ready; also whether we would leave the tools for the young men who might learn the blacksmith trade when the blacksmith went home, or whether we would take them away.”

To which the following answer was sent in writing:

“Brothers,—We tell you now plainly, as we told you before, that your brothers the Quakers do not want any of your money, or any of your skins, or any of your land for any thing they have done for you, and that they never will bring any charge against you for any of these things; and we give you this writing to keep forever, to make your minds

perfectly easy in this respect. About the smith's tools we cannot say much, but think we shall leave them all with you if some of your young men will learn the trade." They afterwards said that when the Friends first came among them, and for a long time after, the white people, traders, and others continually cautioned them to "keep a good watch on the Quakers; they are a cunning and designing people, and, under the pretense of doing something for you, want to get a hold upon you, to make an advantage of you some way or other." But the uniform straightforwardness and honesty of the Quakers disarmed the suspicion in a great measure; and when the Indians received the written agreement never to demand land or money from them they professed themselves wholly satisfied, though something of the same suspicious fear did manifest itself for some years afterwards.

Early in 1802 the instructors on the Reservation reported to the committee in Philadelphia that three young Indians were working at the smith's trade, and had made considerable improvements; that the number of cattle had increased so that several families had each as many as six or seven head; that "no whisky is knowingly suffered to be brought into the settlements on this river; and if any are found out to have been overtaken with it when among the whites,* they are sharply reprimanded and exposed by the chiefs at their return, which has nearly the same effect among Indians as committing a man to the workhouse among white people." The Quaker instructors further reported that the Indian saw-mill "at Catarogus" (meaning the Cattaraugus Reservation), to which the Friends had contributed so largely, was in operation, and that the Indians succeeded pretty well in working it; also that thirteen or fourteen new lots had been inclosed and mostly cleared, that several had sown lots of spring wheat, that eighteen thousand to twenty thousand rails had been split and put up by natives during the spring, and that "the Indians of this and the upper settlement [ten miles farther up the Allegany] have opened a very commodious road from this place for about five miles up the river. Before this was opened the way was difficult for man or beast to pass."

It had been for some time in contemplation to purchase from the Holland Company a tract of land contiguous to the Reservation, and for the resident Quakers to remove thereto, giving up the Indian lands they were then occupying; and when the deputation of four members of the committee made their annual visit to the settlement, in September, 1803, they came with authority from the meeting to make this and any other changes which they might consider to be advisable. The change of location to lands of their own was thought best by the committee, for the reason that "some of the Indians had increased their stock faster than their means of subsisting them through a long and rigorous winter. When their hay and other fodder became much reduced they applied to Friends to give them some. These requests could not be complied with, to an extent proportioned to their necessity, without reducing the

Friends to a like state of want; and fearing lest in future winters a renewal of similar requests, without the means of satisfying them, might disturb that harmony which had hitherto subsisted between us and the Indians, it was believed safe to embrace the opportunity which now offered of purchasing from a company of white people an adjoining tract of land, and settling our Friends thereon."

The first step taken was to obtain the consent of the Indians to the removal; and this being obtained, on condition that they should not remove from the immediate neighborhood of the Indian settlements, the committee then proceeded "to view the land on a creek called Tunesassa, which falls into the Allegany River on the east side, about two miles above Genesangohta. Although it was not within the bounds offered us for sale, yet, as it belonged to the same company, no doubt was entertained but it could be procured; the stream was found sufficient to work a mill, and it was believed a very good farm might be made there, the situation for our purposes being superior to any in that neighborhood."

Concerning the consummation of the bargain for the land with the Holland Company, the record is found that "a contract was entered into for the land on Tunesassa Creek, and Friends at Genesangohta made a temporary house, and removed there before winter,"—that is, during the season of 1803. The amount of land purchased was six hundred and ninety-two acres, which (with the exception of about two hundred and twenty-five acres recently sold) is still owned and occupied by the Friends, and forms what is often mentioned as the "Quaker Mission Farm," in the town of South Valley. When the Friends removed to this place from the tract on which they had previously been located in the Reservation, they left upon the latter, for the use of the Indian proprietors, all the improvements which they had made during their five years' occupancy; and they also left for the Indians, without remuneration, all their tools and agricultural implements, except a lot which had been recently brought from Pittsburgh. Besides these, they gave them one set of blacksmith tools, and allowed the Indian smiths to come to the Quaker farm and make free use of the other set.

The committee at this visit were much encouraged at the progress made in many particulars; and it was especially mentioned that "the road which the Indians have opened for about twenty-two miles is a great work for them; it affords a much better communication from the lower to the upper settlements by land than they used to have."

From Allegany the committee "went to Catarogus, where they were cordially received by the chiefs, and had the satisfaction of noticing very great improvements. Several of them had built and were building good houses, on a rich flat, about a mile from their old village; their crop of corn was large, and their stock of cattle increased; and generally speaking, they had become a sober people, most of them having for a long time refrained from the use of whisky and other strong drink. In the evening, when Friends were sitting with the chief warrior, he said he wished to ask them a question, but was almost afraid. They desired him to speak, and they would give him such information as they were able. It was: Do the Quakers keep any

* The white settlement which at that time was nearest and most dangerous to these Indians was at Warrentown (now Warren), Pennsylvania. No white settler except the Quakers had then entered the wilderness of Cattaraugus.

slaves? He was told they did not. He said he was very glad to hear it, for if they had kept any he could not think so well of them as he now did. That he had been at the city of Washington last winter on business of the nation, and found many white people kept blacks in slavery, and used them no better than horses."

As the only means by which the Indians could grind their little crops of wheat was by the use of pestle and mortar,—the distance to the nearest mill being about fifty miles,—which was also a matter of great inconvenience to the Quakers as well as to the Indians, the meeting at Philadelphia decided to erect not only a saw-mill but also a grist-mill on the farm at Tunesassa, and both these were commenced on in the summer of 1804; the blacksmith, who had become a great favorite with the Indians, offering to remain among them through this season (though he had not intended to do so) to make the iron work for the mills, and to instruct the Indian blacksmiths more perfectly in the business. In the early part of this year, nearly all the Indians removed from Cornplanter's village and tract below the State line, and settled higher up the river, many of them in the neighborhood of Tunesassa; no doubt fully appreciating the advantages of a location in the immediate neighborhood of the Friends, who had proved themselves friends indeed to the red race.

On the 7th of November, 1804, the saw-mill was reported as being in operation and promising well, and the grist-mill as lacking only a few weeks' work of completion. As late as the 15th of March, 1805, however, they were again reported as being neither of them wholly finished, though both were doing business. The Indians had then had considerable grinding done, and appeared greatly pleased to see the grain reduced to meal so much more rapidly than by pounding in their wooden mortars. An Indian man, of more than average ingenuity and quickness, having had a grist of wheat of his own raising ground and bolted, said, with animation, "I think this will make Indians see daylight." Both sawing and grinding were done for the Indians without charge.

The Friends residing at the farm at this time were Joel Swayne, Jacob Taylor, Jonathan Thomas, and John Pennock. The dwelling-house, which was completed on the farm at about the same time, was a good, substantial structure, built of logs hewed on two sides, ceiled inside with boards, and filled in and plastered between the timbers on the outside. The handles and latches throughout the building were made of wood; all which served to show the natives that they had the means at command for promoting their own comfort. A blacksmith-shop was also put up on the premises.

The story of the progress made by the Friends in their civilizing mission being an exceedingly interesting one in every part, and especially so during these earliest years of their labor, has been given here (with perhaps unnecessary minuteness of detail) from the time when the lonely instructors first entered the wilderness until we now find them established in their comfortable dwelling, upon the property purchased and owned by the society.

Having now, by patient and persevering labor, accomplished something towards the improvement of aboriginal

agriculture (though their efforts for the education of native children had thus far failed of success), the Friends gave attention to the promotion of order, cleanliness, and civilization in the household economy of the Indians. For this, the presence, instruction, and example of skilled women were necessary; and such were soon found, who, influenced by Christian benevolence, were willing to sacrifice the comforts and associations of home to live among the native women as instructors in the various arts and methods of civilized domestic life. Several women of the Society of Friends have come to the Allegany Reservation, for the purpose mentioned, at various times, covering a period of more than half a century; but the first of these were Elizabeth and Hannah Clendenon, the wife and daughter of Robert Clendenon, who, not long after the completion of the dwelling on the mission farm, came with the husband and father and took up their residence there, for the purpose (as expressed in a letter of introduction which they brought from the yearly meeting, "to the chiefs and others of the *Seneca* nation") "of promoting your welfare by instructing you in the useful arts of civilized life." The benefit of their teaching and example soon became apparent. A number of spinning-wheels were procured, and the Indian women taught to spin. A few of them were also taught to weave; and many yards of cloth were manufactured to the satisfaction of the natives, as well as those who were engaged in instructing them. The Clendenon family remained here for many years.

Some efforts were made to promote the school education of children; but little was effected in that respect, the natives being much prejudiced against their children receiving literary instruction, owing in great measure to the bad conduct, on his return home, of a son of one of the principal chiefs, who had been educated to some extent among the whites at Philadelphia. But, after the lapse of several years, some of the more progressive Indians expressed a desire to have their children educated; and accordingly Joseph Elkinton, then twenty-one years of age, "having felt his mind drawn to that particular service," came to the Tunesassa farm, in 1816, and soon after his arrival opened a school upon the Reservation. The number of scholars fluctuated from two or three to twenty. At some seasons the school was attended diligently by the children, apparently to the satisfaction of the parents and scholars. But the force of superstition and ignorance was such that if an old Indian "prophet," then living on the Reservation, told that he had a dream in which he saw the school children crying over their books, and that it was not pleasing to the Great Spirit for Indians to learn lessons, it had a most powerful effect against the school and the teacher. But the school continued, with very moderate success, until 1820, when Mr. Elkinton adjourned it for the summer, for the purpose of visiting his friends in Philadelphia. During his absence a bitter opposition was raised, and the school-house given to an Indian, who occupied it as a dwelling, so that when the teacher returned in the autumn he found it impracticable to reopen the school.

At the head of the opposition (or Pagan party, as it became known) was Cornplanter, who had formerly been much in favor of Indian education, and who first requested

the Quakers to come into the Indian country. He now said "they wanted no more schools among them; the Friends were at liberty to remain on their farm at Tunesassa, and the Indians would continue on friendly terms with them, but he wished the people not to be instructed in the English language," etc. This chief was, however, about one hundred years old at the time, and it is probable that his opposition was produced by the machinations of others, to secure the prestige of his name. The old cry was now again raised, that for all the Quakers were doing they would by and by bring a claim for payment, which would take away all the Indian lands. It soon came out that this state of feeling was fostered and kept alive by designing white men (for by this time white settlements had multiplied considerably about them); and not only by traders, who did so for purposes of gain in the sale of whisky, etc., but also by another class of whites, whose calling should have made them incapable of such things. This much was ascertained by Mr. Elkinton from a chief who had just returned from a journey to Buffalo Creek. "He said he had heard news respecting me at Buffalo which he did not feel pleased about; also, that a great priest had told them the Quakers were a very insignificant people; that they were clad in coarse woolen clothes, and were not of much account. He said he told them he knew the Quakers at Allegany were good men; and he endeavored to befriend the Quakers, but the missionaries and others at Buffalo were disposed to overpower all that he could say and put them down."

The school was finally reopened, Nov. 27, 1820, at Tunewanna, a place on the north side of the Allegany, and about two miles from the Indian village at Cold Spring. "Seven scholars attended the first day, and the duties of the school were performed as satisfactorily as had been expected." The progressive party had promised that twenty-nine children should attend regularly, but this promise was never fulfilled. During all the time it was kept there the opposition continued. Threats were made to burn the building used for the school, and also of violence against Mr. Elkinton, who, in his journal kept at that time, wrote, that "the Friend felt his situation amongst the Indians at times to be very critical." The principal fear seems to have been that in some time of intoxication they would attack and perhaps murder him. "One of them (a chief) told him he had heard that one of the Indians had said he would destroy the schoolmaster's skiff, so that he could not cross the river; and another of the natives had said he would take a stick, and assault him as he passed along the road to and from the school-house." Upon one occasion (Feb. 16, 1821), he mentioned in his memorandum that after the close of school, on arriving at the Allegany (which he had to cross on his way from Tunewanna to Tunesassa), he found his skiff split from end to end, which no doubt had been done by natives opposed to the school; and he added, "Oh, that I may be enabled to conduct like a Christian among them!"

To silence the continual croakings of the opposition, or Pagan party, a parchment document, dated Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1821, and signed by twenty-six Friends of the yearly meeting, was sent to the chiefs of the *Senecas*,

stating, in language as clear and strong as could be made, that no demand for land or money or skins should ever be brought against them for what the Quakers had done, and intended to continue to do; but it was all to no purpose in quieting the opposition, which continued to be fostered and encouraged by the whites, and by Red Jacket and other chiefs living on other reservations.

A grand council was held on the 24th of February, at which it was decided that the school should be closed at all hazards in four days from that time, and that the school-teacher must confine himself to the Quaker farm at Tunesassa, where any of the people who wished their children educated might send them if they chose. At the time appointed, February 28, the school at Tunewanna, then containing about twenty scholars, was closed. On the 10th of March, Mr. Elkinton made this entry in his diary, "I understand there is to be a meeting to-morrow among some of the Indians, to hear some of the natives sing psalms. I have for some time believed their minds were getting out after the practices of the missionaries."

On the 30th of March, the Clendenon family left Tunesassa to return to their homes in Pennsylvania. Many of the native women came to bid them an affectionate farewell; and of his own parting with them Mr. Elkinton wrote:

"I was favored to feel a portion of tranquillity at parting with them, such as I consider a favor unmerited from that gracious Being who sees and knows all that is done in this lower world. After parting at the Allegany River, I returned to my house, and enjoyed myself during the day with the society of Indians, and with labor. A desire was felt that my steps might be directed aright; in an especial manner, now that I am left to travel alone amongst these interesting people."

In the midst of all these discouragements, the course pursued by the Quakers towards the Indians remained unchanged,—a policy of the most disinterested friendship and benevolence. After a time, the school was reopened at or near Old Town, and, though still opposed most violently by the Pagan party, was continued with considerable regularity, and with more or less of success.* Afterwards, experience brought the belief to the minds of the Quakers that day schools, permitting the pupils' return each evening to the habits and associations of home, where there was little or no discipline, and much of injurious example, were less

* Mr. Elkinton remained at Tunesassa (with the exception of occasional visits to his home and relatives) for about sixteen years. Afterwards he frequently formed one of the delegation sent from time to time by the meeting to visit the *Senecas* on the Reservation. On the peculiarly interesting occasion of the committee's visit in 1866, an influential *Seneca*, in a speech of welcome, said in reference to Mr. Elkinton (whom he recognized among the visitors), "Our venerable friend some of us are well acquainted with. Fifty years ago he came among us. The advice he has given us to-day is known by some of our old men to be the same he gave us long ago." And in the same year, during their visit to the Cattaraugus Reservation, President Silverheels and some members of the council recognized and saluted him with warmest expressions of affection, as the faithful and beloved teacher from whom they had learned the alphabet at Tunewanna, more than forty years before. In the following year Mr. Elkinton again visited the Reservation, and the exposure and fatigue attending this journey aggravated a disorder which terminated his life in a few weeks after his return home. He died in Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1868, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

favorable to steady progress than boarding-schools; and for this reason a school of that kind was established at Tunesassa between 1840 and 1850, and has been continued there until the present time, and with success, the principal part of the pupils taught being Indian girls of from twelve to fifteen years of age; one great object being to instruct them in domestic affairs, and through them to work a greatly-needed improvement in Indian households.

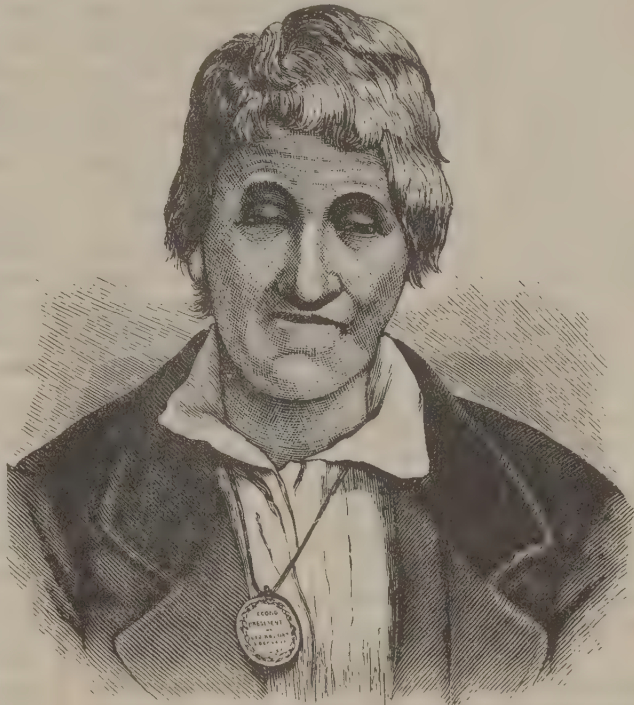
CORNPLANTER.

The chief, Cornplanter, who was the first to request the presence of Quaker instructors among the natives, but who was afterwards among the most determined opponents of improvement, particularly the establishment of schools, was a native of Cattaraugus, having been born (according to his own statement, made to Gen. C. T. Chamberlain) on the Allegany River, at or near the present village of Olean. The date of his birth is supposed to have been not far from the year 1720. His residence was a short distance south of the State line, and he never lived on the Allegany Reservation, though of course his authority as sachem of the *Senecas* extended there. His lands in Pennsylvania were granted to him in recognition of services rendered in exerting his (then) powerful influence to prevent the tribes from engaging with Western Indians in hostilities against the United States, although at an earlier period, during the Revolution, he had been engaged in warfare against the government. He was said to have taken part in the massacre and burning of Cherry Valley, and to have been the chief who saved the gray hairs of old Mr. Wells from the scalping-knife. He was noted for his great strength of body and powers of mind, and the great age to which he lived. He had been presented with a military uniform by Gen. Washington, whose name he cherished with grateful remembrance. He considered all papers and written agreements as worthless if without the signature of Washington. He died at his home in Elk township, Pa., Feb. 17, 1836, at the age of about one hundred and seventeen years. His power and influence over the Indians had entirely decayed some years before his death.

GOVERNOR BLACKSNAKE.

The most famed and revered among the chiefs upon the Allegany Reservation was *De-a-wa-ni-os*, or "The Nephew," war-chief of the *Senecas*, better known among the whites as Governor Blacksnake. Like his relative, Cornplanter, he was a leader of the Pagan party, opposing innovations, and favoring the continuance of ancient Indian customs and beliefs, yet never acting in a spirit of aggression or injustice against the rights and convictions of the Progressive party. During the time of excitement which followed the opening of the Friends' school upon the Reservation, the Indian prophet, *Ga-na-e-go*, announced to the "keepers of the faith" that an angel or messenger from the happy hunting-grounds had appeared to him in a vision, saying that the sending of Indian children to school was a great crime in the eyes of the Great Spirit, whose wrath and vengeance

would be felt by his red children unless they discontinued this practice, which was one of the devices of the Evil One to lead them astray. The "keepers of the faith" heard the message with dismay, and on consultation among themselves decided to refer the matter to the venerable Blacksnake, and to be guided by his decision, little doubting, however, that it would be unfavorable to the continuance of the schools. A committee from their number was accordingly designated, who waited on the chief and were received by him with his usual grave courtesy. After hearing the revelations of the prophet relative to the schools, and being informed of the deep concern of the "keepers of the faith" thereat, but that nevertheless they had resolved to be guided



GOVERNOR BLACKSNAKE,
WAR CHIEF OF THE SENECA NATION.

by his decision, Blacksnake replied that he was deeply sensible of the honor which the "keepers of the faith" had done him; that he had listened to their narrative with the most profound attention, and had carefully considered their words. "Hear, then, my decision," said he: "Tell the people to continue to send their children to school, notwithstanding the vision of *Ga-na-e-go*. Say to them that if it is a crime to attend school the Evil Spirit will punish and torment the children who go, and not the parents who send them." The "keepers of the faith" were disappointed, but did not dare to disregard his decision, and for the time the instruction of the Indian youth was continued.

"The Nephew" (so named because he was a nephew of the famous Red Jacket) was born at an Indian village situated on the west side of Cayuga Lake (a few miles above Cayuga Ferry), about the year 1737. Afterwards he moved to the old village, which was situated near the present site of Gen-

eseo, and that was his place of abode at the time when General Sullivan destroyed the Indian villages in his memorable campaign of 1779. Next he lived at Niagara, and from thence removed to Cattaraugus, where he remained five years. From there he went to Cornplanter's village, on the Allegany, and finally removed (probably about 1805) farther up the river to the Indian settlement at Cold Spring, where he continued during the remainder of his life.

He fought on the side of the British during a part of the Revolutionary war, and was present, under Butler, at the massacre of Wyoming. He also fought as an able warrior under Captain Brant and his kinsman, Cornplanter. He often related how, on one occasion, during a campaign in the Mohawk Valley, the Indian warriors, having become reduced to extremities for lack of provisions, at last found and pillaged a mill which was piled full of sacks. Of these they took as many as they could carry, and made for the woods, burning the mill behind them. But when they halted at a stream to make cakes from their flour, they found, to their amazement, that it would not "mix," and, upon further examination, discovered that it was not flour at all, but some unknown substance, which could not be eaten. It was nothing else but ground plaster which had so deceived them, and the old chief laughed heartily as he related the circumstance and recollected the disappointment of the hungry braves.

In the last two or three years of the Revolution he warmly espoused the American cause, and stood well in the estimation of the officers of the government. He several times visited Philadelphia, New York, and Washington; and it was at the first-named city, in 1794, that he received the name by which he was best known, from none less than WASHINGTON himself. Being there, with Cornplanter and others, chiefs, delegates from the *Seneca* nation, the President asked the name of each. When "The Nephew" was presented to him he closely scanned his straight and slender form and piercing black eyes, and said, "Take a new name,—*Governor Blacksnake!*" And this name, suggested by the great First President, became the one most generally applied to him, although in his intercourse with the government officers he was still known as "The Nephew."

Two years later, at the same city and from the hand of the same illustrious man, he received the gift of a silver medal, which he wore till his death and prized above all his other possessions, as being bestowed by the hand of Washington.

In 1803, on returning from a visit to the Federal capital, he received from the then Secretary of War a pass, of which the following (as transcribed from the original by the Hon. John Manley) is a copy:

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting: It is required of all persons, civil and military, and all others, the good people of these United States, to permit THE NEPHEW, an Indian chief, with his associates, to proceed from the City of Washington to their places of residence, freely and without molestation; and to aid and assist them on their way, as friends of the said United States.

{ Seal of the
War Depart-
ment.

"Given at the War Office at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of February, 1803.

"H. DEARBORN."

Blacksnake had two wives; the first became the mother of two sons, George and Jacob,* both of whom died before him. By his second wife he had two sons and two daughters.

He was tall and well-formed in person, and dignified in carriage and presence, as became one in his relative station. In conversation in the *Seneca* tongue he was cheerful, and often humorous. In his later years he gave all his time and attention to the duties of his position among the *Senecas*, and acted as umpire in nearly all difficulties occurring among his people. All his impulses were generous and manly. He was in all respects strictly and absolutely honest and truthful, and in this particular he enjoyed the entire confidence of both Indian and pale-face. Well would it be for the white race if their rulers and chief men could be endowed with some of the attributes of this illiterate and superstitious Pagan.

"He lived to see his grandchildren abandon the faith of their ancestors for the Christian religion, but interfered not with them while sturdily adhering to his own. Little did the old chief think the heavy tongue of a Christian church-bell would toll a requiem for his death; but when the tidings of his departure reached the Cattaraugus Reservation the bell of the United Mission Church mournfully counted off the years of his long and eventful life." He died at his residence on the Allegany, on the 26th of December, 1859, at about the age of one hundred and twenty-three years.

THE OGDEN LAND COMPANY AND THE CHIEFS—CAUSES THAT LED TO THE REPUBLIC.

An account of the origin of the *Seneca* republic, and the causes which led to its formation, necessarily embraces a chapter (though not a bright one) in the history of that unincorporated and, in some respects, remarkable association of individual speculators which has become known as the "Ogden Land Company." That these two matters are inseparably blended at one point must be an excuse for mentioning them here in connection.

On the 12th of September, in the year 1810, David A. Ogden, of New York City, acting for himself and associates, purchased from the Holland Land Company all the right, title, and interest which that company owned in six Indian reservations in Western New York, as follows:

Cattaraugus Reservation.....	26,880 acres.
Tuscarora ".....	1,925 "
Allegany ".....	30,469 "
Buffalo Creek ".....	83,557 "
Caneadea ".....	8,800 "
Tonawanda ".....	46,209 "
Total.....	197,835

For which interest he paid, or agreed to pay, the sum of fifty cents per acre, amounting to a total of \$98,917.50. The "title" which was thus purchased was described and explained to the *Senecas* by the great statesman and governor of New York—De Witt Clinton—in these words: "All the right that the Ogden Company have to your reservations is the right to purchase them when you deem it expedient to sell

* Jacob was president of the *Seneca* nation under its new form of government in 1852-53, and died in 1857.

them; that is, they can buy your lands, but no other person can. You may retain them as long as you please. No man can deprive you of them without your consent. The State will protect you in the full enjoyment of your property."

In 1821 this "pre-emption right" was vested by the associates in Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, and Benjamin W. Rogers, as trustees, upon certain trusts and for certain uses and purposes specified.

By a treaty made in August, 1826, the *Seneca* nation of Indians released to the trustees the whole of the Canaëda Reservation, containing 8800 acres, a portion of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, comprising 33,637 acres; a portion of the Tonawanda Reservation, comprising 33,409 acres; and a part of the Cattaraugus Reservation, containing 5720 acres.

In December, 1829, Robert Troup and Benjamin W. Rogers retired from the trust, and Charles G. Troup and Joseph Fellows were substituted in their places to act in conjunction with Thomas L. Ogden as trustees. Charles G. Troup died a few years afterwards. The above shows the changes in proprietorship of the "Ogden Land Company" down to the year 1838.

In the year above named a part of the *Seneca* chiefs were induced—by means as indicated below—to sign an instrument, purporting to be a treaty in due form, conveying to this Ogden Land Company the entire remnant of the land belonging to the *Seneca* nation in the State of New York, being about one hundred and twenty thousand acres. While this treaty was under consideration by a committee of the United States Senate, the Indians came before them and charged that bribery, fraud, and perjury had been used to obtain signatures to it, and that a majority of chiefs neither approved of nor had signed it. Upon this the committee remodeled it, thoroughly changing its character, and reported it back to the Senate, which body, on the 11th of June, 1838, adopted a resolution providing for a reconsideration of the (amended) treaty by the Indians; but that it should have no force whatever, nor be understood as having been assented to by the Senate, until, with the amendments, it should have been submitted and fairly explained by a Commissioner of the United States to each of said tribes or bands, *separately assembled in council*, and they had given their free and voluntary assent to said treaty, as amended, and to their *contracts connected therewith*, in which case only it was to be binding. The matter now stood referred to President Van Buren, who, in his message to the Senate of Jan. 13, 1840, said: "The provision of the resolution of the Senate of the 11th of June, 1838, requiring the assent of each of the said tribes of Indians to the amended treaty to be *given in council*, and which was also made a condition precedent to the recommendation to me of the Senate of 2d of March, 1839, to carry the same into effect, *has not been complied with as it respects the Seneca tribe*;" and in allusion to the charges of bribery and perjury, which were abundantly proved, the President said: "*That improper means have been employed to obtain the assent of the Seneca chiefs there is every reason to believe, and I have not been able to satisfy myself that I can, consistently with the resolution of the Senate of 2d March, 1839, cause the treaty to be carried into effect*

in respect to the *Seneca* tribe." Notwithstanding which, the amended "treaty," which stripped the *Senecas* of the last vestige of their inheritance, passed the Senate and became the law of the land.

When information reached the Indians that the treaty, as it had been amended by the Senate, was ratified, and that by it their lands would be taken from them; and further, that if they did not voluntarily surrender and leave them they would by compulsory measures be forced to do so, and be driven into a distant wilderness, where they fully expected poverty, disease and death awaited them, they were plunged into the deepest despair. In a letter from one of the chiefs, he said: "On the annunciation to the Indians of this result, consternation and gloom were everywhere spread over our villages. Relying upon the protection of the government, and the justice of our cause, we were not, after the disclosures of the means employed to obtain that treaty, prepared for this issue, and on being apprised of it the deepest distress was manifested; our women were seen on all sides weeping in their houses, and along the roads as they passed to their occupations, and in the fields whilst employed in their labors."

In this, their extremity, the Indians turned instinctively for help to the only friend who had never failed them, the Society of Quakers. In his appeal to them, the head sachem said: "Brothers, we are in trouble; we have been told that our land has been sold, and under the accumulating difficulties and trials that now surround us we solicit your advice and sympathy. We feel more than ever our need of the help of the Great and Good Spirit. May his counsel guide and direct us in wisdom! We hoped by the liberal concessions we had made of our lands to secure the quiet, unmolested occupancy of this small residue. But we have abundant reason to fear that we have been mistaken. The agent and surveyor of the 'Ogden Company' have been on here to lay out our land for the purpose of selling it off. We have protested against their proceedings, and forbid them.

"What we want is that you should intercede with the United States government in our behalf. We wish you to know, and the government and people of the United States to know, that we never signed the treaty to give up our lands. This treaty which we know has been ratified by President Van Buren is a fraudulent one. Ransom H. Gillet, the government agent, violated the good faith of the government and the law respecting the ratification of treaties by applying to Indians at their houses, some of them upon their sick-beds, also on the highways and at taverns, and offering them money if they would sign said treaty. We wish it also to be known that in the general council convened at Buffalo for the express purpose of considering this treaty sixteen chiefs only were in favor of signing it, and sixty-four were decidedly opposed to it." They also made the charge (of the truth of which there seems little reason to doubt) that the name of the head chief of the *Seneca* nation, which appeared upon the treaty, was a forgery.

Without delay the guardian Friends came up to the assistance of the outraged Indians. The usual committee was appointed, who, "having gained all the information they

could obtain relative to the means by which both the treaty of 1838 and the amended treaty of 1839 had been procured, were fully satisfied, from reliable evidence, that the representation made by the Indians was proved to be true;" but, discovering that there was little or no hope of obtaining effectual relief from Congress, they engaged three of the most eminent counsel in the United States, one of whom was no less a personage than Daniel Webster, to examine into the chances of success in preventing the consummation of the fraud and the utter ruin of the *Senecas*. These gentlemen concurred in the opinion that as the treaty had been duly approved, ratified, and proclaimed, it had thus become absolutely valid, and must be sustained and carried into effect; that it would be useless to appeal to the courts of the United States, as "they would not go behind the treaty to inquire into the means by which it had been procured or negotiated." But Mr. Webster suggested, as a last resort, and the only hope of the Indians, that an attempt be made to *compromise* with the Ogden Company. The Quakers at once acted on the suggestion, and laid the subject before the Hon. John C. Spencer, then Secretary of War (the Indian Bureau being then an appendage to his Department). Mr. Spencer moved in the matter with an earnestness and zeal which reflected high honor on him as a humane man, and a lover of justice. He immediately wrote to Thomas L. Ogden, suggesting to him whether, "considering the efforts that would be made, and the powerful influences that would be enlisted, to befriend the Indians, whatever might be the issue of a suit, as the contest would lead to a protracted litigation, *and involve very heavy expenses*, would it not, therefore, be most to the interest of the Land Company to endeavor to enter into some compromise, by which they might come into an undisturbed possession of a portion of their purchase;" and he added, "if this course should be approved he would endeavor to assist in carrying it into effect."

Without entering into further details, it is sufficient to add that Mr. Spencer's adroit argument of protracted litigation, involving much delay and heavy expenses, had its effect with the Ogden Company, and induced them to consent to a compromise by which some fifty-three thousand acres of the Indian lands were restored to their owners. The company might well be satisfied with this result, for it retained its grip on nearly two-thirds of the entire area, including the more valuable of the lands. This much had been secured easily, with but little delay, and no very considerable expense beyond that which had been incurred in procuring the "treaty" of 1838; and it was certainly the most judicious course which the company could pursue to accept this situation, avoiding litigation with its attendant costs and delays, and to wait in apparent quiet for a future opportunity to purchase the remainder of the Indian lands.

This "compromise treaty," which restored the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations to the *Senecas*, was executed in 1842; and agreements were entered into between the parties, in the presence of the Secretary of War, to the effect—1st. That should these Indians at any time hereafter desire to dispose of their lands and emigrate to the West, their friends would not interfere to prevent them. 2d. Until they should desire to do so, neither the Ogden

Company, nor their agents, would in any manner annoy or disturb them.

Leaving out of consideration the question of how far the company have lived up to their part of this agreement, it seems not inappropriate to notice some facts in connection with that part which required the Quakers to refrain from interfering to prevent Indian "emigration" to the West. It is certainly a rather singular coincidence that soon after this clause had been so thoughtfully incorporated in the agreement a project was disclosed, and actively promoted, having for its object the organization of an "emigration party" among the Indians, and by this means to effect the removal of as many of them as could be prevailed on to abandon their homes and emigrate to the West.

This scheme (which it seems reasonable to believe was foreseen by those who so carefully, and in advance, prohibited the Quakers from interfering with it) had for its visible head and agent one Doctor Hogeboom, who represented himself as having been appointed by the executive of the United States Government as a "removing agent to accompany such of the Indian people as were anxious to remove to the country west of the Mississippi River;" and he stated that he had "authority, power, and instructions to remove from two or three individuals to five hundred souls; also that he had funds of the government in his hands for the purpose, and was merely waiting for the opening of the navigation of the lakes." Upon inquiry at the Indian Bureau these statements were of course found to be false; but notwithstanding this, and the strong opposition of many of the chiefs, Doctor Hogeboom, as appeared from his own account, succeeded in decoying off two hundred and nineteen of them, including men, women, and children, and having conducted them to some remote place beyond the Mississippi River, he there left them without shelter or food. This occurred in the spring of 1846.

It was not long after these two hundred and nineteen Indians had been thus abandoned, before intelligence reached their friends in New York that the deluded victims were in a perishing condition. At this crisis the Indian friends of the entrapped and dying emigrants turned to the Quakers as a matter of course, and asked and received their efficient succor. The Friends' committee having ascertained that no relief could be expected from the government, and that the relations and friends of those Indians were unable to afford their suffering kindred any effective aid, concluded to forward five hundred dollars for their immediate relief, and for the assistance of such of them as might desire to return and be in a condition to be removed; and the superintendent of the Friends' school at Cattaraugus accompanied the agent employed to visit and aid them.

"Upon arriving at this Golgotha, it was ascertained that about one-half of the two hundred and nineteen that had been inveigled away were already dead, that those yet living were in a most emaciated condition, and that among the survivors there was not one individual in good health!

"Measures were immediately taken to collect and bring off all that were yet alive,—some of whom died before they reached their former homes; and among those that did return there were several suffering under a malignant fever, which being contagious was communicated to their friends,

and spreading over the Reservation, carried a considerable number to their graves. Thus ended¹this (to the Indians) memorable enterprise of Dr. Hogeboom. If the doctor did not accomplish all that its projectors anticipated, he did succeed so far as to relieve the pre-emptionists of near two hundred of the incumbrances upon their 'promised land,' and by an effective emigration conducted them to a world whence they will never return."

This was one of the very few instances (perhaps the only one) in which the Quakers have been known to violate the obligations of a solemn compact. In this case, although they had entered into an agreement not to interfere with Indian emigration, they did so interfere to the extent of bringing emigrants back from beyond the Mississippi and landing them again on the Reservation, to the manifest detriment of the pre-emptive interests of the Ogden Company.

The changes in the trusteeship of that company since the ratification of the compromise treaty of 1842, have been as follows:

Thomas L. Ogden died in December, 1844, leaving Joseph Fellows sole surviving trustee.

In September, 1868, Mr. Fellows retired from the trust, and was succeeded by George R. Babcock, of Buffalo, and Charles E. Appleby, of New York, as trustees.

George R. Babcock died in September, 1876, leaving Charles E. Appleby the sole surviving trustee.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The execution of the fraudulent treaty of 1838, by which the *Senecas* found themselves robbed of the last foot of soil that had descended to them from their forefathers, and the corrupt means by which this had been accomplished, finally extinguished the hereditary confidence the Indians had reposed in their chiefs; and although the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations had been restored to them by the compromise treaty of 1842, the wounds inflicted by the two previous treaties had never been healed. There were many other complaints against the chiefs, not only in regard to the payment of their annuities, but also in regard to the embezzlement of public money and other matters. Their offensive exercise of absolute authority also occasioned much dissatisfaction, and added to the general apprehension that they might, by the same appliances that had induced them to sign the corrupt treaty of 1838, be again prevailed on to sell the public lands. The Indian people had been taught by experience the danger of placing power in the hands of irresponsible, venal men, who had been and again might be seduced, and, without their knowledge or consent, co-operate with and assist speculators in taking from them their homes and driving them into some distant wilderness to perish. They therefore resolved to reform their political institutions.

This conclusion was strengthened by the clear evidence before them that there were still retained in their midst emissaries and spies, who had already once betrayed them, and who were still in close communication with their enemies; and they came to the fixed determination to abolish their existing form of government, and to divest their chiefs of the arbitrary and irresponsible power they had assumed.

The question of a change in their government to abridge

the authority of the chiefs began to be agitated in 1844, and on the 30th of January, 1845, a general convention of the nation was held on the Cattaraugus Reservation, at which it was resolved, ordained, and declared that "our political usages, customs, organizations, and constitution be, and the same are hereby altered and amended, so that no sale or disposition of the whole or any part of our lands hereafter to be made shall be valid or of any effect, unless the same be made in full and open council of the chiefs and warriors of the nation, and by the express assent of two-thirds of all the chiefs, and two-thirds of the whole residue of the male population of the nation, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, whether attending such councils or not; such assent to be given in writing, under the hands and seals of the parties, in full and open council of the chiefs and warriors of the nation, assembled together in one council; but nothing herein contained shall in any manner alter, change or affect, lessen or diminish the rights, powers, duties, privileges, or authority of the chiefs in any other matter or respect whatever."

But the reculant chiefs, in defiance of the public wishes, never relaxed their exertions to regain their absolute power over the disposal of the public lands; and in this they were abetted by the pre-emptionists, whose interests, for obvious reasons, were identical in this particular with those of the chiefs. Their intrigues to this end, both at Albany and Washington, finally disquieted and alarmed the Indian people to such an extent that they came to the resolution to so change their government as to abolish the office of chief altogether. That change was effected at a convention of the whole people, held at the council-house on the Cattaraugus Reservation, on the 4th of December, 1848, at which resolutions and a declaration changing their government to a constitutional form were adopted with great unanimity.

The government by chiefs was declared abolished, abrogated, and annulled, "because it has failed to answer the purposes for which all governments should be created," and for several other reasons, as set forth; among which were, that "its powers are absolute and unlimited in assigning away the people's rights, but indefinite and not exercised in making municipal regulations for their benefit or protection," and that "it is an irresponsible, self-constituted aristocracy."

It was declared that the new government superseding that of the chiefs "shall have a legislature, executive, and judiciary departments."

The legislative power to be vested in a council of eighteen members, to be termed Councillors of the Seneca Nation, and to be apportioned to each Reservation (Cattaraugus and Allegany) according to population; the power of making treaties to be vested in the council, but no treaty to be binding on the nation until submitted to the people and approved by three-fourths of all the legal voters, and also by three-fourths of all the mothers in the nation.

The executive power to be vested in a president, whose duty is to see that the laws are executed, to preside at meetings of the council (but to have only a casting vote therein), and to communicate to the council at every session the condition of business, and to recommend such measures as deemed by him expedient, etc.

The judiciary power to be vested in three peace-makers on each Reservation; the jurisdiction, forms of proceeding, etc., in the peace-makers' courts to be nearly the same as in courts of justices of the peace of the State of New York. The peace-makers are in effect the judges, surrogates, and magistrates of the nation.

The other officers of the new government to be a clerk, treasurer, superintendent of schools, overseers of the poor, assessors, overseers of highways, and also a marshal and two deputies on each Reservation. The saw-mills on the different Reservations were declared national property, and the income accruing from them to be appropriated by the council to national purposes.

On the 5th of December, Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, was appointed by Solomon McLean, president of the new government, as special agent or representative of the *Seneca* nation, to conduct their business and relations with the United States. An authenticated copy of the proceedings of the convention was forwarded to this representative, with a request that he would lay them before the Indian Bureau at Washington, and endeavor to obtain the recognition of the representative republican government adopted by the *Senecas*. The chiefs who had been removed from power by this revolutionary proceeding also appealed to the United States government for aid in suppressing this innovation upon their ancient usages and institutions. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, being sincerely desirous to promote their best interests, without regard to party names or party measures, wrote (Dec. 22, 1848) to Hon. Robert H. Shankland, sub-agent, at Ellicottville, for such information as might qualify the department to come to a sound judgment in the case. Mr. Shankland replied in due time, saying that from a full and careful examination of the matter he was satisfied that the Cattaraugus Convention was properly called and constituted; that "opposition to the new government comes mostly from the chiefs and their friends and retainers, and they are not entirely without influence. Many of them are men of education and talent, and are indefatigable in their exertions to sustain themselves in their places and power. Their reasons for opposing a change in the present form of government of course are not known; conjecture can only assign a motive. They are, however, decided and unyielding in their position." In conclusion he said, "I have taken some pains to ascertain the wishes of the nation generally, and I can come to no other conclusion than that a majority of the people desire a change, and are willing to try the experiment of living under the constitution and laws adopted in convention at Cattaraugus." Upon this report, the new government was recognized by the United States, and the special agent, Mr. Thomas, of Baltimore, was notified to that effect by Indian Commissioner William Medill, Feb. 2, 1849.

It might reasonably have been expected that this deliberate and final decision of the United States authorities to recognize and sustain the new government would have been acquiesced in by the ex-chiefs; but, on the contrary, they determined to persevere in their endeavors to overthrow it, and sent a deputation to Albany to induce the government of New York to refuse recognition to the *Seneca* nation

under its new aspect. But after a thorough investigation of the subject by a committee of the Assembly, the following resolutions were adopted by both branches of the Legislature, to wit:

"Resolved, That the recognition by the Government of the United States of the new Constitutional Government lately formed by the Indians residing on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, establishes the New Government as that which the State of New York must receive and acknowledge in its dealings with the said Indians, and that the Officers of this State ought, and are hereby instructed, to respect such new Government accordingly.

"Resolved, That in future the Annuity which, under the Treaty with the *Senecas*, is made payable to the Chiefs of that Nation, hereafter be paid by the Treasurer, or on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the order of such officer or agent as shall, under said New Constitution, be appointed to receive the same and give proper discharge therefor."

Even this decisive action did not quell the opposition of the discarded chiefs, who, for many years (and particularly about the expiration of five years from the adoption of the constitution), continued to use most vigorous efforts to have the new government nullified and set aside. These efforts, however, have been uniformly unavailing.

The Hon. Marcus H. Johnson, then sub-agent for the New York Indians, in his report to the United States Commissioner, dated Sept. 30, 1853, said: "The *Senecas* at Cattaraugus and Allegany have made great improvement in their social and political condition, and have made a rapid advancement in agricultural pursuits. They have established a republican form of government, and their officers are elected annually by the people, and are held strictly responsible for their official acts. This fact incites those who hold stations of honor and trust to exert their best energies to promote the interests of their nation. The first time I visited the *Senecas* they were in council, and the strict order and parliamentary rules which were enforced and adhered to would be creditable in any legislative body. And since this change in the form of government the masses appear to take more interest in their affairs, and understand more fully the condition of their national matters."

It cannot be denied, however, that dissension has been steadily on the increase among them, and that at the present time they are as much divided by factions, and torn by party spirit, as are the white communities which surround them.

THE NEW LEASE SYSTEM—LOCATION OF VILLAGES— RESERVATION STATISTICS.

The right to contract with Indians for the occupancy of their lands, or any part of them within the State of New York, was first granted by Chapter 461 of the Laws of 1836 to railroad companies desiring to construct their roads over such lands. This law was enacted with especial reference to the necessities of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, whose most feasible route lay across a portion of the Allegany Reservation in this county. Under authority of this act, the *Seneca* nation, by its chiefs, executed leases to that company for lands to be occupied by the roadway, and for the erection of the necessary buildings.

Subsequently, numerous leases were made by individual

Indians of lots for building and other purposes along the line of the railroad, particularly in the neighborhood of the stations established upon this Reservation.

After the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad the number of white settlers largely increased, especially at and near Salamanca, the junction of the two roads. In the year 1875 the number of leases which had been made, most of them by individual Indians, amounted to several hundred, all of which, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, were illegal, and consequently invalid.

Here, then, was seen the spectacle of the village of Salamanca, occupying a noble business location, and of several other villages scarcely less advantageously situated, all being retarded in growth and prosperity by the blighting circumstance that no valid lease or title could be obtained to land within their boundaries.

The spirit of enterprise displayed by the people of these villages was fully commensurate with their advantages of location; and particularly was this the case at Salamanca, where some three millions of dollars had been invested prior to 1875, and where nearly ten thousand dollars per annum was paid to Indians for such leases as they could give.

Under these circumstances, it was clearly the right of the people of these villages to expect, and demand, such legislation as would give them security, by legalizing future contracts with the Indian proprietors, and rendering valid the existing leases. They asked such relief of the Legislature of New York, and obtained from that body, in the year 1866, the passage of a law ratifying all leases in the towns of Salamanca and Great Valley; but the Supreme Court, as above mentioned, held the act to be void, as the authority to regulate these matters belonged solely to the United States government and not to that of the State of New York. Taking this view of the case, the Legislature of the State, recognizing the obvious necessity and justice of the proposed measure, passed concurrent resolutions in 1870, asking Congress to take action for such relief of the white settlers upon the Reservation. No result was attained until 1875, when Congress passed an act (approved Feb. 19, in that year) "to authorize the *Seneca* nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, and to confirm existing leases."

By the terms of the act, all existing leases of land within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, made by or with the authority of the *Seneca* nation, to railroad corporations, were ratified and confirmed; and the *Seneca* nation authorized, in accordance with their laws and form of government, to lease lands within said Reservations for railroad purposes. It was made the duty of the President of the United States to appoint three commissioners, "to survey, locate, and establish proper boundaries and limits of the villages of Vandalia, Carrolton, Great Valley, Salamanca, West Salamanca, and Red House, in the Allegany Reservation, including therein, as far as practicable, all lands now occupied by white settlers, and such other lands as, in their opinion, may be reasonably required for the purposes of such villages;" to cause all their existing leases in the villages named to be surveyed and defined and designated

on the maps, and to file a return of their doings, with maps of the surveys, in the office of the county clerk; the boundaries so laid out and surveyed to be the legal limits of the villages, for purposes of the act.

It was also provided by the act that all leases of land (except those given for railway purposes) falling within the limits of the villages when established, in which Indians, or the *Seneca* nation, or parties claiming under them are lessors, "shall be valid and binding upon the parties thereto, and upon said *Seneca* nation, for a period of five years from and after the passage of this act, except such as by their terms may expire at an earlier date; and at the end of said period, or at the expiration of such leases as terminate within that time, said nation through its councillors shall be entitled to the possession of the said lands, and shall have the power to lease the same;" such leases or renewals, however, to be given for a period not exceeding twelve years, and the person or persons owning improvements upon such leases to be entitled to the renewed leases on such terms as agreed upon between him or them and the councillors; and in case of disagreement as to terms and amount of annual rent, these to be decided by referees. Leases expiring after renewal to be renewed in the same manner, at the option of the lessee.

The act also authorizes the *Seneca* nation, by resolution of its councillors, or in such other manner as the nation in council may determine, to lease lands within the said villages to which no individual Indian or Indians, or other person claiming under him or them, is entitled to the rightful possession by the laws or customs of the nation; and all moneys arising from rents, under the provisions of the act, are made payable to, and recoverable by, the treasurer of the nation, to be expended in the same manner and for the same purposes as are other moneys or revenues belonging to the *Seneca* nation. Other sections of the act relate to the jurisdiction of the State and United States courts in actions growing out of the lease system, and to the recording, assignment, devise, and descent of leases, and to several minor matters.

During the consideration of this bill in Congress it was strongly opposed in the Senate, on the ground that it would open the door to a wholesale plundering of the nation; but it does not seem likely to have such effect, for whereas, before the passage of the act, a very few ambitious ones of the tribe who were fortunate enough to get into position and power in their government assumed the right to those lands, and leased them to white settlers, appropriating all the income of the leases to their individual use, the revenue from future leases is made payable into the treasury of the nation, where of right it belongs. The Quakers, those steadfast and uncompromising friends of the Indian race, seem to have taken such a view of the case, and to have approved the enactment of the law; one of the most prominent members of their society having accepted an appointment on the board of commissioners to lay out the villages.

On the 23d of March, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the act, President Grant appointed Joseph Scattergood, of Pennsylvania, John Manley, of New York, and Henry Shanklin, of Kansas, commissioners to locate villages within the Allegany Reservation. These gentlemen pro-

ceeded to perform the duty assigned them; re-established the boundary lines of the Reservation as surveyed by R. M. Stoddard in 1798, located and established the boundaries of the six villages, and filed duly certified maps of the same in the office of the county clerk, their certificate accompanying the maps being dated "Salamanca, N. Y., Twelfth month (Dec.) 30, 1876." At each of the fifty-one angles in the boundary line of the Reservation, the commissioners caused to be set a monument six inches in diameter, five feet long, and marked on the side facing out: "Treaty 1794. Washington, President. Allegany Indian Reservation." On the Reservation face: "1 (to 51). U. S. Survey, act of Congress, 19th of February, 1875. Grant, President. U. S. Commissioners, Joseph Scattergood, John Manley, Henry Shanklin."

It is a general opinion that the Indian race is slowly but steadily diminishing, and that the day of their extinction is not very far distant. This is certainly an erroneous belief as regards the *Senecas*, who are (very slowly, to be sure) increasing. The total Indian population of the Allegany Reservation in 1865 was 814; in 1875, it was 865,—an increase of 51 souls in ten years.

This population is almost entirely agricultural, there being no other industry worth mentioning prosecuted among the Indians of the Reservation; and yet its agricultural improvements, and its farming statistics, would be considered exceedingly meagre if applied to a white population of half its numbers, who had made that one vocation their specialty for a period of more than three-quarters of a century. The following are the figures for this Reservation for the year ending June 1, 1875:

Lands improved by Indians on the Reservation.—At Horse-Shoe, 602 acres, by 31 farmers; at Jimesontown, 855 acres, by 35 farmers; at Cold Spring, 741 acres, by 44 farmers; at Old Town, 699 acres, by 34 farmers. Total on Reservation, 2897; being an improvement of less than one acre in ten of the total area of the Reservation, and leaving of lands uncultivated by Indians 27,581 acres out of the 30,478 acres included within its boundaries.

The statistics relating to the quantities and cash value of their stock and products for the same time are as follows: Stock, \$13,941; tools, \$2634; acres planted, 1025; tons of hay, 696; oats, 5768 bushels; buckwheat, 2120 bushels; corn, 9455 bushels; potatoes, 1010 bushels; peas, 187 bushels; beans, 222 bushels; apples, 4200 bushels; maple-sugar, 1792 pounds; maple-syrup, 109 gallons; butter, 14,495 pounds; garden, \$85; cattle, 353; horses, 106; sheep, 32; swine 189; pork, 12,715 pounds; poultry, \$329; eggs, \$120; honey, 60 pounds.

The condition of the Indians on the Cattaraugus Reservation is more prosperous than upon the Allegany. Concerning the former, C. E. Fink, Esq., who recently made a survey of the reservation, said, "The Indians residing here are mostly farmers, many of them having large and well-cultivated fields, good, substantial, well-furnished painted dwelling-houses, and other farm buildings. Their farms are well stocked with horses, cattle, and hogs. But few sheep are raised.

"The Iroquois Agricultural Society was organized in 1859. The nineteenth annual fair commenced September

17, 1878, and continued four days, at which over one thousand dollars in premiums was offered, competed for, and paid to those only of *Iroquois* lineage; it all being instituted, managed, and controlled exclusively by the Indians. The exhibition of stock, manufactured articles, and farm products was fully equal to any of the county fairs held by the whites in this part of the State."

On this Reservation as on the Allegany, the first improvement (the erection of a saw-mill in 1801) was promoted by the Quakers, and chiefly paid for out of the funds of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. A Presbyterian Church was established here about 1845, and their first edifice built in 1856, at a cost of about six thousand dollars. A Methodist Church was organized on the Reservation in 1859, and a meeting-house erected in 1862, at a cost of three thousand dollars. The Baptists organized here about 1860, and built a church in 1866, costing about twenty-five hundred dollars.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum, for orphan and destitute Indian children, was established (by special act of Legislature) in 1855. It is situated on the Erie County side of Cattaraugus Creek, about one mile from the village of Versailles. The total valuation of its property is about twenty thousand dollars. It receives an endowment of eight thousand dollars annually from the State, and has now about eighty-five pupils. An industrial school was commenced in 1873, and its house completed in 1874; being built from funds furnished by the Indian Department at Washington, by contributions from charitable institutions, and private persons. A council-house was built in 1865, by Indian mechanics, at a cost to the nation of two thousand five hundred dollars. The population of the Reservation is as follows: *Senecas*, 1435; *Cayugas*, 145; *Onondagas*, 40; *Tuscaroras*, 1; making a total of 1621. The area of the Cattaraugus Reservation is between twenty-one thousand and twenty-two thousand acres, located in the counties of Erie, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus; only a small portion of the area, and a still less proportion of its improvements, being in this county.

The common-school statistics of the Reservations, for the year 1876, were as follows:

Whole number of Indian children, of school age, on the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations.....	843
Whole number attending school some part of the year.....	671
Average daily attendance.....	423
Average number of weeks taught.....	32
Number schools on Cattaraugus Reservation.....	10
" teachers employed.....	7
" schools taught on Allegany Reservation.....	7
" teachers employed.....	7

The State paid for the support of these schools, in the year named, \$4978.88, of which \$4125.30 was for teachers' wages. The teachers employed are nearly or quite all Indians.

In reference to this people—their progress and destiny—there exists a diversity of opinion. It is believed by many that, considering how much has been done for their advancement, their progress should have been far greater, and that there is little in their present condition to encourage the hope of any considerable improvement in the future. Their best friends and champions, the Quakers, entertain an entirely different view. There is no doubt that the chance which located them upon the best lands

in Cattaraugus was an unfortunate one for the growth and prosperity of the county; but there are few, if any, who will deny that being so located, they are entitled to as full a measure of protection and justice as would be extended, under the same circumstances, to the most enterprising and enlightened community.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF CATTARAUGUS.

THE last war with England, in 1812-15, was the first public emergency requiring the calling out of troops after the beginning of settlements in Cattaraugus. To this the county contributed no quota (beyond a few individual enlistments), for the population was then very small, and the settlers within this wilderness were already engaged in another warfare,—the ceaseless fight to procure bread for their wives and children, and to guard their cabin doors from the assaults of the gaunt wolf of hunger.

In the war against Mexico—1846-48—there was no regiment nor command raised here, though numerous enlistments of men from Cattaraugus helped to fill companies raised outside the county.

The real military history of Cattaraugus commenced in those spring days of 1861 when the signal to arms came booming from the guns of beleaguered Sumter, and reverberated across the hills and streams from ocean to lake. And it is a history of which her people may well be proud. From the time when the President's first call for men was made known until the death of the great rebellion made further calls unnecessary, the young men, and the middle-aged men, and not unfrequently the old men, of Cattaraugus responded to each appeal with an alacrity and patriotism not excelled in any county of the State or Union.

The whole number of men contributed by this county to the armies of the United States, during the memorable period from 1861 to 1865, was very little short of three thousand five hundred, and it is a fact (though at first thought it seems incredible) that men from Cattaraugus County served as soldiers in more than one hundred and eighty different Union regiments, of which the following is a nearly complete list:

12th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.	44th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
14th " " "	47th " " "
15th " " "	49th " " "
18th " " "	50th " " "
19th " " "	52d " " "
21st " " "	54th " " "
23d " " "	58th " " "
24th " " "	61st " " "
27th " " "	64th (six companies).
28th " " "	65th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
29th " " "	66th " " "
31st " " "	67th " " "
32d " " "	70th " " "
34th " " "	71st " " "
35th " " "	72d " " "
36th " " "	73d " " "
37th (two companies).	76th " " "
38th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.	78th " " "
39th " " "	81st " " "
40th " " "	82d " " "

85th (two companies).	1st N. Y. Cavalry.
86th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.	2d " " "
89th " " "	4th " " "
90th " " "	5th (one company).
91st " " "	6th " " "
93d " " "	8th N. Y. Cavalry.
94th " " "	9th (two companies).
96th " " "	10th N. Y. Cavalry.
97th " " "	11th " " "
98th " " "	12th " " "
99th " " "	13th " " "
100th " " "	15th " " "
102d " " "	16th " " "
104th " " "	18th " " "
105th (one company).	20th " " "
109th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.	24th " " "
111th " " "	25th " " "
112th " " "	1st N. Y. Vet. Cavalry.
115th " " "	3d Penna. Vol. Infantry.
116th " " "	6th " " "
117th " " "	9th " " "
120th " " "	42d " " "
123d " " "	50th " " "
129th " " "	83d " " "
130th " " "	93d " " "
136th " " "	98th " " "
137th " " "	103d " " "
140th " " "	111th " " "
141st " " "	145th " " "
144th " " "	1st Penna. Rifles.
146th " " "	1st " Cavalry.
147th " " "	3d " Artillery.
149th " " "	14th Ohio Vol. Infantry.
154th (eight companies, and a good part of a ninth).	21st " " "
155th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.	67th " " "
157th " " "	73d " " "
159th " " "	102d " " "
160th " " "	103d " " "
161st " " "	2d Ohio Cavalry.
164th " " "	3d " " "
165th " " "	9th Illinois Vol. Infantry.
166th " " "	25th " " "
169th " " "	34th " " "
171st " " "	42d " " "
179th " " "	45th " " "
184th " " "	58th " " "
185th " " "	73d " " "
187th " " "	157th " " "
188th " " "	2d Ill. Cav.
189th " " "	9th " " "
194th " " "	3d Iowa Vol. Infantry.
199th " " "	10th " " "
1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.	12th " " "
2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles.	18th " " "
17th N. Y. Veteran Infantry.	27th " " "
8th United States Infantry.	3d Iowa Cavalry.
18th " " "	4th Wisconsin Vol. Infantry.
20th " " "	5th " " "
1st N. Y. Artillery.	17th " " "
2d " " "	32d " " "
3d " " "	1st Mich. Vol. Infantry.
4th " " "	4th " " "
5th " " "	5th " " "
8th " " "	7th " " "
9th " " "	9th " " "
13th (one company).	11th " " "
14th " " "	1st Minnesota Vol. Infantry.
15th N. Y. Artillery.	7th " " "
16th " " "	4th Massachusetts Vol. Inf.
1st N. Y. Independent Battery	40th " " "
12th " " "	48th " " "
19th " " "	5th Massachusetts Cavalry.
27th " " "	20th Connecticut Vol. Infantry.
13th U. S. Regular Artillery.	4th Vermont Vol. Infantry.
	6th Missouri Vol. Infantry.

and nearly one hundred men in the United States navy, including several men on board the "Kearsarge," which sunk the notorious privateer "Alabama" off the coast of France.

In the fever of excitement which succeeded the issuing of the seventy-five thousand call of April 15, hundreds of Cattaraugus men, whose zeal and patriotism would permit no delay, hastened to enlist at Buffalo, Elmira, New York, and other points, rather than to wait for the organization of companies at home. There was no delay, however, in the taking of preliminary measures for the formation of companies here, but there was an almost total ignorance of the means and methods to be used to accomplish the desired end, and there was great fear that the number of men to be accepted from Cattaraugus would be so small that many must be disappointed in their desire to enter the service; and this, too, helped to swell the number of those who made haste to enlist in regiments forming outside the county.

THE 37TH REGIMENT.

The state of feeling, and the condition of doubt and anxiety then existing here, may be understood from the tenor of a letter of inquiry, addressed about that time to a gentleman from Cattaraugus County, then residing in Washington, by Patrick H. Jones, of Ellicottville, afterwards successively adjutant and major of the 37th New York Regiment, colonel of the 154th New York, and later, brigadier-general. The letter was as follows:

"ELLCOTTVILLE, May 10, 1861.

"JOHN MANLEY, ESQ.

"SIR,—We are in the fog here concerning the manner in which the men enlisting under the President's last proclamation are to be mustered into the service; if the necessary authority can be procured before the meeting of Congress, or a sufficient light thrown upon the subject by the War Department. Cattaraugus wants to furnish a regiment if they can go under their own officers, etc. This county will get only a couple of companies in under the State volunteer system. You are the only representative of ours that I know of in Washington. Will you procure us the necessary information and forward to me?

"Our men are anxious to know. An early reply will oblige the citizens of this place. Will you also send the same to Capt. L. G. Harmon, of Allegany, in this county?

"Yours truly,

P. H. JONES."

In accordance with the above request application was made at the War Department, and all the desired information was at once and most courteously furnished by Major (now Major-General) I. McDowell, and, with the requisite blanks for enlisting and mustering men, copies of "Army Regulations," etc., was forwarded without delay to Ellicottville and Allegany, as desired. Recruiting progressed with great rapidity, and in a few days two companies were raised, being composed in considerable part of members of the old 64th Regiment of militia, Col. T. J. Parker. These two companies, full in numbers, and christened respectively the "Chamberlain Guards" (under Capt. Luke G. Harmon) and the "Cattaraugus Guards" (Capt. William T. Clarke), left about the 20th of May for Elmira, where they were placed in barracks for a few days. Capt. Harmon's com-

pany was the last to reach the rendezvous, and their arrival (the hour of which had been announced by telegraph in advance) was thus mentioned by a member of the other company: "Cheer after cheer rent the air, and shout followed shout, at the idea of meeting our old neighbors. And sure enough, at the train's appointed time, out marched the 'Chamberlain Guards,' as noble a set of fellows as ever pulled an oar or drew sight on a deer; and what added to our enjoyment was to see our townsmen, A. G. Rice, Esq., and Sheriff Gregory, following up as *file-closers*."

The companies left Elmira in the night of the 25th of May, arrived in New York on the following morning, and were in due time mustered into the United States service for two years, to form a part of the 37th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry,—Capt. Harmon's company being designated as "H" company, and Capt. Clarke's as "I" company—Col. (Judge) John H. McCunn, a politician of New York City, a man profoundly ignorant of all military matters, and (as was alleged by some) of questionable loyalty to the Union, but of boundless conceit and overbearing in his disposition. Dissatisfaction at their prospective connection with this regiment and its officers manifested itself even before leaving Elmira, and was strongly foreshadowed in a letter from a member of Capt. Clarke's company, from which this is an extract: "There seems to be a great and *growing* disposition on the part of 'the powers that be' to *snub* the scattering companies from the country in the organization of regiments, and to so use them as to advance the interests of ambitious men in the cities in their aspirations for positions as field-officers. Whether the game will finally succeed with us can better be determined after we arrive in New York than now; but one thing will be understood, that we left Cattaraugus for the express purpose of *fighting*, and, if necessary, we are willing to commence it *at any time and in any manner*. We think we know our rights, and 'knowing, dare maintain.'"

Such ebullitions of indignation were not uncommon at that time among men who, fresh from the freedom of civil life, found themselves the subjects of real or imaginary wrong, but had not yet learned that threats against military authority were futile. It was not long before they had the opportunity to note the effect of insubordination, as attempted by their brave colonel.

The 37th left New York by railway on the 23d of June, arrived in Washington on the following day, and were encamped not far from the Old Capitol, at "Camp Mary,"—so named in honor of the wife of President Lincoln. Here they remained until the morning of Sunday, July 21, when they crossed the Potomac by ferry to Alexandria, and from thence moved forward into Virginia; while as they advanced towards the front, the dull boom of artillery was borne down to their ears from the field of Bull Run, growing more and more distinct as the day wore on, and before reaching Centreville, fugitives from the battlefield were met in great numbers, making for the Potomac. Before evening the regiment faced to the rear, and passed the night at Fort Ellsworth, where they remained on duty for three days; then were on duty for several days at the slave-pen in Alexandria, which was followed by a short stay in camp near Fairfax Seminary.

It was while the regiment was thus encamped on the Virginia side that its utterly worthless and incompetent commander, the tap-room politician of New York, J. H. McCunn, met with the "accident" which closed his military career. The facts concerning this occurrence were, that an order having been issued from the headquarters of the army prohibiting any and all officers below the rank of brigadier-general from visiting Washington without a pass, the colonel of the 37th did visit that city in defiance of the order; and, while there, was met on Pennsylvania Avenue by a detachment of the provost-guard, under command of Second Lieut. Hunter, of the regular army, who, as in duty bound, politely asked McCunn for his pass (ignorant, it may be, of the civic distinction of the personage whom he challenged, and certainly ignorant of the fact that our colonel was an aspirant to the honors of a brigadiership, and already considered the coveted star as good as on his shoulder), to which demand the colonel of the 37th scarcely deigned a reply. The result was that he was, by Lieut. Hunter's command, taken in charge by a file of the guard, and a little later found himself lying under charges preferred by Col. Porter, of the United States army, provost-marshal of the District of Columbia, "for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." He was glad to escape the consequences of these, by a retirement from the command of the regiment. He resigned Sept. 25, 1861, and was succeeded by Col. Samuel B. Hayman, an excellent officer of the regular army, who took command Sept. 28, and continued with the regiment during all its term of service. The lieutenant-colonel was John Burke, of New York, who resigned Feb. 2, 1862.

But before this most desirable result was attained the two Cattaraugus companies had had justice done them by being detached from the regiment, and so relieved from the wrong and insult of remaining under the immediate command of McCunn. This was accomplished mainly by the influence of Hon. R. E. Fenton,* but materially assisted by the Hon. A. G. Rice. An order was procured from Gen. Mansfield, and approved by Gen. Scott, directing their detachment. McCunn in some way procured the suspension of this order, but, on Mr. Fenton's representations, it was again issued by Gen. McClellan and served on the colonel on the 31st of July. It was, however, suppressed by him until the 5th of August, when a *peremptory* order from the commanding general brought him to his senses, and then he very blandly told Capt. Clarke and Harmon that he had an order from headquarters to detach them on special service, and that as there was no help for them they must immediately report with their companies to Gen. Mansfield, in Washington. The regimental order to that effect read as follows:

"Capt. Harmon, of Company H, and Capt. Clarke, of Company I, will report to Gen. Mansfield, Washington, with camp and garrison equipage." The order was received with demonstrations of the wildest delight by the two companies, and in an incredibly short space of time knapsacks

were packed, tents struck and rolled, and the march to Washington commenced. On reaching the city, Company H was ordered to guard the east end of the Long Bridge, and Capt. Clarke's company ordered to report to Major Haskin, at Fort Washington, fourteen miles below Washington, on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The idea of being separated was hardly relished by the companies, but they were well pleased with the general result which took them from the regiment, and so, shouting to each other "Good-bye, boys," each company left for its respective post of duty. But the separation was destined to be short, and on the 10th of August Capt. Harmon's company was relieved from duty at the bridge and ordered to Fort Washington, where the reunion of the companies was a most joyous one.

The Cattaraugus companies remained at the fort for more than eight months, employed in garrison duty and drill. The commandant of the fort, during the first part of their stay, was Maj. Haskin, who was succeeded, in February, 1862, by Col. Merchant. Both these were artillery officers of the regular army. Under their command the men had an opportunity, such as was enjoyed by few volunteer commands during the war, to attain a perfect knowledge of the soldier's duty, and this opportunity they fully improved.

But their pleasant tour of duty at last drew to an end, and on the 15th of April, 1862, they left the fort and proceeded down the Potomac and up the York River to the vicinity of Yorktown, where they rejoined the regiment, which was then attached to Berry's Brigade of Gen. Phil. Kearney's Division.

On the evacuation of Yorktown by the enemy, on the morning of May 4, they joined the pursuing column, and participated in the bloody battle of Williamsburg, Va., on the following day. In that engagement Company I, Capt. Clarke, was the color company, and sustained heavy loss. Capt. Harmon's company occupied the right, and suffered comparatively little. The next engagement in which they took part was that of Fair Oaks, May 31, and June 1, 1862. From that time for three weeks they were in camp at Savage Station. During the Seven Days' Fight (June 26 to July 1) they participated in the action of Charles City Cross-Roads and Malvern Hill. From the last-named field they retired with the army to Harrison's Landing, and remained until the evacuation of that position in August, when they marched down the Peninsula by way of Yorktown, embarking there for Alexandria, from which place they marched to join the army of Gen. Pope, and arrived in time to take part in the second Bull Run battle. After this they remained at Upton's Hill, near Alexandria, until, upon the alarm of Stuart's raid into Maryland, they were moved to Edwards' Ferry, on the upper Potomac, and being regarded as unfit for duty, by reason of sickness and decimation, remained stationed there until the army recrossed into Virginia, in pursuit of Lee, after the battle of Antietam.

When General Burnside assumed command of the army and moved to the Rappahannock, the 37th also moved to join the forces encamped at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, and joined in the battle at the latter place on the 13th of December, 1862. After that bloody and disastrous engagement they participated in the miseries of the famous

* During the controversy that followed concerning the detachment of these companies, McCunn represented at headquarters that Messrs. Fenton and Rice were designing politicians, anxious to break up his regiment in order to get one for themselves.

"mud march" under Burnside, and at its close went into winter quarters at their former camp.

Upon the opening of the spring campaign of 1863, they moved with the strong columns of Hooker, and fought on the red field of Chancellorsville. The loss sustained by the regiment in this battle was reported, immediately after the fight, to be two hundred and eighty-three killed, wounded, and missing. This statement was probably too large, though the 37th was in the thickest of the fight,—where the terrific onslaught was made upon the 3d Corps in the second day of the conflict. This battle, which proved to be their last, was the most severe in which they had been engaged.

After the recrossing of the river on the 6th of May, the 37th went into camp at Belle Plain Landing, where they remained until about the 20th of June, 1863, when, their term of service having more than expired, they were transported thence to New York City, and there mustered out of the service, June 22, 1863.

The Cattaraugus companies, on returning home from the field, were received with honors to which they were most fully entitled,—Captain Harmon's company being welcomed at Allegany and Captain Clarke's at Ellicottville, on the 27th of June. To welcome the latter, a cavalcade and procession of carriages (there was then no railroad up Great Valley Creek) went from Ellicottville to meet the brave men of "I" company at Great Valley Station, and escort them to the county-seat. A mile below the village, the welcoming column was augmented by a large number of citizens *on foot*, and together they conducted the heroes of the day to the court-house square, where they were addressed most eloquently by the Hon. David H. Bolles. Two thousand people had gathered to witness the reception of the men from the front, and the enthusiasm of the occasion was great. The leading sentiment of the day was "The 37th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers—Williamsburg—Fair Oaks—Seven Pines—Malvern Hill—Fredericksburg—Chancellorsville—bloody battle-fields! The 37th (the pets of the fallen Kearney) were *there*! Welcome home, boys of the 37th! May the God of battles bless you at your homes! Your neighbors are proud of you! History will record your deeds and your honors!"

The particulars of the reception of "H" company at Allegany cannot be as fully given, but it was substantially the same,—honor and welcome unstinted to the returning veterans.

THE 64TH REGIMENT.

The 64th Regiment (New York militia) was organized in 1853, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion was in existence, composed as follows:

Colonel, Thomas J. Parker;	
Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel G. Bingham;	
Major, Enos C. Brooks.....	3
Company A, Capt. Corydon C. Rugg.....	28 men.
" B, " Timothy A. C. Everett.....	40 "
" C, " Julius B. Maltbie.....	42 "
" D, " William B. Battin.....	41 "
" E, " John S. Belknap.....	40 "
" F, " James R. Weston.....	52 "
" G, " Jared H. Parmelee.....	36 "
" H, " Daniel D. Gardiner.....	38 "
" K (artillery), Capt. Samuel W. Johnson...	50 "
" L (rifles), Capt. Luke G. Harmon.....	46 "
Staff officers.....	6 "
Band.....	17 "
Total of regiment.....	447 "

The officers of this regiment being anxious to enter the service to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, Col. Parker addressed a communication to the adjutant-general of the State, and in due time received the following in reply:

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 15, 1861.

"COL. THOMAS J. PARKER, 64th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

"SIR,—You are informed, in reply to your letter of the 30th ult., that the 64th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., will be accepted as a portion of the twenty-five thousand men called for by the Governor's proclamation of July 25, upon the terms prescribed in General Orders, No. 78, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. The present officers of the regiment, company officers included, may all be retained, provided they are pronounced qualified by the Board of Examiners, as prescribed in said order.

"You are hereby authorized to proceed at once to the depot at Elmira with your command, and to enter at once upon the work of recruiting the regiment up to the prescribed standard.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"D. CAMPBELL, *Act. Asst. Gen.*"

Lieut.-Col. Bingham was at the time absent from the county, and it was arranged between Col. Parker and Maj. Brooks that the former should go to Elmira to make preparations for receiving men, and that the latter should for the time remain in the county to superintend the business of recruiting the companies to the standard. Pursuant to this arrangement, the colonel, on the 27th of August, proceeded to Elmira, where Gen. Van Valkenburgh assigned to him enlistment quarters at Barrack No. 3.

On the 7th of September one company from Gowanda and one from Randolph, numbering in all about one hundred men, started together from Salamanca for the rendezvous at Elmira, where they were quartered at the barracks. Other companies and detachments soon followed, and recruiting progressed favorably, so that in a little more than two months its numbers were sufficient for mustering. It had become known as the "Cattaraugus Regiment," six of its companies being from this county, constituted as follows:

"A" Company, Capt. Rufus Washburne, 82 officers and men.

"B" Company, Capt. Timothy A. C. Everett, 83 officers and men.

"C" Company, Capt. Julius B. Maltbie, 84 officers and men.

"F" Company, Capt. Wm. B. Battin, 83 officers and men.

"I" Company, Capt. Robert H. Renwick, 82 officers and men.

"K" Company, Capt. William Fancher, 83 officers and men.

Allegany County contributed "D" Company, Capt. Phipps Lake, 83 men; and "G" Company, Capt. Joshua S. Pittinger, 83 men.

Tioga furnished "H" Company, Capt. Samuel Barstow, 75 men; and Tompkins County sent "E" Company, Capt. William Glenny, 84 men. Total of regiment, 848 men, as mustered for three years' service at Elmira in November, 1861.

The regiment was organized as the 64th by the promulgation of the following order:

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 13, 1862.

"*Special Order, No. 483.*

"In accordance with General Orders No. 78 from this Department, the several companies forming the command of Col. Thomas J. Parker, now stationed at the Elmira Depot of Volunteers, are hereby organized into a regiment of volunteers to be known and designated as the Sixty-fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers. . . . Col. Parker will report for duty to Brig.-Gen. Van Valkenburgh.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

"THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
"Adjutant-General."

In accordance with orders from Gen. Van Valkenburgh, the 64th left Elmira for the front on the 10th of December. In the afternoon of that day the regiment received a public presentation of national colors, by the hand of Senator Darling, who, with J. T. Henry, Esq., of Olean, spoke most eloquently upon the occasion, and were loudly applauded. The speech of presentation was replied to by Col. Parker, three cheers were given for the flag and the donors, and then the regiment (which had been formed in a hollow square during the ceremony) re-formed into divisions, and took up their line of march to the depot, where two trains of cars were in waiting for their transportation. They were escorted to the depot by Col. Lemon's Porter Guard Cavalry, under command of Maj. McWilliams. The loading of the cars was attended with no unusual disorder, but everything moved along like clock-work. The train moved away a few minutes after six o'clock, having been delayed at the depot nearly two hours by other trains on the track. When the train finally started they were cheered lustily by the thousands that had assembled to witness their departure.

They arrived in Washington on the morning of the 12th, and went into camp (which was named Camp R. E. Fenton) near the Bladensburg toll-gate, northeast of the capitol. While at this camp, the regiment was presented with a regimental color, furnished by the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus County. It was of blue silk, with the arms of the State of New York painted in the centre, over which were the words, "64th Reg., N. Y. Vols.," and the words, "Presented by the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus County."

Here they received arms, accoutrements, and camp equipment, and on the 7th of January, 1862, in obedience to orders to that effect from Gen. Silas Casey, broke camp, and marched through Washington, across the Long Bridge, to Alexandria, and thence to Cloud's Mills, where the regiment was assigned to Gen. O. O. Howard's Brigade, of Richardson's Division. The regimental camp at this place was named "Camp California," and here they remained in winter quarters, and on camp and picket duty, until March 4, when the brigade was thrown out to Fairfax Court-House. On the 6th the brigade was divided into detachments for picket duty. In the evening of the 7th, Major Brooks, with two companies, was advanced about two miles beyond the line, to a cross-roads, where, in the course of this duty, his men killed a scout of the enemy, named Charles Dillon. On his person were found passes from the provost-marshals of Washington and Alexandria and from Gen. G. T. Beauregard. This was the first blood shed by the men of the 64th.

On the 7th of March, Howard's Brigade being relieved by a brigade of Gen. Casey's, the 64th Regiment was then ordered back to Springfield, where it joined the army in its advance upon Manassas; the regiment being in Richardson's Division, which then took the lead of Sumner's Corps, went to Manassas. One company, under Capt. Maltbie, advanced with a brigade to the Rappahannock River; the remainder of the regiment guarded Manassas Junction, where it remained until April 5, 1862, when it returned to Alexandria and took the steamer "Daniel Webster" for the Peninsula, arriving at Fortress Monroe April 6. Here the horses were landed, to proceed up the Peninsula by land, in charge of Maj. Brooks. The regiment then went by the York River to Ship Point, and reported to Gen. Howard, where they remained during the siege of Yorktown. On the evacuation of that place by the enemy, the 64th joined the pursuing column, and marched up the Peninsula.

After the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, the 64th returned to Yorktown, taking transports up the York River to West Point, thence up the Pamunkey River, landing at Eltham, thence marching to Cumberland, Whitehouse, and Cold Harbor. Then commenced a series of fatigue duty in building roads and bridges across the Chickahominy Swamp and River, the men working in the mud and water up to their waists. Many were taken sick by that exposure. Saturday, May 31, at about one o'clock P.M., heavy firing was heard at the front, across the river. The 64th were immediately under arms in light marching order, crossed the swamp and river with the brigade and division, arriving on the battle-field of "Fair Oaks" soon after dark. Pickets were thrown out to within speaking distance of the enemy's picket lines, the regiment lying on their arms that night, no order being given above a whisper. Sunday morning, June 1, as soon as daylight appeared, picket-firing commenced. The regiments in Howard's Brigade were formed in line of battle. French's Brigade were thrown to the front to engage the enemy. Heavy firing commenced, and soon a Pennsylvania regiment of French's Brigade came flying back out of the woods, pursued by the enemy. Gen. Richardson said to Gen. Howard, "They must be reinforced immediately." Howard's Brigade was at once in motion, advancing across the railroad into the woods, under a heavy and continuous fire. The 64th marched steadily forward through the thick woods, and when within about eight rods of the enemy, opened fire. The enemy staggered and fell back. The 64th, still advancing, took several prisoners. The enemy's line being reinforced, the fighting continued about two hours, when a bayonet-charge drove them from the field.

During this engagement the officers and men fought with the most determined courage and bravery, being in the hottest part of the contest, opposed to superior numbers; observing good order and obeying every command. Numerous instances of distinguished bravery in officers could be mentioned, but where all behaved so nobly it is difficult to determine who did best. The enemy were routed, and left their dead and wounded upon the field. A letter written on the field by Lieut. Henry V. Fuller, on the day following the fight, described it as follows:

"The 64th has honored old Cattaraugus before our country, but the ranks are terribly thin now. We charged the foe yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, and at 9.35 cheered for a victory over an enemy in rout! Our brigade is decimated. Our regiment has only half the sound men it had yesterday at seven P.M. We fought through a swamp and thick woods, where the foe had every advantage. It was 'giving and taking blows' for more than two hours, but the line bore it steadily. Not a man flinched. I send a list of dead and wounded. There are no missing included, so probably it will increase when it is corrected.

"After a little I will write again, and detail.

"Company A, killed and wounded.....	24
" B, " "	9
" C, " "	14
" D, " "	28
" E, " "	2
" F, " "	11
" G, " "	18
" H, " "	16
" I, " "	2
" K, " "	23
Total.....	147

"Col. Bingham is wounded; Capts. Bradley, Renwick, and Glenny severely, the last seriously. Lieuts. Crowley, Darby, and Loomis each in the arm, severely. Lieut. Kendall killed. Gen. Howard lost his right arm. His brother (an aid) was also wounded.

"We shall have Fair Oaks inscribed upon our banner.

"Col. Parker commands the brigade, Major Brooks commanding our regiment.

"Yours,

H. V. F."

The regiment remained at Fair Oaks, engaged in picket duty, until June 26, when they were engaged in the attack of that date, during the progress of which the battle of Mechanicsville was being fought by the Pennsylvania Reserves, on the extreme right.

During the series of battles which succeeded, known as the "Seven Days' Fight," the 64th was engaged at Gaines' Hill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, and Malvern Hill; from which last-named field the regiment retired with the army to Harrison's Landing, and remained there until the general evacuation of that position, when they were transferred to the Potomac. On the 29th of August they were encamped at Arlington Heights, and soon after crossed the Potomac at Chain Bridge, through Rockville, and Monocacy, Md., arriving at South Mountain in time to participate in the last part of that battle. The next morning they led the advance towards Antietam Creek.

The regiment was here under command of Maj. Brooks (Col. Parker having resigned, and Lieut.-Col. Bingham being absent, sick), and being so much reduced as to number only about two hundred and fifty muskets, they were joined to the 61st New York (Col. Barlow), and the two were moved and manœuvred as one regiment. They were engaged until about noon, and in that time changed front nine times. The loss of the 64th at Antietam was very heavy, and their conduct here was complimented by Gen. McClellan in his report of the battle.

Upon the crossing of the Potomac by the army, in pursuit of Lee, the 64th moved to Loudoun Heights, Va., where Col. Brooks was mustered as lieutenant-colonel. Here

they continued on picket duty until October 28; then moved east of the mountain, skirmishing at Ashley's Gap; passed Thoroughfare Gap to Warrenton, remaining there six days, during which time Gen. McClellan was relieved of the command of the army by General Burnside. From Warrenton they moved rapidly down the Rappahannock, and encamped with the army at Falmouth.

At the opening of the terrific battle of Fredericksburg—Dec. 13—the regiment assisted in laying the pontoon bridges, under a galling fire from the enemy on the south side of the river. In the battle the regiment occupied the right of the whole line, acting with the 61st as at Antietam, though the 64th had in the mean time been strengthened by returns from hospital and other sources. They passed through the town and entered the fight at about eight A.M. The casualties of the day placed Lieut.-Col. Brooks in command of the brigade at about noon, but an hour later he was wounded and taken from the field. The 64th participated in some of the most severe fighting of that terrible day, and their losses were severe. After the engagement they re-crossed the river with the other commands, and again camped at Falmouth; in which vicinity they remained on picket duty, etc., during the winter. Concerning the condition of the regiment at this time a clear idea is given by an extract from a letter written at the front, dated Jan. 16, 1863, as follows:

"I have just seen a gentleman from Falmouth,—he was with the 64th, of your county. He gives a sad picture of its condition. It can only muster about two hundred effective men. One company contains only *four* privates. The regiment has been in *eight* pitched battles and *twelve* skirmishes. And you have a right, more than all, to be proud of it. Their commanding generals say they have never, on any occasion, faltered or flinched, but have faced the leaden hail like old veterans. Let the memory of the fallen braves of that regiment be embalmed in the affections of your people, and their names engraven on tablets as enduring as the hills."

In the first disposition of troops at the battle of Chancellorsville, the 64th occupied a position on the extreme left. On the 2d of May they were advanced to the front, and deployed; the movement being a feint, to draw fire, and ascertain position and strength of the enemy. In this advanced position they remained behind slight and hastily-constructed works, and at midnight received a brisk attack of the enemy, which inflicted a considerable loss; one company (D) having nine men killed. By a misunderstanding of orders, four companies of the regiment were withdrawn during the latter part of the night, leaving the remainder in position, unaware that the other companies had left. When this was ascertained by those remaining, the command was assumed by Capt. Gunning, who, on being relieved by the 27th Connecticut, withdrew, to find and join the other portion. (The Connecticut regiment which relieved them was captured entire, in less than a half-hour afterwards.)

In the morning of the 3d, Gen. Howard, commander of the 11th Corps (which had been shattered in the previous evening, through the misconduct of one of its divisions), having formed a new line, sent to Gen. Hancock, asking

that the 64th and 5th New Hampshire Regiments be sent to his support; and orders to that effect were given by Hancock. As the 64th were marching on this errand, they passed the quarters of their corps commander (Hancock), who, standing at the door in his shirt-sleeves, called out to the men as they passed, "Now, boys, you are going to put backbone into the 11th Corps,—and they need it badly enough!" His answer was a vociferous cheer by the whole regiment. They performed the duty assigned them, of supporting a battery with the 11th, with specific orders to bayonet any of the Teutonic division who might attempt to run away. In this duty they remained until the fight was over, and in the night of the 5th they began the march towards the river, through the rain, which poured in torrents. They re-crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford on the 6th, and returned to their old location, near Falmouth. The loss at Chancellorsville was sixteen killed and twenty-two wounded.

The next campaign of the regiment was that of Gettysburg, and a brief but most excellent account of this, from the pen of their noble colonel, Daniel G. Bingham (written in hospital near Gettysburg, after the battle), is here given :

"The old 64th has again been baptized in blood and fire, and of all the ordeals which it has been called upon to pass through, in the ten general engagements in which it has taken a part, the last one, of July 2, was the most fiery. The battle of Chancellorsville, and the sick sent away from Falmouth, had reduced the number of men present within the division from three hundred and forty-two to two hundred and eighty-nine (leaving four hundred and forty-five on the rolls), of which thirty-five were detailed as teamsters, commissary clerks, etc., and twenty-five were officers. . . . We marched from Falmouth with two hundred and eight guns, went on to the battlefield with two hundred and two guns, and came out of the battle with a loss of ninety-eight officers and men killed, wounded, and missing. . . . I think it safe to say that no man was taken prisoner unless he was wounded. Hence, I count the missing as wounded and prisoners. . . .

"The battles of the 2d and 3d of July were the most desperate and sanguinary ever fought by this army. Every man felt that all we had been fighting for during the last two years was staked on this battle. . . . The feeling generally, as far as my observation extended, was one of determination to annihilate or be annihilated. From conversations with prisoners, I judge that the same feeling pervaded the rebel army. I have not time to give an extended account of the battle; that has already reached you, I suppose. . . . I can only give you a sketch of the doings of that part of the army in which we acted, the old 2d Corps.

"On the morning of July 1 the 2d Corps marched from Union Town, Pa., under a new general. (The address of Gen. Meade on assuming command, and the farewell address of Gen. Hooker on retiring from the command, having been officially received the evening before.) We halted at Taneytown, and all the arrangements were made to go into camp, when suddenly orders came to pack up and march immediately. Intelligence had been received of the encounter between the 1st Corps and the enemy at Gettysburg, in which Gen. Reynolds was killed. Gen. Hancock, who commanded our corps, was immediately ordered to take command in front, and our corps came under the command of Gen. Gibbon. We marched towards Gettysburg, and met the ambulance bearing the body of Gen. Reynolds to the rear. We halted about three miles south of Gettysburg, and formed line crossing the Taneytown Road, our left resting on the mountain, afterwards known to us as 'Round Top.' We were ordered to build breastworks, to do which, for a regiment with one axe and two shovels, was rather tedious. When nearly completed, the work was stopped, the plan was changed: we were to take another position. We then rested quietly till 2.30 A.M., July 2, when we were ordered to pack up quietly and cook some coffee. We marched at 4.10 A.M. about a mile to the front, and at 5.45 formed the division in mass, facing to the east, in a rocky, wooded valley to the east of the Taneytown Road. The attack in the morn-

ing was evidently expected from the right. At 6.10 A.M. the division was marched again out of the woods and across the Taneytown Road, and at 7 A.M. formed in line by brigade in mass, fronting west, in a position about one-half mile southwest of Cemetery Hill. The first gun was fired at 6.10 A.M. In our new position there was skirmishing one-half mile in front in the edge of a wood, and some to the right and front. Cannonading occasionally on the right, in the vicinity of Cemetery Hill, from our guns. . . . As the day wore on the skirmishing worked farther to the left. Regiments were moved out and relieved the skirmishers often, and by 3 P.M. it became the general opinion that if the enemy attacked, it would be on our extreme left.

"At four P.M. artillery opened on our extreme left, near the foot of Round Top, from batteries on both sides of the house. Soon after, cannonading commenced on our right, and from batteries nearly in our front from both sides, and we were in the midst of a great battle. On the left, new batteries opened, the infantry became engaged in heavy force on both sides, and the fighting was terrific. The enemy had been all day moving heavy forces around opposite our left, concealed by belts of woodland filled with his skirmishers, and was now hurling his masses against a single point without regard to sacrifice of life, as at Malvern Hill and Chancellorsville. The 3d Corps first met and sustained the shock for nearly an hour. One of our batteries had been dragged high up the mountain among the rocks, and was in a splendid position to check the advancing rebel lines, and also to work against their masses in reserve. The 5th Corps relieved the 3d, and the battle continued without cessation. . . . About 5 P.M. the battle seemed to be working around more to our left. . . . Gen. Hancock had command of two or three corps, and had said that his old 1st Division (ours) should not be put into this battle unless it became absolutely necessary. This was in consideration of its previous losses, having been placed in the fore-front of the battle from Fair Oaks to Chancellorsville. We knew very well from this that if that absolute necessity *did* arise we should see some of the most desperate fighting of the day. At 5.15 P.M. Gen. Hancock rode past us, and ordered up the 1st Division. We moved in mass by brigades nearly a mile to the left and deployed, the left of our division line touching the mountain. By a change of front our brigade came into line faced by the rear rank, which gave us a great advantage in charging over rough ground, fences, and stone walls, and to any but well drilled and disciplined troops would have been disastrous.

"The division advanced in line through a piece of woods, over a stone wall, past a small white cottage which lay in the way of our brigade, across a pasture covered with loose rocks to another stone wall along a skirt of woodland. Here the line was ordered to lie down, and Capt. Winslow's battery, 1st New York Artillery, passed through our lines. There was no artillery to help us now; our rifles and the bayonet had got to do the work. Capt. W. has since told me that if he had known the 64th was going in there, he would have risked his battery a few minutes longer, and made it somewhat easier for us. (His regiment and the 64th recruited at the same time at Elmira.) As soon as the battery passed, the line was ordered forward, and no sooner was the stone wall reached than we saw gray-backs enough on the other side to satisfy the most fastidious. The men fired their first volley, and dashed over the wall; the rebels gave back, and we drove them through the woods to a road and another fence and stone wall, running along the edge of a wheat-field. Several in the regiment had already fallen killed and wounded, among them Lieut. Lewis, commanding Company D. Without the least pause the line charged over the wall into the wheat-field to the brow of a gentle declivity in the wheat-field, where our brigade was ordered to halt and lie down, to enable the line on our right to overtake us and rectify the line. Before the line on our right was brought fairly up, we were ordered forward again. The men were firing as fast as they could load. The din was almost deafening. It was very difficult to have orders understood, and it required considerable effort to start the line forward into another charge. The officers and non-commissioned officers displayed the greatest gallantry. Capt. Crowley at this time fell severely wounded. The color-bearers of the 64th, Zible and Stone, rushed several rods ahead of the whole line, so that they were dimly perceivable through the cloud of smoke. Those old colors which had led the regiment through so many battles were not to be left behind. With a cheer the line charged again, the 64th and 2d Delaware (on our left) leading the whole line. We advanced to the lower end of the wheat-field, and entered a pasture strewn with rocks. Here E. Stone, the color-bearer who bore the old flag, fell

dead. Stone had taken the flag from McKoon, who was wounded. The flag was instantly seized and raised by Corp. Blackmore, of Allegany, who bore it through the remainder of the fight, and brought it out safe. The other flag, one of those presented by the Board of Supervisors, and which had never before been in battle, was carried in by Corp. Zibble, who was wounded, then taken by Corp. Empey, who was wounded, when Lieut. A. Chase, of Company A, seized them and brought them out safe. At the end of the pasture the line struck another stone wall diagonally, which broke the line somewhat, crowded and opened the ranks, and being faced by the rear rank, if the men got out of their places they could not readily find them again. Still the brigade line swept onward, loading and firing as it went across a creek into another piece of woods, up to a ledge of rocks. We chased the rebels up the rocks, and mounted after them; the line halted and continued firing. After a few minutes it was discovered that our brigade was far in advance of the rest of the division. The line on the left was stopped by a breastwork. I do not know what stopped it on the right, but do not believe that it moved with us when we charged the second time in the wheat-field, for I had noticed a cross-fire from the right while in the lower part of the wheat-field. We found ourselves under a cross-fire from the right and left; the brigade was ordered to retire. It was at this moment that Capt. Fuller received his death-wound. I saw him helped down from the rocks by two men, at the moment we commenced to fall back.

"The line fell slowly back to where the charge commenced a little after sundown, and the battle was over for the day. Thus ended one of the most desperate and sanguinary series of charges ever made by the Army of the Potomac. The ground as far as the lower part of the wheat-field had been fought over by both sides, twice by infantry charges given and received. But our brigade were the first to chase them to their fastnesses in the ledge of rocks. The dead and wounded rebels were thickly scattered in the wheat-field, but as we neared the ledge, and especially under the ledge, our men could not walk straight forward without treading on them at every step. Of course, in the hurry of an impetuous charge we did not pick our way as over a muddy street-crossing.

"I have been over the ground since, and was astonished at the accuracy of the fire of our men while under the excitement of a charge,—loading and firing when walking very fast, and part of the time on the double-quick. Not a tree but is penetrated by from half a dozen to a dozen bullets, and not a bullet-mark over five feet from the ground. The rebels had dragged out their dead into a wheat-field beyond the ledge, but had left in too great haste to bury them. They lay in long rows,—a sickening, horrible spectacle. I do not wish to view the like again. One field- and several line-officers lay undistinguished among the rest, their pockets rifled by their own men, and no means remaining of identifying them.

"The loss of the three officers killed will be to the regiment irreparable. No more gallant soul winged its flight from the battle-field than that of Capt. Fuller. A more gallant spirit never went into battle. To see him in action one would think that to him the smoke and dust of battle were as the breath of life. Young, ardent, impulsive, and impetuous, generous and open-hearted to a fault, possessed of all those magnanimous and unselfish qualities which make up the character of a true soldier, he was the idol of his company and beloved by the regiment.

"Lieut. Lewis, commanding Company D, and recommended for its captain, was a man of sterling worth and integrity of character. Quiet and modest in demeanor, at all times cool, collected, and undemonstrative, his acquaintance was not as easily formed or his confidence gained as one more impulsive; but whoever once became fairly conversant with his character ever after regarded him with feelings of the highest respect. His judgment was sound and reliable, his courage undoubted, his opinions well weighed and considered, and rarely or never changed after being delivered. He had a native dignity, a natural aptitude for command,—in fact, he was one of the few who are *born* to command. Firm and unyielding, but kind, considerate, and rigidly impartial in the government of his company, his men loved and esteemed him, and his every command and request were cheerfully and unhesitatingly obeyed. Purer hearts were unknown in his company. It is a great consolation to me to feel that I was able to gratify in an important matter his last-expressed wish.

"Lieut. Babcock was a very promising young officer, an accomplished tactician, and close military student.

"These three officers had passed unscathed through all the battles

in which the regiment had been engaged, to fall together in this. They were firm friends in life, and by death were not separated. . . .

"Of those living it would be unjust to mention individual cases where every one, according to his rank, did equally well. Not a man flinched; every one threw his whole soul into the charge, and seemed to think only of doing his whole duty as a soldier."

The facts which we have been able to gather concerning the movements and battles of the 64th, from the close of the campaign of Gettysburg to the end of its term of service, are far from being as full and complete as desired. The only available source of information has been the oral narratives of surviving officers of the regiment. These have been exceedingly meagre in some parts, and in others so fatally conflicting, that the only safe course seemed to be the omission of such portions as remained in doubt.

The regiment moved with other commands of the army in pursuit of Lee, crossing the Potomac into Virginia at Falling Waters, and went into camp near the Rapidan. In and near this position they remained until the commencement of the Mine Run campaign, late in the fall of 1863. In the march towards that place, on the arrival of the brigade at Germania Ford of the Rapidan, Col. Brown, of the 145th Pennsylvania, being in command of the brigade, and his own regiment being in front, he ordered up the 64th from their proper position in the rear, to ford the river and place the pontoons. The weather was biting cold, but the men of the 64th unhesitatingly performed this duty, enabling the other regiments to cross dry-shod, while they, in their drenched and freezing condition, were compelled to pass the night on picket. The affair at Mine Run was one of artillery and picket firing, and the 64th was not seriously engaged.

After Mine Run the brigade was placed in winter quarters at "Camp Willis Madden," two miles from Germania Ford, in support of the cavalry. This was the *fourth* camp built by them that season, in the expectation that it was to be their winter quarters.

At the opening of the spring campaign, the regiment crossed the river on the 4th of May, and camped the first night on the field of Chancellorsville, where they found the remains of Private Frank Miller, of Company B (killed at the battle one year before, and still unburied). The recognition of the remains was made positive by his boots, which, strangely enough, had not been taken from the body.

In the "Wilderness fight" they were not seriously engaged until the third day, when they were deployed as skirmishers through the immense thickets of laurels which covered portions of the field. Their skirmishing during this day was continuous. On the fourth day they marched to the Po River, where more skirmishing was done, and at one time the 64th and the 2d Delaware found themselves cut off from the main body. They, however, extricated themselves, and crossed the river in comparative safety. The next day they participated in Hancock's furious engagement at Spottsylvania Court-House, where Sergt. Albert Marsh, of Company B, captured the colors of the 44th Virginia Regiment. During the day the corps took four lines of works and forty pieces of artillery. The loss of the regiment on this and the following day was heavy. In the morning of the third day the brigade (which had been in

the front line during the preceding two days) was relieved and fell back. From Spottsylvania the corps passed Milford Station and Bowling Green, and again faced the enemy, intrenched on the North Anna River. This stream was crossed the next day on pontoons, and under a heavy fire, the 64th and 66th New York deployed as skirmishers after the crossing. They were again engaged at Tolopotomoy, and on the terrible field of Cold Harbor, but no full and connected account of the movements of the regiment from this point to the James River has been obtained. After their arrival on the south side of that river, they remained engaged in the dreary, tedious, and bloody operations in front of Petersburg until the expiration of their term of service, when very nearly if not quite all the original members of the regiment were mustered out. After this time scarcely a vestige of Cattaraugus material was left in its composition. The men by whom it was recruited, after the muster-out, were many of them foreigners,—Canadians, English, Welsh, and others. Among these there is mentioned the instance where thirty-two English glass-blowers joined it in a body. This foreign material was poor. Nearly all probably enlisted with the intention of deserting, and not a few of them accomplished it. The regiment, thus composed, with the exception of a few veterans, laid in the trenches and bomb-proofs during the winter of 1864–65, and fought at Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, and Ream's Station. After the close of the war (July 14, 1865) they were mustered out of the service, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

THE 154TH REGIMENT.

The project of raising a regiment to be made up exclusively in the Senatorial district composed of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties was warmly agitated as early as May, 1862, and war-meetings began to be held soon after, in both counties, in furtherance of that object. In Cattaraugus County these meetings were held at Olean, Little Valley, Randolph, Ellicottville, and in other towns; but perhaps the most notable of these was a convention held at Ellicottville, June 17, at which nearly or quite the whole county was represented. The convention was called to order by the Hon. A. G. Rice, of Ellicottville, and organized by electing the following officers: President, Hon. Horace C. Young; Vice-Presidents, Hon. A. G. Dow, Hon. Andrew L. Allen, David Harrower, Esq., William Cooper, Esq., James Nichols, Esq.; Secretaries, E. H. G. Meacham, A. D. Scott. After organization the meeting was addressed in a most patriotic vein by the Hon. A. G. Rice, who closed his stirring speech with the declaration that "we can afford to sacrifice the last dollar in vindication of Constitutional rights and liberty, and the preservation of this our common country." One of the resolutions adopted by the meeting was "that our cordial thanks are due to our soldiers from this county already in the field, who, in every battle, have proven themselves true soldiers and brave men, and that their appeal for help, which comes up to us from almost every camp in Virginia, ought to receive a ready response from every man capable of bearing arms;" and a committee of three from each town in the county was appointed to call meetings and procure enlistments.

The committee was composed as follows: Allegany, G. Bascom, G. Palen, Geo. Van Campen; Ashford, F. P. Rice, A. B. Lowe, G. N. West; Bucktooth, D. Harrower, W. B. Crawford, O. P. Nichols; Carrollton, G. M. Kellogg, D. Smith, J. Nichols; Cold Spring, F. Jeffords, E. C. Price, G. Carter; Connewango, E. Holdridge, J. Groves, I. V. Goodwell; Dayton, N. M. Allen, J. W. Barrow, D. Benchley; East Otto, Dr. A. B. Wilson, J. J. Scott, Walter Burchard; Ellicottville, Theo. Smith, S. C. Noyes, Jr., R. Lamb; Farmersville, A. Adams, J. T. Cummings, S. A. Thomas; Franklinville, J. Reynolds, A. Burlingame, W. R. Fay; Freedom, J. H. Stephens, T. White, D. H. Alney; Great Valley, J. F. Nelson, G. Brewer, C. Burnside; Hinsdale, A. McVey, C. D. Murry, C. Willover; Humphrey, S. S. Cole, N. J. McCoon, H. M. Bosley; Ischua, G. Sheldon, J. A. Davis, H. Chamberlain; Leon, W. N. Herrick, D. Lang, E. C. Durfee; Little Valley, H. Huntley, E. N. Lee, G. Canfield; Lyndon, F. R. Thompson, J. Q. Perry, R. Little; Machias, T. J. King, Wm. Loomis, Wm. Napier; Mansfield, G. W. Bowen, G. Gregg, E. Warner; Napoli, N. Morrill, Lewis P. Thorp; New Albion, Dr. E. Devoe, J. A. Kinneut, G. Hunton; Otto, Capt. Phippley, S. M. Cox, C. H. Morris; Olean, Fred. Eaton, C. V. B. Barse, Abram Merritt; Perrysburg, R. L. Blackman, D. R. Barker, W. Cooper, Jr.; Persia, L. S. Jenks, Alex. Muhfeit, G. W. Hanford; Portville, G. T. Lowrey, Henry Scofield, W. F. Wheeler; Randolph, Z. Woodworth, J. T. Fosdick, J. E. Weeden; South Valley, J. F. Fenton, L. Barton, Jr., L. P. Wilcox; Yorkshire, L. D. Cobb, Harry Howe, A. Spring.

At a meeting held five days before at Mayville, composed of delegates from both counties, it had been resolved "that the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus will respond to the call of the President for three hundred thousand additional forces; that they will raise the one regiment apportioned to them, and will now, and at all times hereafter, respond to every demand which shall be made upon them by the nation in putting down the wicked Rebellion now waged upon our government; that the county of Chautauqua will contribute six companies to that regiment, and the county of Cattaraugus four companies; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, Maj. William O. Stevens, of Chautauqua, Maj. Patrick H. Jones, of Cattaraugus, and Capt. J. C. Drake, of Chautauqua County, are suitable persons for colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major of the regiment to be raised in the Thirty-second District, under the President's call."

This was all that was then in contemplation,—six companies from Chautauqua, and four from Cattaraugus,—for the idea was not then entertained that *two* regiments instead of one could be raised at that time in the district.

It was but a short time after, when the first recruits from Cattaraugus for the new regiment went forward to Jamestown. Enlistments came much more rapidly than was anticipated, and in less time than was expected a full regiment had been raised, principally in Chautauqua, leaving the men from Cattaraugus as a large nucleus for the formation of a second regiment. The regiment thus completed was designated as the 112th; and now the people of Cattaraugus worked with redoubled energy to complete the second, which would be distinctively a Cattaraugus organi-

zation. All the towns moved vigorously to this end. At a meeting for this purpose, held at Little Valley, the Hon. Stephen C. Green offered a resolution, *which was passed unanimously*, "That a tax of two thousand dollars be levied upon the property of the town, and collected, to pay each of the twenty volunteers yet to be furnished one hundred dollars bounty." Another resolution, offered by Mr. Green, and "adopted by a roar of ayes," was to the effect "That this meeting tender unanimous thanks to John Manley, Esq., for his kind and generous efforts in behalf of the volunteer soldiers from this town, in consoling the wounded in sickness and in health, and in furnishing information of their condition to their friends at home;" and a collection was made, in a few moments, for the purpose of purchasing a stand of colors for the 9th New York Cavalry. A similar liberal and patriotic spirit pervaded every town in the county. By the 20th of September the new regiment was nearly complete, and it was mustered into the service on the 24th and 26th of that month by Lieut. James D. Crolley, 5th United States Infantry, eight companies, and a large part of a ninth, being made up of men from Cattaraugus.

The following order from the commander-in-chief designated the number of the regiment, and its field, staff, and line officers:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 644.

The several additional companies of volunteers enlisted in the 32d Senatorial District of this State, in conformity with General Orders, No. 52, from this department, having been duly organized, said companies are hereby formed into a regiment to be known and designated as the 154th Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

The following persons are hereby appointed field, staff, and company officers, and will be commissioned whenever complete muster-rolls of the regiment thus organized shall have been filed in this office:

Col., Patrick H. Jones; Lieut.-Col., Henry C. Loomis; Maj., Samuel G. Love; Surg., Henry Van Aernam; Chap., Henry D. Lowring; Adj., Samuel C. Noyes, Jr.; Q.-M., Edward Porter.

Company A.—Capt., B. Leonard Saxton; 1st Lieut., Benjamin G. Casler; 2d Lieut., Alanson Crosby.

Company B.—Capt. Daniel B. Allen; 1st Lieut., Simeon V. Pool; 2d Lieut., William H. Lincoln.

Company C.—Capt., Lewis D. Warner; 1st Lieut., Arthur Hotchkiss; 2d Lieut., Warren Onan.

Company D.—Capt., Harrison Cheney; 1st Lieut., Marshall O. Bond; 2d Lieut., John Mitchell.

Company E.—Capt., Joseph B. Fay; 1st Lieut., Isaac T. Jenkins; 2d Lieut., Orlando W. Avery.

Company F.—Capt., Thomas Donnelly; 1st Lieut., John Q. Griswold; 2d Lieut., Henry W. Myers.

Company G.—Capt., M. B. Cheney; 1st Lieut., Commodore P. Vedder; 2d Lieut., James L. Harding.

Company H.—Capt., John F. Nelson; 1st Lieut., Cooley A. Murdock; 2d Lieut., Delos M. Champlin.

Company I.—Capt., Edward S. Mills; 1st Lieut., Timothy A. Allen; 2d Lieut., John R. Burdick.

Company K.—Capt., Henry Hugaboom; 1st Lieut., William F. Chapman; 2d Lieut., Philander W. Hubbard.

By order of the commander-in-chief,
(Signed) THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

The first commander of the regiment, however, was Col. Addison G. Rice, who received the office with the understanding that after organizing, equipping, and placing the regiment in the field, he should be relieved of the command by Col. Jones.

The 154th left Jamestown on the 28th of September, bound for Washington and the Army of the Potomac. They proceeded by railroad, by way of Salamanca and Hornellsville, to Elmira, where they were armed with Enfield rifles. Re-embarking on cars of the Northern Central Railroad, they passed through Williamsport, Harrisburg, and York, Pa., reaching Baltimore at noon of the next day, and Washington during the following night. Here Col. Rice reported to Gen. Silas Casey for assignment. Soon afterwards the regiment moved across the Long Bridge to the Virginia side of the Potomac, and thence to the vicinity of Arlington Heights, where they remained for several days encamped at "Camp Seward,"—so named in honor of the Secretary of State. From this place they marched to a camp near Fairfax Court-House, and were there incorporated with the 1st Brigade, 2d Division of the 11th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Franz Sigel; the brigade and division being respectively under command of Col. Adolphus Buschbeck, and Brig.-Gen. Von Steinwehr.

During their stay at this place several unimportant changes were made in the location of their camp, and the time was passed in drill and ordinary camp duties. Here, too, they received their new regimental commander, Col. Patrick H. Jones, who was promoted from major of the 37th Regiment, and mustered Oct. 8, 1862, as colonel of the 154th, in place of Col. Rice, who had resigned his commission.

In the latter part of October the regiment left with the brigade, under orders to move to Thoroughfare Gap to assist in preventing the enemy from crossing the Blue Ridge, eastward, through this and other gaps through that range. The first stage of the regiment's march on this expedition was from Fairfax, through Centreville, to Haymarket, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. As the troops passed through this place a few shots were fired at them from some of the houses, but no notice was taken of this until after the camps had been pitched a short distance farther on, when the men returned and burned the village in retaliation. In the sacking of the place, a building was found containing a large number of knapsacks which had been captured from our soldiers at the second battle of Bull Run; and a considerable number of these were recognized and claimed as their own property by men whose regiments had been engaged in that battle.

From Haymarket their route of march lay through New Baltimore, and thence to the Gap. Here, and in the vicinity, they remained on picket duty and foraging for several days; and, while here, the announcement was received that Gen. McClellan had been superseded by Gen. Burnside in the command of the Army of the Potomac. The expedition proved barren of results, and, at the end of about the time above named, the command set out on the return march to camp at Fairfax, where they arrived in due time and without the occurrence of any particularly notable incident.

As the time was now well advanced into the month of November, it was expected that this would be the place of their winter quarters; and, acting on this supposition, an excellent camp was built of logs, and made very comfortable by the devices which the soldier so well knows how to employ

in the construction of a shelter to serve him through the season of frosts and storms. But the labor proved to have been bestowed in vain, for Burnside, after assuming command, had moved forward with a celerity which was unusual at that time with the Army of the Potomac, and in the early part of December stood with his army on the north bank of the Rappahannock, confronting the Army of Northern Virginia, which was strongly entrenched on the opposite side along the hills of Fredericksburg. An attack on these frowning heights had been determined on, and, as it was an undertaking which would require all the available strength of the army, the 11th Corps was ordered to move to the Rappahannock without delay. So the soldiers of the 154th were compelled to leave their camp and march with the corps towards Fredericksburg. They crossed the Occoquan River, passed through the dilapidated villages of Dumfries and Stafford Court-House, and approached Falmouth, the point of their destination. But, although the last third part of their march had been within hearing of the terrific bombardment which had accompanied the assault on Marye's Heights, their progress had been so unaccountably slow* that the disastrous battle was over, and the defeated army had recrossed to the north side of the river before their arrival.

The 154th went into camp about one mile from the river and one and a half miles above Falmouth. It was now thought almost certain that they would winter here; but the hope died out when it became apparent that Burnside was preparing to attempt another advance by crossing the river at a point higher up. On the 13th of January the regiment received orders to prepare for moving, and on the following morning, at three o'clock, the men fell in and marched away in the darkness on the road to United States Ford, which vicinity they reached early in the day. The object for which they were moved to this point was the building of corduroy roads for the passage of pontoon trains and troops to the place of the intended crossing. At this they labored during the greater part of the following day, but late in the afternoon marched back to the camp near Falmouth. In the afternoon of the 17th, however, they again marched to the camp at the ford, and during the next two days worked at widening the corduroy so as to admit the passage of three columns abreast. On the 20th they marched back to the pontoon train for the purpose of escorting it to the river. At about dark it was started, but then the rain began to fall in torrents, and the roads grew worse until they became impassable, and at about eleven P.M. they were hopelessly mud-bound and could proceed no farther. Another mile was made towards the river in the following day, but the rain fell unceasingly, the roads became practically bottomless, and the projected forward movement was rendered impossible and was abandoned. The army then moved back to its previous encampments, and the 154th Regiment reoccupied the camp-ground near Falmouth. This movement has since been known as Burnside's "mud march."

There now seemed little reason to doubt that the regiment

* It was thought by many, and indeed openly asserted, that the march of the corps was purposely delayed by its commander from motives of prudence if not of timidity.

would remain stationary here until the opening of spring, and accordingly, on the 23d, the men commenced the erection of a winter camp similar to that which they had been compelled to vacate at Fairfax Court-House. But once more they were doomed to disappointment, for on the 5th of February orders were received for the corps to break camp and march. The 154th halted for the night at Potomac Creek, and resuming the march on the following day, advanced to a camping-ground within one mile of the village of Stafford Court-House. The camp was pitched in a pine forest, which offered an abundance of straight and shapely trees exactly adapted for the purpose of building log houses. Under this inducement, the men disregarded the lessons of disappointment which they had learned at Fairfax and Falmouth, and at once commenced the construction of winter quarters. The work was performed with so much alacrity that the camp was finished and occupied on the 9th of February.

On the 16th of March this camp was christened, amid a scene of unbounded conviviality which is still fresh in the memory of every living officer and soldier who participated. The regimental order naming the camp was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 154TH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS.,
NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., March 16, 1863.

Regimental Orders, No. 37.

Hereafter this regimental camp will be known and designated as "Camp John Manley," in recognition of the friendly services of Mr. Manley to the members of this regiment. By order of

H. C. LOOMIS, *Lieut.-Col. 154th N. Y. V., Com'd'g Reg't.*
SAM'L C. NOYES, JR., *Adjutant 154th N. Y. V.*

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION,
11TH ARMY CORPS, March 16, 1863.

Approved,

P. H. JONES, *Col. 154th N. Y. V.,*
Commanding Brigade.

Mr. Manley had arrived at the camp in the early part of the day, bringing with him an immense number of boxes and packages, filled with creature comforts for the members of the regiment, and his arrival, and the reading of the order at dress-parade, were welcomed by prolonged bursts of the wildest enthusiasm. The gentleman receiving the compliment responded:

"*Colonel, Officers, and Soldiers*,—I gratefully acknowledge the compliment which you have been pleased to confer, in giving the camp of the 154th Regiment New York Volunteers my name. . . .

"I have witnessed the attention to duty of your officers, the fine drill of your soldiers, the neatness of their *personnel*, and their correct deportment, with great satisfaction. The beauty and cleanliness of this camp compares favorably with those of the army, while your light sick-list is a source of the highest congratulation. In the coming campaign, with the heroic examples of the war before you, there can be no doubt that your gallant conduct will merit the plaudits of your friends and kindred on the far-off hills of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua."

"When Mr. Manley closed," wrote the lamented Adjt. Noyes, "the men, with a will, gave three rousing cheers for 'John Manley, the soldiers' friend.'"

At the opening of the spring of 1863, the new commander of the army, Gen. Hooker, awaited only the coming

of good weather, and the permanent settling of the roads, to put in execution his perfected plan of forcing the enemy to evacuate his strong position, by throwing the Army of the Potomac across the river a few miles above Fredericksburg. The movement of troops, preliminary to the execution of this plan, was commenced early in April. The President of the United States had visited the army, reviewing the several corps to note their condition of efficiency, and to inspire enthusiasm among the men. His review of the 11th Corps took place on the 4th of the month. Nine days later the 154th left camp at eight A.M., and marched with the brigade towards the Rappahannock. They bivouacked for the night at Berea Church, twelve miles from the point of starting. A distance of ten miles was made on the 14th, and at two P.M. the regiment encamped near Kelly's Ford, the point of destination. Here they remained for about two weeks, without any experience more stirring than the picketing of the river line, and frequent foraging excursions for pigs and chickens.

On the 26th there was an alarm, growing out of a report that the enemy was preparing to cross to the left bank of the river. As a result the brigade was formed in line of battle, and stood in that formation nearly all night. The brigade commander, Col. Buschbeck, was one of those "veterans who had seen service in the Prussian army,"—a class which was then much too numerous in the Union army for the good of the service, as was soon after shown on the field of Chancellorsville. On this occasion he bravely rode along the line, in order that the raw troops might be inspired with confidence by the presence and advice of one who had smelled powder on the fields of Europe. When he reached the line of the 154th (whose men had become so renowned by reason of their many and successful forays on roosts and barn-yards that they were somewhat widely known through the corps as the "chicken-shooters") he cautioned them to receive the expected onset with steady coolness, and, at the same time, delicately complimented their peculiar skill as marksmen, in nearly these words: "Now, poys, ven de enemy make de attack, you pe not afraid, but joost shtand prave und cool, und shoot 'em town joost like shickens." But this sanguinary order was not carried into effect, for the reason that no enemy appeared.

The remainder of the 11th and also 5th and 12th Corps moved up on the 27th, and preparations were made to commence the passage of the river. At about sunset on the 28th the regiment left camp and marched to the river, which the men crossed in pontoon boats at dusk. They then deployed as skirmishers and advanced across the river-bottom, then held the position while the pontonniers laid the bridge. Then more troops of the 2d Brigade crossed and took position in advance, when the 154th moved back to the river, and as soon as the bridge was clear of troops (which was not until nearly three hours later) they re-crossed to the left bank, and reached camp at about one A.M. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 29th the regiment again crossed to the south side of the Rappahannock.

There is still in existence a private journal, kept in the field by a prominent officer of the 154th, and covering

nearly the entire period of the regiment's service. Access to this journal has been courteously permitted in the preparation of this narrative, and brief quotations from it will be occasionally introduced in the succeeding pages. They will be found peculiarly interesting, as having been written by an intelligent participator in the events described, and at or near the places of their occurrence; and for the same reason their accuracy of statement is unquestionable. The entry in this diary for April 29, after mentioning the crossing of the pontoon bridge by the regiment, proceeds: "After marching about a half-mile, we halted and stacked arms. The stream of infantry, cavalry, and artillery continued to flow uninterruptedly during last night and to-day. At least sixty-five thousand men must have crossed at this place. The 5th, 11th, and 12th Army Corps, at least fifteen thousand cavalry, and some twelve batteries of artillery, have made up the tide of living beings, which, since the putting down of the bridge, has continued to flow. What is the destination of this vast body is, of course, only conjecture with us who are not of the council. That it means work is certain, and God speed the ball! The long-looked-for move has at length commenced, and now the 'On to Richmond,' I hope and trust, is not to be a meaningless boast, but a living reality."

The ford where the troops crossed the Rappahannock received its name from a Mr. Kelly, the proprietor of a very large plantation, embracing all the good land in sight on both sides of the river. He was very wealthy, a bitter secessionist, and had furnished a large amount of supplies for the Confederate army. On his plantation, in the evening of the 28th of April, were several large fields of growing wheat, an extensive flour-mill, well filled with flour and meal, a large out-house containing abundant store of hams and bacon sides, a store, and a mansion-house filled with the comforts of life and many luxuries. But ten thousand half-famished cavalry horses made short work with the wheat, and the hungry soldiers appropriated the flour and bacon with equal rapidity. There were among the men of the 154th Regiment many remarkable cases of individuals who suffered from perpetual hunger, but even these experienced partial relief on that day from the stores drawn from Kelly's mill and meat-house. The store and the dwelling suffered as well, and a great variety of merchandise, including the old-fashioned "side-combs," and other articles of female gear, were seen on the persons of soldiers as they marched away. So sweeping were the ravages on the Kelly plantation, resulting from the passage of the army, that "what was a thriving farm and appurtenances in the morning was a desert waste in the evening. So much for secession!"

April 30, the 154th, with its companion regiments, marched before sunrise and moved towards Germania Mills, where they crossed the Rapidan River at a little before two o'clock P.M., and, after a short halt, moved again towards the southeast, and at about midnight arrived at Chancellorsville, which was not a village, as many have supposed, but merely a decaying tavern-stand at a cross-roads,—an establishment which at some early day was a Virginian residence of more or less pretensions.

The soldiers of the 154th woke in the morning of May

first, footsore, stiffened, and exhausted by the journey of the previous day; but, as the weather was bright and beautiful, and as no movement was made by them except a march of half a mile towards Fredericksburg and then a return to the place they had started from, they were enabled to enjoy a season of comparative rest. "The indications now are that whatever force the rebels may have at Fredericksburg is pretty well hemmed in. There are now at least four army corps on this side of the river above Fredericksburg, and two or more below; and if, as they say, we have the railroad in their rear, it is difficult to see how they are to escape. But time will show." And time did show! The following twelve hours wrought a wild change in the situation as regarded the question of "escape."

At about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st the enemy made a brisk feint attack on the Union line, nearly in front of the position of the 2d Brigade. During this affair there was considerable artillery firing between the opposing forces, and several of the enemy's shells came screaming over the 154th Regiment. Few of the men had ever heard the rush of a hostile missile before, and the experience was to them strange and startling. But it was not long after, that such sounds became familiar to their ears.

All through the following night working-parties were engaged in the construction of defenses, and in the morning of the 2d of May a line of rifle-pits and breastworks extended along the entire front facing Fredericksburg. The position to which the regiment was ordered was a line of rifle-pits facing towards the southeast, and on the south side of the Orange plank-road. "During the morning Gen. Hooker rode along the line past our position, and the cheers he received must have plainly told him that he had the confidence of the 11th Corps at least. We remained in the pits until near night, when we were relieved by others. During the day it was rumored that Stonewall Jackson, with a heavy force, was advancing on our rear. Not much preparation, however, appears to have been made to receive him in our vicinity, except to place one or two batteries in position.

"One division of our corps was in advance of ours about one mile, and one about the same distance in our rear. About three P.M., the 2d Brigade of our division was sent off some three or four miles on a scout, leaving the 1st Brigade alone with about eighteen hundred men. About five P.M., a furious attack was made upon our advance division with artillery and infantry; *against which the division seems to have offered but slight resistance, but fell back in confusion upon our position, which they passed without any attempt to rally.* [The division whose disgraceful conduct, as here mentioned, covered the field of Chancellorsville with disaster to the Union arms, was commanded by another of the 'accomplished' German officers, from whom so much was expected, and so little except failure realized.] Our little brigade was at once ordered under arms and into line, and we took our position as well as we could behind the embankments of the rifle-pits, which, however, *as they were built facing the other way* [never dreaming of Jackson's masterly movement to the rear], formed but slight shelter. To make matters still worse, two regiments of our brigade whose time is nearly out, and

who consequently are not disposed to run much of a risk, broke and fled at the commencement of the attack, leaving the 154th and the 73d Pennsylvania to meet the shock alone. And nobly did the 154th respond to the call of duty, and bravely did she sustain the credit of old Cattaraugus. Not a man flinched under the most withering fire of shell, canister, and musket-balls, while their deadly rifles made terrible havoc in the ranks of the advancing enemy. But numbers could not but prevail. Their ranks were filled as fast as they fell, and they were fast turning our flanks. At last prudence became the better part of valor, and our colonel ordered a retreat. We now had an open field of about fifty rods to cross, to reach a wood in our rear, and this crossing under the tremendous fire was terrific. Many a poor fellow of the 154th failed to reach the wood." All this occupied less than a half-hour of time, but in that short space two hundred and eighty-two of the regiment were killed or wounded; among whom was Col. Jones, wounded, and a prisoner, and the brave adjutant, S. C. Noyes, Jr., killed. Their national colors had been perforated in twenty-three places during those few minutes of action. Truly the initiation of the 154th had been a wild one!

The retreat was kept up about three miles, when the rebel advance was checked, and both sides lay on their arms waiting for the coming of morning to renew the conflict.

Early in the morning of the 3d the shattered regiment and brigade was marched towards United States Ford, and placed in position behind works which had been constructed to defend the road from the field to the river. Here they remained, and were not called on to take part in the furious conflict which commenced about sunrise, and raged unabated through nearly the entire day.

In the confusion of the retreat and the gathering darkness of the evening of the first day's fight, Capt. Cheney's company (G), of the 154th, became separated from the main body of the regiment. A number of stragglers, who had also lost the regiment, fell in with this company, and all were temporarily attached to Geary's Division of the 12th Corps. With this command they were actively engaged in the fierce battle at Hooker's headquarters, on the second day; but later in the afternoon, having ascertained the location of the regiment, they rejoined it at its position on the river-road.

The regiment did no more fighting on that field. On the 4th and 5th they lay in the rifle-pits, drenched to the skin in the torrents of rain which fell during the night of the 5th, flooding the field and the roads, and making each rill a rushing stream.

The battle of Chancellorsville had ended in disaster. In the morning of the 6th it became evident to officers and men that a retreat had been determined on, and that the advance columns of the army were already in motion to recross the river. "On the necessity," says the journal, "I shall venture no opinion. It probably took thousands by surprise, as it did me." There were probably very few in the army who, up to that time, had any doubt of ultimate victory.

At an early hour the 154th with its companion regiments fell into marching line and faced northward. The day was dis-

agreeable, the roads almost impassable, and the spirits of officers and men were at the lowest; but at length the swollen Rappahannock was reached and crossed upon the pontoon bridges, and before noon the regiment had made a distance of ten miles, and camped about two miles east of Berea Church. At ten o'clock in the morning, on the 7th, they arrived at Camp John Manley, "our old camp which we had left, never expecting to see it again. We shall probably not remain here long, as we already have marching orders. . . . Thus ends the campaign of Chancellorsville!" But if marching orders had been received they appear to have been countermanded, for the regiment remained in this camp and its vicinity for more than a month, in picket, drill, and ordinary routine duty. Camp and garrison equipage and clothing were drawn to replace the losses incurred at Chancellorsville; on the 11th and 12th the regiment was paid, and on the 28th moved to a new camp not far distant. This was named "Camp Noyes," in memory of Adjutant Noyes, killed at Chancellorsville, Sunday, May 31. The chaplain preached on the subject of "those who fell at Chancellorsville." On the 1st of June Lieut.-Col. Loomis left the regiment by resignation, transferring the temporary command to Capt. Warner, of Company C. Major Allen returned to duty on the 10th, and assumed command, and on the 11th and 12th the men and officers were again paid.

Marching was resumed on the 12th of June, the destination being Maryland and Pennsylvania, though then unknown, and the subject of many conjectures. The camp of the first night was made at Hartwood Church; that of the evening of the 13th was in a beautiful meadow near Catlett's Station, of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; the distance marched in the two days being about thirty-five miles. During this time the weather had been most oppressively hot and sultry, and the men had been for thirty consecutive hours without rest, marching and on picket duty.

June 14 the march was continued along the railroad, the plain of Manassas was passed, and at ten P.M. the weary men rested in camp, on the north bank of Bull Run Creek, having accomplished a distance of eighteen miles. On the 15th they reached Centreville, and remained there during the following day. On the morning of the 17th the march was resumed at four o'clock, and that night they found a delightful camp, on Goose Creek, four miles from Leesburg, and the same distance from the Potomac River. No rain had fallen since the 8th of May,—a period of forty days,—and, as a result, the springs and rivulets were wellnigh dried up, and the road had become parched and dusty in the extreme; and it is not hard to imagine the delighted eagerness with which the dusty and wayworn soldiers availed themselves of the excellent bathing facilities which they found in this Virginian creek with the unpoetic name. Six days were spent here with very little change of location. On the 20th and 21st, particularly, heavy and constant cannonading was heard in the direction of Snicker's and Ashley's gaps, and close and vigilant picketing was maintained. The diary mentions, too, that in this neighborhood they found "high living on mutton, eggs, honey, milk, warm biscuit, cherries, etc., with which this country

abounds. We are now in a section of country which has not as yet been overrun by hostile armies,* and the inhabitants are good liver."

A move was made June 24, and the 154th encamped with other regiments at Edwards' Ferry, on the Potomac. They crossed this river on the 25th, passed through Poolville, Md., at ten A.M., halted for dinner at the base of Sugar-Loaf Mountain, crossed Monocacy Creek on the canal aqueduct, also crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and late in the day "entered a mountain defile, through which we marched, or rather *ran*, for some eight miles through the rain, and encamped near the village of Jefferson, about eight miles from Harper's Ferry and seven from Frederick. We have marched this day fully twenty-five miles, and the boys are jaded and tired, with a wet, uncomfortable night before them." Evidently their corps and division commanders had been apprised of the necessity for haste, and they were pressing on with all possible dispatch towards the scene of the mighty conflict which awaited them only a few days in the future. The march of the 26th June lay through Middletown and on towards Boonsborough. On entering the mountain district, Companies C and H, with a part of K, of the 154th, were detached and sent in advance of the column. The regiment bivouacked at the summit, forming the advance picket. They remained here during the following day, and on the 28th marched to a halting-place, near Frederick City, Md. The camp of the evening of the 29th was pitched near the village of Emmetsburg, and it was moved but a short distance on the 30th.

Early in the morning of July 1, a detachment of one hundred men, under Capt. Warner, of Company C, was out on a reconnoissance, and soon after the main body of the regiment marched with the corps towards Gettysburg, leaving knapsacks and baggage at Emmetsburg. On the way, Gen. Howard received an order from Gen. Reynolds, directing him to press forward with all possible speed to his assistance, as the rebel corps of Gen. A. P. Hill was approaching on the Casstown road, and was being only partially checked by the cavalry of Buford. In consequence of this order, the corps was put to the utmost speed which it was possible to sustain,—the 154th, as well as other regiments, moving over a considerable portion of the distance at the double-quick. Arrived at Gettysburg, Howard assumed the command† made vacant by the death of Reynolds, who had fallen almost at the commencement of his engagement with Hill. To relieve the troops already engaged, and hard pressed, the 11th Corps hurried forward through and beyond the town. Advancing too vigorously and too far, a portion of the command (the 154th and 134th New York, and 27th Pennsylvania) was flanked by a rebel division, by which the greater part of this regiment, as well as of the 134th, were either killed, wounded, or captured. The 154th had gone in about 350 strong, of whom only three officers and fifteen men escaped, though a number who had been scattered in the fight afterwards reported.

* The section of country had, however, been occupied by the Confederate forces in the autumn of 1861,—the campaign of Ball's Bluff.

† He was soon afterwards relieved by Gen. Hancock, whom Gen. Meade hurried forward when he heard of Reynolds' death.

Among the officers captured were Lieuts. Alanson Crosby and John Mitchell, who afterwards made their escape from their captors by swimming the Potomac, in the accomplishment of which they lost all their clothing. Of this escape, Lieutenant Crosby wrote, in a letter to his brother: "Our clothing had to go. Life or the clothes were at stake, and one or the other must be sacrificed. We did not hesitate which should go. Clothes were set adrift, and by dint of hard labor, very hard, terrible struggling, we swam through the boiling, whirling current to the Maryland shore—sans hat, sans boots, sans coat, sans pants, sans shirt, sans everything. We each had a finger-ring left of our former wardrobe, *and that was all!* You may be assured we were delighted to see again 'Maryland, my Maryland.'"

The detachment which had been sent out under Captain Warner, from Emmetsburg, returned from their reconnoissance, and arrived on the field in the morning of the 2d of July. This, with the squad which remained after the disaster of the preceding day, and a few who had come in in the mean time, made the total strength of the regiment about one hundred and twenty-five men and officers; and with them was temporarily consolidated the remnant of the 134th Regiment, all under command of Major Allen, of the 154th. During the general engagement which followed, and raged furiously through the remainder of the day, this force under Major Allen laid in support of Wiedricks' (1st New York) Battery, at Cemetery Hill, and for a great part of the time under a very heavy artillery fire. Through the night they lay behind a low stone wall at the cemetery, and through the following day of terror remained unengaged, as the remnant of the regiment, crippled and exhausted as it was, could be of little service. The operations of that day, and the earthquake charge of the rebel general, Pickett, are matters of history. At night the Army of the Potomac rested in victory on the field of Gettysburg,—a victory which a single fresh division, entering the fight at the right moment, must have turned into an utter defeat.

In the morning of the 4th of July, the 2d Brigade, of which the remnant of the 154th formed a part, was divided into detachments, which were posted at different points in the town of Gettysburg, and with the pioneers built breast-works and barricades on the several streets. "But the day passed without any demonstration on the part of the enemy. The probability is that they are on the retreat from here; they have had enough of us at this place. Afternoon rainy, clearing up at sunset." July 5, "The report is this morning that the enemy have taken French leave during the night, without even the politeness of saying good-bye to the citizens. Doubtless the good people here are quite willing to waive all ceremonies of this kind in view of their urgent haste. What course they have taken, of course I know not, but venture to predict that the shortest course towards Dixie is where they have left their tracks." At ten in the morning their pickets were withdrawn, and late in the afternoon the regiment (or what was left of it) marched out on the Emmetsburg road. "The evening was dark and the roads very bad, and it was impossible for the men to march in anything like order." They encamped for the night about eight miles out from Gettysburg.

July 6, the brigade "started for Emmetsburg by a round-

about road,—marched ten miles to get five,—and encamped on a hill overlooking the village." The camp for the night of the 7th was made at a point five miles from Middletown. On the 8th they marched as rear-guard to the train, crossing the summit of South Mountain at one P.M., and camped at night on a hill overlooking Antietam Creek. This day the surrender of Vicksburg was announced to the troops. July 9, Major Allen was mustered as lieutenant-colonel and Capt. L. D. Warner as major, both dating from July 1. The regiment camped one mile from Boonsborough. During the five days following this the regiment was generally on the move, passing through Funkstown and Hagerstown, and in the evening of July 14 camped one mile from the Potomac and about the same distance from Williamsport, Md. The journal here remarks, "It is evident that the enemy has given us the slip, and has escaped across the river with all his baggage and plunder. So the campaign is not yet ended, and we have yet to make long and weary marches before any great results can be attained. Well, so mote it be!" The next day they took the back track over the route they came, "to exercise the men in walking," and camped one mile from Middletown. On the 16th they repassed through Middletown and Jefferson, and camped two miles from Berlin, Md. On the 19th they crossed the Potomac to Virginia, marched twelve miles, and camped four miles to the right of Leesburg. The next day they reached their old bathing-place at Goose Creek. Of those who had bathed there a month before some were now in Confederate prisons, some suffering in hospitals, and some were sleeping on the field of Gettysburg; but the stream was as copious, as bright, and as clear as ever. Two days they remained here, and on the 23d marched, by way of White Plains, to New Baltimore, where Lieut.-Col. Allen, Adjt. Crosby, and Capt. Cheney, with six enlisted men, left the regiment, bound for Elmira, N. Y., to take charge of drafted men. A similar detail for the same duty was made from a large number of New York regiments.

The next camp was made July 25, three miles from Warrenton Junction, from whence, on the 1st of August, they marched to Broad Run, near Bristol Station. Here the brigade was put on picket duty, except the 154th Regiment, which, being very weak in numbers, was employed in guard duty along the railroad and at headquarters. They moved on the 3d and camped at Catlett's Station, where they remained but a few days, and about the 8th of August the 154th, with the 134th New York and 73d Pennsylvania Regiments, all under command of Lieut.-Col. Jackson, of the 134th, were detached and placed on the duty of receiving conscripts as they arrived from the North, and taking them to the front for distribution among the commands to which they were assigned. On this duty they remained for about seven weeks, being encamped during that time on the south side of the Potomac, between Alexandria and Washington.

TRANSFER TO THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

In consequence of the great disaster which overtook the Army of the Cumberland, at Chickamauga, on the 20th of September, and the extremely critical situation in which

that army found itself placed after that bloody fight, the War Department decided on the transfer of two corps of the Army of the Potomac to the Tennessee River, to reinforce and open the endangered communications of Gen. Rosecrans, whose army was then beleaguered within the fortifications of Chattanooga. The two corps designated for this service were the 11th and 12th, both to be under command of Gen. Hooker, and the former, as we know, containing the regiment of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. The order was given, the necessary preparations were made, and at five o'clock in the morning of Sept. 26, 1863, the men of the 154th broke their camp on the south side of the Potomac, marched to Washington, through which they passed about noon, and, as soon after as practicable, left the city by railroad for a destination then unknown to privates or officers. At about sunset they had reached the Relay House, from whence they proceeded west over the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Passing through Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Cumberland, and Grafton successively, they reached Wheeling at eight o'clock in the morning of the 28th, crossed the Ohio River on pontoons at Belair, and about eleven A.M. left by railroad for the West. Columbus, O., was reached at daylight on the 29th, and from thence they passed through Xenia, Dayton, and Centreville (where an excellent entertainment had been provided for them by the ladies of the place), arriving at Indianapolis during the evening of the same day. Here the commands marched through the city, and, after partaking of a generous supper at the Soldiers' Rest, left at midnight for the South. They reached Jeffersonville, Ind., at ten A.M., September 30, crossed the Ohio River to Louisville, Ky., and at three P.M. left that city by railway, reaching Nashville, Tenn., early on the following morning. Here, after drawing rations, and a very short delay, they again embarked by railroad for a destination which had already become known to all,—Chattanooga, Tenn., then the centre of military operations in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. Thirty miles out from Nashville they passed over the storied field of Stone River, and through the village of Murfreesborough, thence through Tullahoma and Cowan, Tenn., reaching Stevenson, Ala., at three in the morning, and Bridgeport, Ala., upon the Tennessee River, in the forenoon of the same day, Oct. 2, 1863. Here they remained on picket and fatigue duty for more than three weeks.

At daylight in the morning of Oct. 27, the command broke camp at Bridgeport and crossed the Tennessee upon pontoons, and took the river-road in the direction of Chattanooga. At eleven A.M. they passed Shell Mound, a railroad station, and camped at night twenty miles from Bridgeport, and twelve from Chattanooga. At noon on the 28th they came in sight of Lookout Mountain, from which the enemy's batteries were briskly shelling the encampments of Gen. Thomas' forces in Chattanooga. Soon after a small force of the enemy was found occupying a steep and wooded hill. To dislodge them, the 154th New York and the 73d Pennsylvania were deployed as skirmishers, and performed the work in fine style. Just beyond this point the column passed within range of the Lookout batteries, which at once opened on them, "and saluted our arrival in a manner which

showed that at least they considered us worthy of a passing notice. The whole review passed off without accident, and we were soon out of reach, and encamped under a hill occupied by a part of the Army of the Cumberland, with which we thus formed a junction. After sending out pickets, laid down quite satisfied with this day's work."

The enemy who now confronted them was Longstreet's corps of Confederates, the same which had been detached from the Army of Northern Virginia, and transported by railroad to Northern Georgia, reaching the bloody field of Chickamauga on the 20th of September, just in time to change the victory of Rosecrans into a disastrous defeat. Longstreet now watched the arrival of his foes from the Potomac, and he determined to receive them warmly, without waiting for daylight. At a little past midnight his forces attacked the Union line in the vicinity of Wauhatchie Run. Our men replied most energetically, and for an hour the dark woods blazed, and the crags and hill-sides echoed the roar of the fusillade. The weight of the attack fell upon Geary's Division of the 12th Corps. The 154th promptly fell into line at the first alarm, awaiting the expected order to participate in the fight; but no order was received, and they lay on their arms during the remainder of the night. This action, known as the battle of Wauhatchie, resulted disastrously to the Confederates.

During the 29th and 30th the regiment was on duty in the line of breastworks fronting the mountain, and on the 31st they were relieved and went into camp near brigade headquarters. One object of prime importance had now been accomplished by the two Eastern corps; they had seized, and were firmly holding, the left bank of the Tennessee River, so that supply-trains could now pass up from Bridgeport without interruption to the relief of the half-famished Army of the Cumberland, which had been isolated within the defenses of Chattanooga. "They are now," says the diary, "receiving their bread, bacon, and coffee through this channel, and, thanks to the crescent [meaning the distinctive badge of the 11th Corps], are getting something to eat. So we are of some use."

The concluding words of this quotation were doubtless written in reference to a fact which was extremely discreditable to a large portion of the officers and men of the Army of the Cumberland, namely, the fact that they constantly disparaged, and pretended to doubt the soldierly qualities of, all *eastern* troops, and particularly those of or from the Army of the Potomac. And this ungenerous course was pursued by them even towards the corps of Hooker, who had come expressly for their relief. From the time when they reached the Tennessee River until the battle of Lookout Mountain, there was no day, nor a waking hour, in which such epithets as "feather-bed," "paper-collar," or "no-account soldier" were not flung in the faces of the men and officers of Hooker's command. Military discipline forbade the taking of summary satisfaction for these affronts, and so the soldiers, whose records of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg could not screen them from insult, were compelled to wait in patience for vindication until they could point to the rocky palisades of Lookout, and to the red route from Mission Ridge to Atlanta.

The writer of this sketch was a member of the Army of

the Cumberland long before the coming of the 11th and 12th Corps, and having continually seen and heard these things knows them to be true.

For nearly a month after their arrival in Lookout Valley the 154th Regiment with the other troops of the command lay there quietly, with little variation from the ordinary camp-life, drill, fatigue, and picket duty, except occasional shellings from the Lookout batteries, which soon came to be regarded as part of the daily routine, and excited little attention. This period of inaction, however, soon drew to a close.

In the afternoon of November 22 the brigade left the valley camp with three days' rations, and a little after dark bivouacked in the south part of Chattanooga, within the line of fortification. At two o'clock P.M., on the 23d, they advanced to the front, and opened a skirmishing attack on the rebel outposts, which occupied the woods along the base of Mission Ridge, and in front of their centre, which was strongly intrenched upon the Ridge. "The enemy gradually fell back until dark, when the firing ceased, and we took position in the extreme front, not more than thirty rods from the rebel line. After throwing out pickets we erected a line of breastworks in our front, behind which we passed the night. Well, it seems there is work to be done, and we are to help do it. The enemy appears to be in heavy force on the Ridge, and there will be warm work if we attempt to storm the height. My opinion is that this move on the centre is only a demonstration to cover the real attack on the right or left. Time will decide!

"November 24.—Just before daylight we advanced our picket line, and in so doing brought on a lively skirmish, in which we lost six men wounded. The enemy at length fell back, and the firing ceased. We remained here through the day. Weather wet. About noon heavy firing was heard on Lookout Mountain, and it was ascertained that Gen. Hooker was driving the enemy on the mountain side. The weather is, so thick that nothing can be seen from our position, but it is evident that the rebels are falling back and are being driven around the side of the mountain." The event here mentioned was the "Battle above the Clouds," among the crags and precipices of the mountain.

"November 25.—Early this morning the stripes and stars waved from the summit of Lookout. . . . An attack was made on the enemy's right, which rested on Chickamauga Creek, and they were driven at every point. Our lines were also advanced on the centre, where some skirmishing was done. About ten A.M. our regiment was ordered up the river to support the left. We marched to the Chickamauga, where we encamped, and remained during the night. About two P.M. our forces attacked the enemy on Missionary Ridge, opposite our centre, and compelled them to fly from the mountain. Thus, in three days, we have completely broken the investment of Chattanooga. First a feint upon the centre, then a real attack upon their left, followed the next day by a similar one upon their right, and finally, at the right moment, the centre attack was resumed and their lines pierced. Eighty-three pieces of artillery, thirty thousand stand of small arms, and from six to ten thousand prisoners, with daily accessions, are some of the fruits of the victory.

"Nov. 26.—This morning, at four A.M., we started in pursuit of the retreating enemy. We first marched three miles to the mouth of Chickamauga, which we crossed on pontoons, and then marched up the east bank. The morning was cold and very foggy. Our course lay up the creek towards Chickamauga Station, the main point of supply for the rebel army." On the 27th an advance of eight miles was made to the left of Ringgold, in the direction of which the heavy booming of Hooker's guns was heard during most of the day. During the following day but very slight movement was made, as the commander of the army had already decided that this corps should abandon the pursuit of Bragg, but should face towards Knoxville, for the relief of Burnside, who was menaced by Longstreet.

At daybreak on the 29th the command broke camp and moved towards Cleveland, Tenn., the junction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad with that running to Knoxville. "Until we saw the 3d Division move past in the darkness we supposed that, in accordance with yesterday's orders, we were to return to Lookout to-day; but it seems the order has been countermanded, and that we are destined for something else." At dark the regiment passed through Cleveland and encamped on a hill just beyond.

The march was resumed at an early hour in the morning of the 30th. "It is now evident that we are to return to Lookout Valley no more, but are to hunt Longstreet, wherever he may be." The camp of the regiment for that night was at Charleston, on the Hiwassee River, and on the night following, at Athens, eighteen miles farther on. During the march of that day large quantities of the enemy's provisions and salt were captured at Calhoun, Tenn.

On the 2d of December their march was by way of Sweetwater to within two miles of Philadelphia, Tenn.; and the evening of the next day brought them to camp one mile from Loudon, a sorry and deserted village, where the enemy had burned the railroad bridge and run the rolling stock into the river. Here it was ascertained that the rebel general Wheeler was hovering on their flanks and rear with a force of three thousand cavalry. The regiment remained at this place during the next day, but the reveille was sounded at midnight, and at one o'clock on the morning of the 5th they were again in motion towards Knoxville, reaching the Little Tennessee River at five A.M. This stream being rather deep for fording, wagons were run into it, and over these the men crossed, carrying boxes of ammunition upon their shoulders to keep it dry. Camp was made at Louisville, Tenn. This was the end of their outward march, for here they received news from Knoxville that Burnside had beaten the enemy, and that the latter was in full retreat. "Longstreet has left, and there is no enemy to fight; all we have to do is to take the back track and march one hundred miles down the hill again."

The next day the command faced towards Chattanooga and started on the return. The roads were slippery, the traveling exceedingly bad, and, says the diary, "our boys are in a very poor condition for the march, many of them being almost entirely barefoot. But there is no chance of getting any supplies of clothing until we reach camp." The Little Tennessee was crossed in the same manner as before, and

in the evening of the 9th the men of the 154th, shivering and tattered, made their camp near Athens.

"Dec. 10.—We do not march to-day. The bridge over the Hiawassee at Charleston, fifteen miles from here, has been burned by the enemy since we came up; and as there are no first-class accommodations for headquarters on this side of the river at that place, we must remain here until a bridge is in readiness, and run the risk of rain and mud. All our marches seem to be regulated with sole regard to good accommodations for the generals and their staffs, without any regard to the comfort of the men. Moved camp about noon to the opposite side of the town. Weather pleasant, but indications of rain, which will probably commence about the time we move." The return march was resumed on the 12th, and is thus mentioned in the diary:

"Dec. 12.—Marched at seven A.M. towards Charleston. Crossed the Hiawassee about two P.M., and after marching two miles encamped in an open field, in a heavy rain, which, however, did not prevent the commanding generals from occupying their luxurious quarters, while the men, less favored, lay in mud and water, within one-fourth of a mile of good camping-ground under shelter of a wood. But such is war, particularly when the headquarters have no sympathy with the rank and file." In the afternoon of the next day they encamped in a wood, near the town of Cleveland. There they remained until the 16th, when they again moved forward; and on the 17th of December, at sunset, reached their old camp in Lookout Valley.

It was understood that here was to be their winter quarters, and glad enough they were that such was to be the case. Soon after, their location was changed a short distance, to the immediate vicinity of Hooker's headquarters (an excellent house of split logs, for which he acknowledged himself indebted to the men of the 154th), and there they built a substantial and comfortable camp of log structures, roofed with canvas, in which they spent more than four months; a period which is still remembered by the survivors as the most agreeable portion of their soldiering life. The regiment passed the winter in quiet and comfort; their time being spent in the ordinary duties of camp, with frequent drills, occasional picketing, inspections, and reviews, and at intervals (too infrequent as they thought) mustering for pay. Religious services were also quite regularly held in the corps by agents of the Christian Commission, and by many this privilege was highly esteemed. On the 25th of February, Col. Jones left for home on a twenty-days' leave of absence; the command of the brigade then devolving on Lieut.-Col. Dan. B. Allen, and that of the regiment on Major L. D. Warner. Col. Jones returned from his leave on the 22d of March, and on the same day snow fell to the depth of more than twelve inches. This, in a latitude almost identical with the north boundary of the State of Alabama, was considered a very remarkable event, and it brought remembrances of their Northern homes to the minds of many, whose eyes would never again look upon the whitened expanse of the Cattaraugus hills and valleys. But, when the sun again shone out, the familiar view dissolved almost as suddenly as it had appeared. In the morning of March 30, the regiment, with the 134th New York and the 27th Pennsylvania, all under command

of Col. Adolphus Bushbeck, of the last-named regiment, set out on a reconnoissance up the Trenton Valley, west of Lookout Mountain. They advanced to a point several miles above the Trenton (Ga.) Iron-Works, and returned to camp on the 1st of April, having marched forty-eight miles and encountered no opposition.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

As the month of April waned it became evident that their sojourn in the Lookout valley was also drawing to its close. The 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated, by orders from headquarters, forming the 20th Corps, under command of Gen. Hooker. The divisions and brigades were remodeled, so that the originals were hardly recognizable. The old 2d Division (11th Corps) was divided, and the 1st Brigade, in which was the 154th, after being reinforced by two regiments, the 109th Pennsylvania and 119th New York, was made the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division, under the command of Brig.-Gen. John W. Geary, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania. The men of the 154th were pleased with the change; glad enough to drop the crescent badge of the 11th Corps, of which they had never been proud since one of the divisions of the corps had disgraced it at Chancellorsville. Their new badge bore the star, in place of the crescent.

On the 28th of April, Adj. Crosby arrived from Elmira with a detachment of recruits, who were much needed to swell the depleted ranks. Five days later, orders preliminary to a movement were received, and at four o'clock in the afternoon of May 4 the officers and men of the 154th bade a final adieu to their pleasant camp, and marched away by the base of old Lookout, across the Chattanooga Valley to the creek, several miles above the town, and there bivouacked for the night,—the first night of the memorable campaign of Atlanta. The next day's march brought them to Rock Oak Church, on the Graysville Road. The night of the 6th saw them encamped at Pea Vine Church, half-way between Ringgold and Lafayette; and on the 7th they passed Gordon's Springs, and rested four miles from Buzzard's Roost, Ga.

Sunday, May 8, 1864, saw the regiment engaged in action at Rocky-Faced Ridge, where they found the enemy strongly intrenched. The entry under this date is as follows: "Broke camp about eleven A.M., on a reconnoissance towards Dalton. Marched to Dug Gap, over Rocky-Faced Ridge, four miles from Dalton. Attempted to carry the heights, and failed. Remained on the mountain until dark, when we withdrew to the open plain in rear, where we are bivouacked for the night."

The loss of the regiment in this fight was eight killed, forty-two wounded, and fourteen missing. Among the killed was color-corporal George Bishop, of Olean, who, being ordered to plant the regimental color upon a crest within range of the enemy's works, obeyed the order unhesitatingly, but had scarcely more than reached the point designated when he fell dead by the bullet of a sharpshooter. Corp. Philo A. Markham, of Company B, seeing the color fall, rushed up the ridge and replanted it, but in a short time his arm was shattered by a bullet; and then private Stewart Bailey, of Company I, undismayed by the fate of the two who had

preceded him, seized the flag, and fearlessly faced the enemy until a whistling messenger made the post once more vacant. The color was then rescued and moved from the perilous position by Corp. Allen Williams, of Company D, who was "promoted to sergeant, May 8, 1864, for gallant conduct at Rocky-Faced Ridge, Ga." The wounds received by Markham and Bailey on this occasion cost each an arm. The brave Bishop, who gave his life for the flag, was a brother of Lewis Bishop, who was killed in a precisely similar manner, as regimental color-bearer at Gettysburg.

The annals of the war furnish few instances of greater bravery than was exhibited by these men of the 154th.

For three days succeeding this action the regiment remained in the vicinity, engaged in the erection of breastworks and in otherwise strengthening the position. Lieut.-Col. Allen was now in command, Col. Jones having been severely injured on the 8th. On the 12th they removed seven miles, and camped at night in front of Snake Creek Gap. There were several changes of position during the 13th and 14th, and the night of the 14th and morning of the 15th were spent on the march. At about ten o'clock on the 15th the command moved to the left about one mile, and advanced upon the enemy's position.

"During the whole afternoon we were under fire, and drove the enemy from one hill to another for about two miles. They made a strong fight, but when our men went in on a charge they were compelled to give ground. After dark we moved to the top of the hill, where four pieces of rebel artillery were in position, and went to work to get them out and to build breastworks on the crest of the hill."

The action above described was that generally known as the battle of Resaca. The enemy evacuated his position during the night, and on the following day our troops moved forward in pursuit. In the evening of the 18th the regiment encamped eight miles northeast of Kingston. The forward movement was resumed on the 23d, when they passed through Cassville, crossed the Etowah River, and camped on its southern bank. On the 24th the route of the regiment lay "for miles through one interminable corn and wheat field." At about eleven A.M. on the 25th, the enemy was found in force near Pumpkin Vine Creek. The 2d Division advanced to the front and threw out skirmishers, which brought on the engagement known as that of New Hope Church, in which the enemy was driven about two miles and left many prisoners in our hands. The loss of the 20th Corps in this action was quite heavy, but very little fell on the 154th Regiment, which, during the night, constructed and occupied rifle-pits on the advance line,—less than two hundred yards from that of the enemy. After this fight, a heavy rain came on and continued for several days, making the situation of the men uncomfortable in the extreme. On the 1st of June, the regiment, with the other commands of the 20th Corps, moved towards the left, for the purpose of flanking the enemy from his position, which was thought too strong to be taken by direct assault without incurring a heavy loss.

Col. Jones returned from hospital and resumed command on the 7th of June. From that time about a week was spent in inaction, wet weather, and general discomfort, and then, on the 14th, the regiment with the rest of the brigade

moved about two miles on the Marietta Road, confronting the enemy's strong position at Pine Knob, which was attacked and carried the following day. The brigade line of battle was formed at about noon of the 15th, with the 154th Regiment as skirmishers. The enemy was finally driven from his position, and was pursued for three-fourths of a mile to another line of intrenchment upon a high hill, some two hundred yards in front of which our troops halted and intrenched. The loss of the regiment in this affair was three killed and twenty wounded. During the following day they were exposed to the fire of the enemy, but fortunately sustained a loss of only one killed and one wounded,—the latter being Capt. Alanson Crosby, who soon after died of his wound in hospital at Nashville.

The enemy evacuated his position during the succeeding night. The next ten days were occupied in advancing through mud and rain, changing position, intrenching, and skirmishing, in which the regiment suffered a loss of one killed and several wounded. The 27th of June found them in the vicinity of Kenesaw Mountain, but in the engagement of that name and day the 154th did not take part.

The enemy soon after evacuated Marietta, and fell back to the formidable intrenchments on the Chattahoochee River, where it was generally believed a determined stand would be made. But on the 5th of July it was found that this line too had been abandoned. "It would seem," says the diary, "that they really intended to make a stand here for the defense of Atlanta. Some of the work was evidently done yesterday, but much has been built a longer period. Our course lay down Nickajack Creek and over some hills to the river. We came to a halt upon a high ridge which runs parallel to, and about one and a half miles from the river [Chattahoochee], where we encamped for the night. From this ridge a very fair view of Atlanta is obtained, particularly in the afternoon, when the sun is shining upon this side of the white buildings. The city is probably about ten miles distant. When will this be passed over? The enemy is on the opposite side of the river."

July 7, Dr. Van Aernam and Lieut.-Col. Allen (who had been absent, sick) rejoined the regiment. On the 8th news was received of the sinking of the pirate "Alabama" by the "Kearsarge," which, although the report was doubted by many, was made the occasion of universal cheering and enthusiasm among the troops. 9th July, "The rebels are still in our front, and may stay. The weather is very oppressive." For several days after this date there was almost perfect quiet in the camp of the regiment and along the line in its front. "Is it the quiet which preludes the storm?"

July 15, intelligence was received of the death, in hospital, of Capt. Crosby, who was wounded at Pine Knob. "Thus another officer is gone, who, a short month ago, was in full health and expecting long life." July 17, the command moved at four P.M., and crossed the Chattahoochee River by moonlight, on pontoons, near Pace's Ferry. The movement was continued on the 18th. The regiment, after crossing a creek, "marched two miles southeastwardly in line of battle through the most tangled woods that ever men penetrated in this formation," but met no

enemy, and afterwards bivouacked and constructed breast-works on a hill six miles from Atlanta. A great portion of the tangled forest above referred to was an almost impenetrable thicket of blackberry bushes, which were loaded with fruit so tempting and delicious that the utmost efforts of the officers were insufficient to force the men through until they had eaten their fill. This passage was afterwards facetiously christened by the soldiers "The Battle of the Blackberries." And now, after the lapse of fourteen years, there is many a sober citizen of old Cattaraugus who will smile as he calls to mind "what a wild charge they made" that day through the blackberry thickets of Western Georgia.

On the 19th the brigade moved some four miles to Peach-Tree Creek, which the 154th crossed, just before night, under a galling fire and at the double-quick. Captured a number of prisoners, and camped for the night in the third line. In the morning of the 20th they moved to the front and formed in line of battle. After some delay they again moved with the 33d New York to a hill about four hundred yards in front of the first line, where they expected to intrench; but here they received a determined attack by the enemy, before which they "were forced back in disorder, with considerable loss. The enemy followed up their advantage, and made a heavy attack on the front line, the right of which was thrown into confusion, not being protected. The left of the line, with the artillery on the left, caused them to recoil with great loss. We intrenched nearly all night. The attack resulted in the repulse of the enemy at every point. The loss in the 20th Corps is estimated at from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred. The enemy's loss must have exceeded ours."

The attack sustained by the 154th, and the bloody repulse of the enemy at that point on the line, was a part of the general engagement of the 20th of July, known as the battle of Peach-Tree Creek. The loss of the regiment in the day's work was serious.

No movement of importance was made on the 21st, but on the 22d the pickets were advanced, and the enemy's outposts were found to have been withdrawn to within less than two miles of the city. On this day the brave Gen. McPherson was killed in an engagement at another part of the line. July 23d, "We are now within two miles of Atlanta, and when the enemy retreats once more the city must be ours. Atlanta seems to be pretty thoroughly invested, and the siege commenced. When it will end, is only known above. . . . The enemy appears determined to make this the battle-field, and to dispute the possession of Atlanta to the last moment." Doubtless the Confederates *had* decided to die here, "with back to the field and feet to the foe," just as they had similarly decided to do at several other points. Their general, Hood, had assumed command of the army just before the fight at Peach-Tree Creek, and had pledged himself to his government to drive back Sherman's hordes in utter defeat and disaster to Chattanooga. But his progress thus far could hardly be regarded as encouraging.

About the 26th, the Army of the Tennessee commenced moving towards the right to break the Macon Railroad, and to extend the line farther towards a complete investment.

It was clearly the purpose to take the city by regular approaches. Gen. Howard was ordered to assume the command vacated by the death of McPherson, and Gen. Hooker, justly considering this promotion to be an affront to himself, at once asked to be relieved of his command of the 20th Corps. Upon this he was so relieved, and on the 28th of July the officers of the corps took formal leave of their beloved commander on the eve of his departure for Washington. "The parting was very affecting. We regret to lose so good a commander, and one in whom so much confidence is reposed by officers and men." The command of the 20th Corps was given, temporarily, to General Williams. From this time for nearly a month the regiment remained without material change of position, or other noteworthy event in its experience. "Well," says the journal, "it is all in the three years, and while we are here we are not marching."

By the 5th of August the railway trains from Chattanooga were run across the river and to the rear of our works before Atlanta. The first locomotives arriving there screamed loud and long their defiant notes, "to let the denizens of Atlanta know that the road is open, and that we are prepared to transport passengers or freight on the most reasonable terms."

There was a time of great rejoicing through the camps on the 8th, on the announcement of the capture of Mobile by Farragut. In the night of the 13th a great conflagration was seen in Atlanta, and the bells of the city were plainly heard ringing the alarm. Gen. Kilpatrick came in on the 22d, having made the circuit of the enemy's lines, losing some four hundred men, but was reported to have done great damage to the Confederacy. In the night of the 25th the corps, including the 154th, moved to the right and rear, and on the 29th the regiment re-occupied a lunette and breastworks built by themselves on the Chattahoochee line at the time of their advance.

In the morning of September 2, Atlanta was evacuated in great haste by the enemy, who destroyed great quantities of military stores, among these being eighty car-loads of ammunition. The troops marched to occupy the city the same day, the 154th halting on the march at Peach-Tree Creek, and making their bivouac for the night in the open space adjoining the City Hall. In the morning of the 3d, they moved out and made their camp about one mile from the city towards the south. The campaign of Atlanta was at an end, and the city was ours. Then, after a brief season of rest and recuperation for the troops, came the strengthening of the works, the destruction of railroads, except that towards the north, and the accumulation, by this route, of the ammunition and other material necessary for the prosecution of that bold march to the sea, the plan of which was even then perfected in the mind of the commanding general, though hardly conjectured by those below him.

In these duties, and in foraging, drill, and the ordinary routine of camp, the 154th passed the months of September and October, and then the signs began to thicken that the army would soon leave Atlanta behind them. The journal entry for October 30, mentions, "It is reported that we are to get ready to march for some place; don't know or much care where. Time of leaving not designated." The

strength of the regiment was augmented by accessions of recruits, of whom a considerable number arrived on the 31st. On the 1st of November preparations for a move were commenced. It was ordered that the books and papers of the regiment, as well as all surplus baggage, be packed and made ready to send to the rear, as only the smallest amount of impedimenta would be allowed on the projected campaign. "All sorts of rumors are afloat regarding our destination; but all is speculation. Sherman probably knows what his plans are, and we shall know in time." November 8 was election day in the camps, and the result in the 154th was an overwhelming majority for President Lincoln. The entry for Sunday, the 13th of November, mentions, "Fire along the railroad all day and in the night. The troops are destroying all the government buildings and depots."

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

The issuing of rations and other preparations for the contemplated march were completed on the 14th of November, and at seven o'clock on the following morning the 154th Regiment, forming a part of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division of the 20th Army Corps (which, with the 14th Corps, composed the left wing of the Army of Georgia), left their camp at Atlanta, and, with high hopes and light hearts, marched away eastward on the Decatur road. In the diary so frequently quoted above there is this entry: "We are now entered upon a campaign which for brilliancy of conception has not been surpassed during the war. May success attend us!" On this first day a distance of fifteen miles was made, and the regiment, having passed through Decatur, encamped for the night about three miles from Stone Mountain. On the second day (the brigade leading the corps) the same distance was accomplished, and the third day's march was sixteen miles. "Foraging now begins to be good." At nine o'clock in the morning of the fourth day (November 18) the regiment passed Social Circle, Ga., and after marching eighteen miles, encamped near Madison. "This is the best day's march we have made, and through the richest country." On the 19th they destroyed the track of the Georgia Railroad as they proceeded, and at night camped within two miles of the Oconee River. 20th, marched southwardly down the Oconee. 21st, passed near Eatonton, and camped sixteen miles north of Milledgeville. 22d, reached Milledgeville at dark, crossed river, camped two miles outside city, and posted pickets. The march was not resumed until the 24th, when a distance of twelve miles was made. The next day the regiment reached Buffalo Creek, bridged it, crossed, and camped on the eastern bank. On the night of the 26th they camped two miles east of Tenille Station, having passed through Sandersville during the day. On the 27th they marched at seven A.M., destroying the railroad as they proceeded, and camped at Davidsboro' at ten P.M. The next day brought them to Spear's Station. "The country passed through to-day is the finest we have seen." The night camp of the 29th was near the Ogeechee River. The destruction of the railroad this day was the same as before, and "our course is marked by a line of fire."

On the 30th the regiment remained near the Ogeechee, de-

stroying track, and three heavy bridges. December 1, the march was resumed in the direction of Millen, the country passed through being low, with swamps bordering the streams. December 2. "Passed some of the finest plantations we have yet met with, and which furnish abundance for both men and animals. One can hardly realize that he is in the middle of winter. Everywhere he is reminded of September and not December." The camp was made at Buck-head Creek. On the following day the 154th "passed near the stockade where our prisoners were confined," and camped four miles north of Millen. Through the next day cannonading was heard along the left, supposed to be an engagement between the Union and Confederate cavalry, "or perhaps the 14th Corps meeting with some opposition." In the evening of December 5 the brigade rested only forty-eight miles from Savannah. The next day's march was but nine miles, being retarded by skirmishing in front, and by the destruction of bridges, slashings of timber, and other obstructions made by the enemy. December 7, a distance of nine miles was made, and the regiment encamped nine miles from Springfield, and thirty from Savannah. "The country passed through this day is one vast pine forest. The plantations are small and widely separated, and foraging poor." The country and the foraging were much better on the 8th. There was some skirmishing, and frequent obstructions of the roads.

On the 9th the column encountered some opposition, but this was regarded as of small account. "Firing heard on our right and front. If the enemy intend to defend Savannah, they will fight soon." December 10, heavy firing was heard on the right, but very little in front. This day the regiment marched as rear-guard, and at eight P.M. camped five miles from the city of Savannah. "December 11. Our lines are being formed in front of the enemy's, which we have at last found. Moved into position on the left, upon the banks of the river, only about three and a half miles above the city, which is in full view from our camp." The regiment was under arms through the night, expecting orders to assault the enemy's works, but no order was given and at four A.M. they were relieved.

During the ten days next following this time, the event of greatest importance to the regiment was the serious wounding of three men by a spherical-case shot from the enemy, which occurred on the 13th. Our lines were shelled considerably, both from the enemy's land batteries and by one of their gunboats, which came up the river several times, nearly opposite the position of the 154th, but little damage was done by either. The fall of the rebel fort—McAllister—a short distance southeast of the city was announced in the camp on the 14th. A formidable earthwork, built by the 2d Brigade, intended for the mounting of heavy guns, was completed on the 20th, but it proved a useless work, for the fortifications and city were evacuated on the following night, and on the 21st of December the Union forces occupied Savannah. The 154th "marched in early in the morning of that day, and encamped on the south side of the city."

Christmas came, and found the soldiers of the 154th comfortably encamped and enjoying something of rest after the fatigues of their long march from the mountains to the

sea. One who was present in that camp at the coming of the joyous time "wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated," recollects that two or three excellent singers, members of the regiment, burst forth with the grand old sacred song,—

"While shepherds watched their flocks by night,
All seated on the ground;"

and that when they reached the concluding stanza,—

"All glory be to God on high,
And through the earth be peace,"

it seemed to him that never before was music so sweet, and never were words so touching and appropriate.

The holidays were passed by the soldiers in comparative quiet, and with as much of festivity as was attainable under the circumstances. On the 26th of December the camps were electrified by the glorious news of Thomas' decisive victory at Nashville, and loud and long-continued were the acclamations which greeted the announcement. On the 30th, the corps was reviewed by Gen. Sherman, and on the 31st the regiment was mustered for pay by Capt. Harding. "Thus closes 1864. Young 1865 comes upon the stage to-morrow. May it witness the end of this unnatural strife, and its end find us all at home enjoying the blessings of peace!" The words were prophetic! Peace was indeed approaching, but it was to be preceded by yet more of battle and bloodshed, and to be heralded by assassination.

On the 4th of January Col. Jones left for the North on leave of absence, and on the 14th the regiment learned of his promotion to brigadier-general, he having been advanced to that grade upon the recommendation of Gen. Sherman and the corps commanders, to which was added that of Gov. Edwin D. Morgan. The capture of Fort Fisher was announced in the camps on the 18th, and the news was received with extravagant demonstrations of rejoicing.

THE CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

The stay of the 154th in Savannah was but little more than a month, and was marked by no especially noteworthy incident. It had been rumored that the division, including this regiment, would remain to garrison the city, under the command of Gen. Geary as military governor, and this probability was contemplated with great satisfaction by the men and officers; but the pleasing hope was wholly dispelled by the receipt, on the 26th of January, of orders to march at eight A.M. on the following day, and at the appointed time the command bade farewell to the city and marched away, over "frozen ground and a rough road," towards Augusta. No enemy was encountered, and that night their camp was pitched about twelve miles from the starting-point. Nearly the same distance was made on each of the two following days, and in the evening of the 29th the regiment encamped between Springfield and Sister's Ferry, at a distance of about thirty-five miles from Savannah.

From this point no forward movement was made until February 4, when the command broke camp at daylight, and moved to Sister's Ferry, where they crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina, encamping at night in the vicinity of Robertsville. In the next five days a distance of about sixty miles was made, and the camp of the

9th of February was made in the immediate vicinity of Blacksville, on the South Carolina Railroad. During this time no enemy had been met, but all along the western and northwestern horizon great columns of smoke by day, and the red glow of conflagration by night, told how the cavalry of Kilpatrick were wreaking their treasured vengeance against the Palmetto State. "Nearly all the buildings on our line of march have been burned," says the diary; "only the tall chimney-stacks are left."

In the evening of February 11 the regiment encamped at Duncan's Bridge, on the Edisto River, which stream they crossed at daybreak on the 12th, and reached the north fork of the Edisto, at Jones' Bridge, early in the afternoon. "The bridge was burned, and the enemy were in some force on the opposite side. There was some skirmishing, in which we sustained some loss. Their artillery also did some damage to the bridge, which the engineers are rebuilding." In the morning, there being no enemy in front, the troops crossed the bridge and proceeded northward. The regimental camp of the 15th was within one mile of Lexington Court-House, and in the evening of the 17th they had reached the Saluda River, above Columbia, the capital of the State. During the night, the bright glare which illumined all the eastern heavens told that that city, too, had been given to the flames. The work was done by Hazen's Division of the 15th Corps, which moved in advance of the 20th.

February 18 the column moved on across the Saluda, leaving the ruins of Columbia to the right. Broad River was crossed on the 20th, and the regiment reached Winnsboro' at noon of the 21st. "A large portion of the town was burned by the advance before the arrival of the main column, which labored to extinguish the flames." The troops destroyed the railroad-track as they advanced. The camp of the 22d was at Rocky Mount, and the Catawba River was crossed the following day. Several days of uneventful marching succeeded, and late in the evening of the 4th of March the 154th crossed the north line of the State and camped near Sneadsboro'. "We are now in North Carolina. Whether this wholesale destruction of property will continue as we advance remains to be seen. I hope a better spirit will prevail. North Carolina has shown considerable Union sentiment during the war, and I believe a proper course by our army would cause the slumbering fire to burst forth. We have left the other State behind, and also our mark, which it will take years to obliterate. Sherman will long be remembered, as was Attila, as the 'Scourge of God' to Carolina."

The column passed on through the intervening country towards the northeast, and, at nightfall on the 12th of March, the 154th camped in the arsenal-grounds at Fayetteville, N. C.: but on the following day the camp was moved across the Cape Fear River, two miles out of the town. On the 15th it was rumored that Lee had evacuated Richmond and moved to Sherman's immediate front; consequently, "the army is ordered to strip for a fight." The report was soon discovered to be false. On the 16th occurred the fight at Averysboro', and on the 19th the battle of Bentonville, in neither of which the 154th participated. It left the vicinity of Fayetteville on the 16th,

and reached camp near Goldsboro' on the 22d of March. About this time Gen. Jones returned, and on the 30th took command of the brigade. On the 6th of April, "Glorious news is received from Richmond: Lee retreating towards Danville; twenty-five thousand prisoners and five hundred guns captured. If it is true, it is the crowning triumph of the war, and must soon end it." In the morning of the 10th the division moved through Goldsboro' out on the Smithfield Road. The next day the 2d Brigade, being in advance, discovered the enemy, and moved a considerable distance through the woods in line of battle. On the 12th, the regiment being then encamped at Smithfield, "tidings were received of the surrender of Lee and his entire army to General Grant." The result was unbounded rejoicing among the wearied soldiers. Before noon on the 14th the regiment reached Raleigh, and joined the remainder of the brigade, which had camped on the outskirts of the city during the previous day. April 16, Sunday, religious services were held at eleven A.M. "Nothing new from the front until about nine P.M., when word was brought that Johnston would surrender on the same terms as were given to Lee. Great intoxication throughout the camps round Raleigh, which was kept up nearly all night." April 17, "received tidings of the great Washington tragedy, which cast a gloom over the entire army. Hope it may not be as bad as represented. Johnston's surrender still undecided. The troops are thinking of going home soon." Nothing more of note occurred until the 22d, when the corps was reviewed in Raleigh by Gen. Sherman. "The day was fine, and so was the display. Raleigh never witnessed a grander military assemblage." On the 24th another grand display was witnessed in the review of the 17th Corps by Gen. Grant, who had come to North Carolina with power to conclude the negotiations then in progress for the surrender of the Confederate army under Johnston.

The regiment left camp at Raleigh in the morning of April 25, and marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, at which place they went into camp at about sunset of the same day, and where they remained, foraging the country and awaiting orders for future movements, dependent on the acceptance or rejection of the proposed terms of surrender. Two days after their arrival, orders were received to return to Raleigh. They marched at daylight on the 28th, and arrived at camp near the city early in the same day. At Raleigh there were wild rejoicings, and at night the city was illuminated by fireworks; for the surrender of Johnston had ended the great war, and now the worn-out veterans, having fought their last battle, might, after a brief season of preparation, turn their faces towards the north star.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The 29th was passed in rejoicings, congratulations, and "preparations for the homeward march to-morrow, when we are to set out for home by way of Richmond and Washington. A march of more than three hundred miles is before us, but we are homeward bound, and every day will bring us nearer the loved spot."

At about seven o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 30th of April, the 154th Regiment broke camp, and, taking the lead of the brigade, which was second in line of

the 2d Division, marched through Raleigh in column by company, with music and at cadenced step, saluting the headquarters of Gens. Slocum and Terry as they passed, and then moved out and away on the road to Richmond. The progress of their march to that city and thence to Washington was as follows: April 30, crossed the Neuse River, and camped about fifteen miles from Raleigh. May 1, crossed Tar River, and made a distance of twenty-three miles during the day. "The country through which we are passing is very fine, and does not appear to have suffered much from the army. Many returned soldiers [Confederates] are now at home, and farming is now going on upon a good scale." May 2, made about eighteen miles, and camped two miles from Williamsboro'. May 3, passed through the town, crossed State line into Virginia, made a distance of twelve miles. 3d, crossed the Roanoke River on pontoons, and made about twenty miles. 5th, crossed the Meherrin River, and camped two miles from the Nottoway. 6th, crossed Nottoway River, struck the South Side Railroad at Black and White Station, passed easterly along the railroad, and camped at Wilson's Station. May 7, made twenty miles, reached the Appomattox River at night, crossed at Kirke's Ford, and camped on the left bank of the river. 8th, made twenty miles, passing through Clover Hill and to the left of Chesterfield Court-House, crossed Swift and Falling Creeks, and camped within seven miles of Richmond. 9th, moved two miles nearer the city. 10th, it had been arranged that on this day the corps should pass through Richmond, and be reviewed there by Gen. Halleck, but the order was countermanded, and they remained in camp. "It seems that Gen. Sherman has arrived, and concluded to run his own machine and order his own reviews." 11th, marched through Manchester (the southern suburb of Richmond), where the 24th Corps was drawn up in line along the main street to receive them, crossed the James River, marched in column through the principal streets of the conquered city, then out four miles on the road to Ashland. 12th, marched (the 154th leading the division), over very wet and muddy roads, a distance of twelve miles to Ashland, where the regiment was detailed for provost duty in the town. The railroad trains were running from the Potomac south as far as this point. 13th, crossed the South Anna, marched fifteen miles, and camped on north branch of Little River. 14th, marched fifteen miles, crossing the North Anna, and encamped between the Mat and Ta Rivers, on Spottsylvania Road. 15th, passed Spottsylvania Court-House, and from thence to Chancellorsville, moving over a part of the field on which they had received their bloody initiation a little more than two years before. A halt was made here to allow the men to stroll over the well-remembered localities, but soon came the call to fall in, when the regiment marched to United States Ford, crossed the Rappahannock, and encamped on its northern side, having marched twenty miles. May 16, marched by way of Hartwood Church towards Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and camped on a branch of Cedar Creek, having marched fifteen miles. 17th, marched twelve miles through excessive heat and great scarcity of water to camp at Brentsville. 18th, crossed Broad and Bull Runs, and camped two miles

north of Fairfax Station. 19th, crossed railroad at Fairfax Station, thence down the railroad and the Fairfax Turnpike, and camped at Cloud's Mills, three miles from Alexandria. At this camp the regiment remained for five days, during which time it "received a large number of convalescents as well as *some new recruits*."

On the 24th of May they broke camp at five A.M., marched to the Long Bridge and crossed the Potomac to the city of Washington, through which they passed, with the other divisions of the army, along Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other principal avenues. This day's march formed a part of a military pageant more imposing than any ever seen in America, and seldom surpassed in Europe,—the grand review of the armies of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan; all bronzed, and powder-grimed, and tattered, but marching under shredded and shot-torn battle-flags that brought to mind the glories of Mission Ridge, the Shenandoah, and Appomattox.

After review they marched to the vicinity of Bladensburg, Md., and bivouacked for the night, but on the following day went into camp near the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. This day they were visited by their former surgeon, Dr. Henry Van Aernam, who was about returning home, and who brought with him to Cattaraugus many a message of cheer from the men of the 154th. Gov. Reuben E. Fenton visited the camp on the 26th, and again on the 30th of May. On the latter occasion he presented a stand of colors—the gift of the county of Cattaraugus—made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, at a cost of \$325. The Governor was received with the honors due a major-general, and the brigade was drawn up in column by division, to witness the ceremony of presentation, which elicited great enthusiasm and applause.

Two slight changes of camp were made while at Bladensburg, the second being made on the 15th of June. The companion regiments, with whom they had marched and fought so long, were now rapidly mustering out and leaving for home. The 119th left on the 8th. The 137th was mustered out on the 9th, and the 134th on the 10th. On the 11th of June the officers and men of the 154th were marched to division headquarters, and there mustered out of the United States service; the number present being three hundred and three enlisted men and twenty-five officers. At half past one P.M. on the 12th they broke camp and marched to Washington; and at a little before midnight all left by railroad, and arrived at Baltimore at about six A.M. They left the city about noon, by the Northern Central Railroad, reached Harrisburg at six P.M., Williamsport, Pa., at daylight, and Elmira at eleven A.M., on the 14th of June. After dinner, taken at the Soldiers' Rest, they marched out to a location near Barracks No. 3, where they pitched their last camp. Here they remained for nine days, waiting to receive their pay, which was to be the last act of their soldier-life. Their position here, during this time, was one of ease and freedom, but they naturally felt impatient to depart, and many an angry imprecation was hurled at the paymaster (there was but one present on duty) for his tardiness. But the wished-for time at length arrived, and, on Friday, the 23d of June, the men and officers of the 154th Regiment received their final payment, and

went, each his own way, to resume the vocations of civil life.

THE 85TH REGIMENT.

This three-years' regiment, which contained two Cattaraugus companies (the others being from Allegany and Ontario), was organized at Elmira, and mustered into the United States service from Dec. 3 to 13, 1861, under Col. Uriah Davis, Lieut.-Col. Jonathan S. Belknap, and Major J. A. Williams. The actions inscribed on its record are Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Franklin, Va., Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro', N. C.

At the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service till June 27, 1865, when it was mustered out by orders from the War Department.

THE 9TH NEW YORK CAVALRY.

This regiment was raised in 1861, rendezvoused at the Albany Depot of Volunteers, and organized as the 9th Cavalry by special order No. 511, from general headquarters, State of New York, dated Nov. 23, in that year. The field-officers designated by that order were Col. John Beardsley, Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Hyde, Majors William Sackett, Charles McLean Knox, and George S. Nichols. The regiment contained two companies from Cattaraugus, namely, those of Capt. Benjamin F. Chamberlain, of Randolph, and Capt. Emery A. Anderson, of Little Valley (afterwards major). They were mustered from September 9 to November 19, and on Nov. 26 left for Washington, where their winter quarters were made at "Camp Fenton," situated in a grove between Seventh and Fourteenth Streets, in the northwest part of the city, where they laid for several months, and in the opening of the spring campaign of 1862 were moved to the Peninsula, where they participated in the siege of Yorktown, and the battle of Williamsburg, as artillery and infantry. The men were mounted and equipped July 3, 1862, and attached to Buford's Cavalry Brigade, from which time, during its term of service, its record was heroic, its history as eventful as that of any cavalry regiment in the army. Its record of engagements in the office of the adjutant-general is inscribed with the names of Cedar Mountain, Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Opequan, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Mechanicsville, Deep Bottom, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg. Besides these it was engaged in the fights of Germantown, Haymarket, Berryville, Middleburg, Upperville, Spotted Tavern, Goose Creek, Boonesboro', Funkstown, Falling Waters, Stevensburg, Culpepper, Deep Bottom, Bealton, and Mine Run, in all or nearly all of which it suffered in killed, wounded, or prisoners.

At the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the 4th New York Cavalry was transferred to this, as Companies B, E, and L; and with these the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in the service until July 17, 1865, when it was mustered out by order of the War Department.

The confidence placed by its commanders in the fighting quality of this regiment may be understood from the tenor of the following order,—one of many such testimonials received :

"HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 1ST CAV. DIVISION, ARMY OF
"THE MIDDLE MILITARY DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, June 4, 1864.
"Special Orders, No. 27.

"The 9th New York Cavalry, of this brigade, having been ordered to the Department of the Shenandoah, the brevet brigadier-general commanding considers it an act of justice to the officers and men of this decimated command to refer to their services during the campaign just ended. Upon them devolved the duty of sustaining the reputation of the fighting 9th during the brilliant operation upon the enemy's communications north of the James River, and in the campaign that culminated in the suppression of the rebellion. At the battles of Five Forks, Shiloh Creek, Scott's Cross-Roads, and Appomattox Court-House, their behavior under their gallant leader, Maj. Dinnin, elicited the highest commendations, and their stubborn valor on more than one occasion assisted materially in the success achieved. Their glorious record will always be one of the brightest chapters in the history of the 2d Brigade.

"CHARLES J. FITZHUGH,
"Brevet Brig.-Gen. Commanding."

The custom of holding annual reunions of soldiers and sailors who served in the great war has been observed by the veterans of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties with remarkable regularity and enthusiasm. The first of these was held at Randolph, in 1868, and since that time five of these interesting meetings have occurred in this county ; the latest and most enthusiastic of all having convened at Ellicottville, Sept. 3, 1878, on which occasion there was an estimated attendance of from eight thousand to ten thousand people, among whom were a great number of soldiers. A reunion of the veterans of the 64th Regi-

ment took place a few weeks later. The holding of these meetings, tending to preserve and strengthen the fraternal bonds formed in the bloody days of the great struggle, is an excellent custom, and should never be allowed to fall into disuse.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic have been organized in the county (at Olean and Allegany, with Col. Enos C. Brooks and Capt. Warren Onan as commandants), and for a time had a numerous membership. But these have been finally discontinued, for the reason that many of the members resided at a distance, and much difficulty was experienced in securing a sufficient attendance at regular meetings to make them interesting and successful.

The beautiful memorial observance, which has become general, of placing floral offerings on soldiers' graves at each return of spring has prevailed at various places in the county, though, perhaps, with less of regularity and ceremony than would be given to it if larger numbers of the heroic dead had been laid together in a single ground, instead of being scattered in smaller numbers through many places of interment, where large gatherings are impracticable. But none are neglected, nor do surviving friends and comrades forget those who were never brought here for their final rest.

There is a broad cemetery stretching away southward from the locust-fringed Potomac, to the sand-beaches of the Gulf; and all over that wide burial-place, all along the slopes of Virginia, and the ridges of Georgia and Tennessee, the soldier sons of Cattaraugus are sleeping in unmarked graves. And there, under the Southern blossoms and evergreens, they will slumber on, till the reveille of the Archangel awakens them.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS

IN THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION, FROM CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.*

OLEAN.

Randall, Geo. H., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. Nov. 1864.
 Randall, Simon, private, 61st N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1865; must. out at expiration of term.
 Randall, Addison, private, Navy; enl. March, 1864, two years; must. out at expiration of term (on "Brooklyn").
 Whitney, Russell M., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant; resigned.
 Wands, James B. W., on U. S. gunboat "Montgomery;" enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. in June, 1863.
 Wands, Alfred L., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year; must. out at expiration of term.
 Barron, George, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; must. out at expiration of term.
 McMahon, John, regt. not given; enl. Oct. 1864.
 Peterson, Solomon, private, 5th Mass. Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years.
 Peterson, Americus, private, 31st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years.
 Johnson, Henry, private, 5th Mass. Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years.
 Brown, Samuel A., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant; disch. Oct. 1862, on account of disability.
 Renwick, Robert H., capt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; disch. June, 1862, for disability and wounds.
 Renwick, Victor D., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; pro. to capt.; disch. Feb. 1865, on account of disability.
 Ramsey, W. H., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant.
 Davis, Eugene M., ord.-sergt., 27th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 19, 1861; pro. to sergt., major; re-enl. 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.
 Hill, George, private, 20th U. S. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; pro. to drum-major.
 Hough, Samuel, private, 102d U. S. Inf.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
 Schermerhorn, Chas. A., private; enl. Feb. 1865, three years.
 Sherwood, Myron B., private, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May, 1865.
 McMillen, Marcus, musician, 58th Pa. Vols.; enl. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. Sept. 1863.
 Munger, Jerome, private; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. Feb. 1863.
 Lawrence, George, private, 142d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years.
 Schneider, Conrad, private, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. for two years, and re-enl. March, 1865.
 Lawrence, Russell, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862, three years.
 Jourdan, Geo. W., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; disch. for disab.; in service seventeen months.
 Brown, Frank C., capt., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1861, three years, and re-enl. 9th N. Y. Vet. Cav.
 Mahar, James, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
 King, Chas., capt., 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1861, three years; re-enlisted.
 King, James, private, 27th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant; disch. May, 1863.
 Hotchkiss, Arthur, 1st Lieut., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; pro. to capt.; trans. to 97th N. Y. Inf.
 McIvor, Thos., private, 40th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 1865, one year.
 Cooper, Harvey A., corp., 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; re-enl. 4th U. S. Light Art.
 Smith, Stephen, corp., 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. Oct. 1862, for disab.
 Brooks, E. C., colonel, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; disch. May, 1864; shot through the left shoulder.
 Mason, Thos., corp., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. March, 1865, on account of wounds.
 Morton, Alex., Jr., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
 Morton, Andrew, 2d lieutenant, 17th Wis. Regt.; enl. 1864, one year.
 Morton, James, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 1863, three years; captured at Plymouth, N. C., and prisoner at Andersonville.

Gifford, L. W., private, Kane Rifles; enl. June, 1861; pro. to capt., and disch. March, 1862, on account of disability.
 Belknap, John S., lieutenant-col., 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; pro. to col., and disch. July, 1863.
 Swartz, John, drum-major, 5th Mass. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864, three years.
 Sweitzer, F., musician, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. April 1, 1864, three years.
 Butler, Alfred W., private, 5th Mass. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Oct. 1864, for disability.
 Chadwick, Ransom A., drummer, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; disch. June, 1865, for disability; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.
 Manderville, J. Bradley, private, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 18, 1864, one year.
 Freeman, Wm. A., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1862, three years; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Stark, Stephen, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. for three years.
 Stark, Saul, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. for one year.
 Hicks, Stephen, corp., 136th N. Y. Inf.; enl. for three years.
 Bradley, S. Henry, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 1864; pro. to 1st lieutenant.
 Cooper, Andrew, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
 Miller, H. C., capt., 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; disch. Jan. 1863, for disab.
 Pierce, Lacey A., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. April, 1865.
 Miller, Chas., private, 41st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. Dec. 1864, on account of wounds.
 Kickmire, Frank, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 16, 1864, one year.
 Abbott, Delos, private, 9th Mich. Cav.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, one year.
 Wood, George, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Coss, Chas. G., private, 81st N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1865, one year.
 Earle, C. A., corp., Minnesota Mounted Rangers; enl. Oct. 1862, one year; re-enl. in 2d Minnesota Cav. as 2d sergt.
 Thurber, Chas. F., private, 93d Pennsylvania Inf.; enl. Dec. 1, 1864, one year.
 Carmon, Wm., 2d lieutenant, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years.
 Smith, John (no record).
 Jones, Daniel, private, 81st N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 18, 1865, one year.
 Chase, Augustus, private, 81st N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 18, 1865, one year.
 Brown, Edw., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, three years.
 Murray, Rich., private, 164th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 McDonough, Rich'd., private, enl. Aug. 1861, three years.
 Zimmerman, Jacob, private, 81st N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1865, one year.
 Hannegan, Lewis, private, 6th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; re-enl. in 1864.
 Hannegan, James, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
 Fay, Alonzo, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. June, 1863.
 Borst, Julius R., corp., 54th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
 Wright, Erastus, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. April, 1865, on account of wound.
 Rounds, Orton, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 Boots, John, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. July, 1865, on account of wounds.
 Porter, Edward, capt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. March, 1865; captured at Gettysburg; prisoner twenty months.
 Ramsey, Sylvester, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. in 1861; disch. in 1864.
 Godfrey, Eliseph, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years; trans. to War Department.
 Barnes, Spencer, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; re-enl. in Sept. 1864.
 Barnes, Wallace (no record).
 Martin, Henry, capt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. Aug. 1864.
 Norris, Geo. W., private, — N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. for disability.
 Norris, Andrew L., private, — N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
 Woodward, Lansing, enl. Sept. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Spothalf, Fred. W., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861, three years; re-enl. Jan. 14, 1864; disch. Oct. 1865.
 Wight, Samuel J., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 14, 1862; re-enl. as sergt., Jan. 14, 1864; disch. Oct. 1865.
 Wight, Wm. H., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; disch. for disability July, 1862.
 Magee, Lafayette, private, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 6, 1863; disch. June, 1864, for disability.
 Cole, Elias, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1864, one year.
 Cole, Ebenezer, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; re-enl. Aug. 1864.

* This list, although probably not absolutely complete and perfect, is believed to be as nearly so as it is practicable to make it; having been taken from the muster rolls in the Adjutant-General's office, added to and corrected from the town lists prepared for the Bureau of Military Record, and finally revised and verified by officers and soldiers of the county who served with the various regiments during the war.

Tenter, Wm., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1864, one year.
 Tenter, A., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. June, 1861; re-enl. June, 1864.
 Mosher, George, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Spink, Benj., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. '62; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Reynolds, Thaddeus, ord.-sergt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died July 12, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
 Hooper, Hollis, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; died July 9, 1862, of disease.
 Smith, Myron J., private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861; killed April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C.
 Bouton, Joel (no record, but died while in service).
 Brown, Patsy, private in Navy; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; killed Dec. 12, 1864, at Bridgeport, Ala.
 Townsend, Henry, sergt., 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; died Feb. 11, 1865, at Florence, S. C., while a prisoner of war.
 Hotchkiss, Ephraim, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. in 1862; died as pris. of war.
 Cronk, Luther, sergt., 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1864; died of disease, March 28, 1865.
 Town, Oscar, private, 100th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died in prison, Aug. 9, 1863, at Charleston, S. C.
 Noonan, Martin, corp., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; killed at battle of Fredericksburg, May 13, 1864.
 Dunnegan, James, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; died a prisoner at Richmond, Va., Sept. 1, 1863.
 Moon, John, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; died in prison, May, 1862.
 Wright, Luther, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died in service.
 Swartz, Wm., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1862.
 Tallman, Benj., sergt., 24th N. Y. Cav.; enl. in 1862; died in service.
 Goodrich, Edward, capt., 9th Cav. (only data obtainable).
 Davis, Henry V., capt., 9th N. Y. Cav.; disch. in 1864.
 Creamer, Alfred, capt. (only data obtainable).
 Franklin, Benj., capt. (only data obtainable).
 McAvo, B. F., lieutenant (only data obtainable).
 McAvo, Joe, private (only data obtainable).
 King, R. V., capt., 85th N. Y. Inf.
 Way, Robert (no record found).

FRANKLINVILLE.

Searl, Hanford, sergt., Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. June, 1861, two years; in the battles of the Peninsula; wounded, and died in hospital.
 McClure, Leonard D., private, 21st Regt.; must. June, 1861, two years; re-enl. in 15th N. Y. Cav.
 Day, Orlando F., private, 21st Regt.; must. June, 1861, two years; in the battles of the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Bristoe Station; wounded, and died at Alexandria, Aug. 1864.
 Briggs, Gilbert, private, 2d Regt.; must. June, 1861, two years; served through the Peninsular campaign.
 Older, James M., private, 2d Regt.; must. June, 1861, two years; in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.
 Stimson, George, private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Hill, Hollis W., private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.
 Hale, Hiram, private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Cline, Elisha, Jr., private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Marsh, Staley, private, Co. I, 71st Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the series of battles from the Rapidan to Petersburg.
 Morgan, James, private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Lawrence, Joseph, Jr., private, 64th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Burlingame, Addison G., private, 64th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Williamsburg, Va.
 Fitch, Charles, private, 64th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; served one year, and died of disease acquired in service.
 Farral, Michael, private, 64th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Winton, William, Jr., private, 64th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; wounded at Fair Oaks, and died in hospital.
 Winrich, Benjamin, private, 64th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Searl, Dalston, private, 64th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Morrison, Alfred, private, 64th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Lawrence, Dallas, private, 64th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; re-enl. Jan. 1864, in 15th N. Y. Cav.
 Older, Marvin, sergt., Co. I, 6th N. Y. Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; com.-sergt., Jan. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; taken prisoner, and sent to Libby Prison; exchanged, and rejoined regt. June, 1863; detached from regt., Aug. 1, 1863, by order of Secretary of War, and detailed as clerk in Ord. Dept. Cav. Bureau.
 Older, Robert Emmett, private, 71st Regt., Sickles' Brigade; must. June, 1861, three years; served through the campaign under Gen. McClellan; participated in the battles of Bristoe Station, Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the battles from the Rapidan to Petersburg; killed June 18, 1864, and buried on the field.
 Older, William M., private, Co. L, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 9, 1864, three years; wounded, and captured by Mosby, at Front Royal, May 28, 1864; sent to Andersonville, Ga., and died of starvation, Aug. 8, 1864.

Currie, John, private, 71st Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Bottom's Bridge, Seven Days' Fight, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to Petersburg.
 Curtis, James, private, Co. I, 71st Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; in battles from Yorktown to Petersburg; re-enl. in 188th Regt. pro. to capt.; wounded at Dutch Gap, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee.
 Curtiss, Azor, private, 89th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; wounded and taken prisoner at Sharpsburg, Sept. 1862; paroled on the field; disch. on account of wounds; re-enl. Sept. 1864, in 188th Regt.; pro. to lieutenant.
 Perry, James, private, 71st Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years.
 Pringle, William, private, Co. C, 104th Regt.; must. Oct. 1861, three years; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the series of battles from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, where he was wounded and left on the field.
 Rogers, Marshall, 104th Regt., Co. D; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1863, and to capt., Co. D, May 25, 1865; wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; was in the battles of second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Spottsylvania; captured at Weldon Railroad and sent to Libby prison; exchanged and joined regt., Feb. 1865.
 Bowen, Azine F., private, 105th Regt.; must. 1861, three years.
 Lowe, Judson, 2d sergt., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 1, 1861, three years; pro. to 2d lieutenant, Dec. 1862; in battles of second Bull Run, Chantilly, Berryville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Falling Water, Snicker's Gap, and Brandy Station, where he was wounded, and died from the effects Nov. 19, 1863, at Seminary Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 Preston, Edward, private, 5th Cav.; must. Nov. 1861, three years.
 Laidlaw, Wm. G., private, navy, gunboat "Tawa"; must. Sept. 1864, one year.
 McClure, Fayette, lieutenant, Signal Corps; must. 1861, three years.
 Simonds, Justin, —; three years; died during Gen. Sherman's campaign in Georgia.
 Drury, Ebenezer, private, 105th Regt.; must. Oct. 1861, three years.
 Phillips, William W., sergt., Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1861, three years; pro. lieutenant, Dec. 1862; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville; mortally wounded at Beverly's Ford in June, 1863, and died a few days after, at Seminary Hospital, D. C.
 Saunders, Benjamin F., sergt., Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; pro. lieutenant, date unknown; was in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville; served in Gen. Averill's command at Gettysburg; in all the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg; with Gen. Sheridan's command in the Shenandoah; wounded while in pursuit of Gen. Early, near Staunton, and died a few days after.
 Hayden, Augustin F., private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; pro. to capt., and transf. to Gen. Pleasanton's staff as A. A. A. G.; thence to Gen. Sheridan's staff, with rank of major.
 McClure, Freeman, corp., Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; served one year, and disch. by reason of injury received from the falling of a horse.
 Thompson, Frank, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years.
 Little, James, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; served two years; re-enl. as veteran; pro. to com.-sergt.
 McMahon, Patrick, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; died of disease acquired in service, Aug. 1862.
 Adams, David, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; died of disease acquired in service.
 Whitney, John, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; pro. to sergt.; disch. by reason of injuries received in service.
 Stiles, Darius, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years (regimental blacksmith); re-enl. as a veteran.
 Dickinson, Solomon, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; served two years; re-enl. as a veteran.
 Fish, William, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; served two years; re-enl. as a veteran.
 Lean, Timothy, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; re-enl. as a veteran.
 Saunders, James, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; re-enl. as a veteran.
 Stow, William, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; re-enl. as a veteran.
 McAfee, John, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; participated in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Aldie, Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station, and from the Wilderness to the Chickahominy; killed and buried on the field.
 McClure, John, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run, Gettysburg; after the investment of Petersburg was transf. to the command of Gen. Sheridan, and mortally wounded at Winchester.
 Phillips, David, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; in same battles as above, and killed near White House, Va., in June, 1864; buried on the field.
 Harvey, Lyman, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 1862, of disease.
 Lawrence, William, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; died at York, Pa., of exposure, Dec. 26, 1861.

McNall, Thomas E., private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; pro. to sergt.; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Kelly's Ford, Beverly Ford, and killed at Brandy Station, Oct. 1863.

Smith, Ephraim, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; the same as above.

Bond, Marshall O., 1st lieutenant, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. 1862, three years; was at the battle of Fredericksburg; resigned in March, 1863.

Bard, Samuel P., musician, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. 1862, three years.

Graves, George E., musician, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. 1862, three years; at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; in Gen. Sherman's campaign through Georgia.

Day, Marvin G., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Smith, Horace, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and sent to Libby prison; rejoined regt. Feb. 1864; pro. to lieutenant, and was with Gen. Sherman in campaign through Georgia.

Copeland, James, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Sherman's campaign.

Diltz, Gilbert, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; pro. to sergt.; in battles same as above, and was killed at the battle of Rocky-Faced Ridge, Ga., and buried on the field.

Clask, Henry, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; trans. to Invalid Corps.

Hall, William, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; trans. to Invalid Corps.

Stimpeon, Hiram, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

McClure, John H., private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; pro. to sergt.; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; with Gen. Sherman from Knoxville to Raleigh.

Plumb, M., private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; died of disease contracted in service.

Fitch, John O., private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Wheeler, John, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Miller, John, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Noyes, Emory, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

Hotchkiss, Orange, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Hotchkiss, Stephen, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

McStay, James, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Dolph, Wesley, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1864; sent to Libby prison; remained eight months, paroled and sent to Annapolis, and died from disease contracted in prison.

Searl, Coville, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; trans. to United States Battery.

Hill, Henry, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Williams, Allen, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; pro. to color-sergt.

Dwyer, Joseph, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Corthill, Barzilla, private, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Kerr, Richard W., private, 188th Regt.; must. Aug. 1864, one year.

Oakes, Elijah, private, 188th Regt.; must. Aug. 1864, one year.

Hatfield, William, private, 188th Regt.; must. Aug. 1864, one year.

Putnam, Joseph M. C., private, 188th Regt.; must. Aug. 1864, one year.

Williams, Clinton, private, 188th Regt.; must. Aug. 1864, one year.

Williams, Charles P., private, Navy; must. Aug. 1864, one year.

Frazer, James, Jr., private, Navy; must. Aug. 1864, one year.

Nichols, James, private, Navy; must. Sept. 1864, one year.

Latham, Russel, private, Navy; must. Sept. 1864, one year; died on board gunboat "Papaw," May, 1865.

Adams, George W., private, Navy; must. Sept. 1864, one year; died of disease contracted in service.

Elmer, Austin W., private, Navy; must. Sept. 1864, one year; died of disease contracted in service.

Weeks, Barzilla, private, Navy; must. Sept. 1864, one year.

Howard, Webster, private, Co. D, 15th N. Y. Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; was with Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and from Staunton to Richmond.

Howard, Wallace, private, Co. H, 14th Cav.; must. Nov. 1863, three years; was under Gen. Meade from Rapidan to Petersburg.

Hogg, William, private, Navy; on board "Papaw," must. Sept. 1864, one year.

Reynolds, Buel, private, Navy; mustered Sept. 1864, one year; died of disease acquired in the service.

Carey, Howard, private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; wounded near New Creek, Va.

Squires, Franklin, private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years.

Vosburg, William, private, Co. D, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; in Sheridan's campaign from Winchester to Richmond.

Patterson, William, private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; in Sheridan's campaign from Winchester to Richmond.

Stimson, Franklin, private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years.

Wing, William, private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; in Sheridan's campaign from Winchester to Richmond.

Fay, Warren B., private, Co. I, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; trans. to Invalid Corps and died at Washington, Sept. 1865.

Bowen, Judson, private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years.

Pollman, Harrison, private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years.

Benedict, William H., private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; died of inflammation of the lungs, March, 1864.

Burrows, Jasper, private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; served through Gen. Sheridan's campaign from Winchester to Richmond.

White, James, private, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; taken prisoner near Front Royal, Va., May 28, 1864; sent to Andersonville, Ga., and died of starvation, about Aug. 1, 1864.

Wing, Charles, private, Navy; must. Sept. 1864, one year.

Scott, John, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Sept. 1864, one year; served under Gen. Sheridan.

Shuman, Ernst, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Sept. 1864, three years; pro. to com.-sergt.; in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, and from the Rapidan to the James, from Winchester to Richmond.

Searl, Walter, private, Navy; must. Sept. 1864, one year; trans. from gunboat "Tawa" to the "Cincinnati."

Bard, Robert, private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1861, three years; in battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and from Winchester to Richmond.

Stimson, George, private, 85th Regt.; must. June, 1861, three years; died at home on furlough, Aug. 1863.

Oaks, Eli L. No record.

Jones, Henry, private, 154th Regt.

Jones, Oliver, private, 154th Regt.

Jones, Thomas, private, 15th Cav.

RANDOLPH.

Arnold, Joseph, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864, three years.

Arnold, William, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.

Berry, Joel S., Co. B, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years; trans. to Bat. G, 1st N. Y. Art., Oct. 14, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; wounded at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864; pro. to corp., Nov. 1, 1864; must. out June 20, 1865.

Bradshaw, Clinton, Co. H, 71st N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 8, 1861, three years; in the battles of the Peninsular campaign; mustered out.

Bradshaw, Wm., Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; at second Bull Run, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, etc.; pro. to sergt., Oct. 7, 1861; to 1st sergt., June 21, 1863.

Bruce, Myron, private, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 10, 1864.

Bement, Philetus S., musician, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 6, 1864.

Burch, Walter, 5th N. Y. Cav.

Beckwith, Stephen H., sergt., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Cav.; enl. May 1, 1861; must. out June 23, 1863.

Boyington, Benj., Co. E, 7th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 19, 1864, in 13th N. Y. H. Art.; must. out Aug. 1865.

Barber, Lewis, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.

Brown, Charles F., Co. C, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.

Beardsley, Charles A., 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.

Bump, Orwin W., Co. E, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

Brown, Isaac, Co. G, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.

Bryant, Samuel, private, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded in action.

Brown, Lineas J., 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 1, 1865; disch. May, 1865.

Benson, Charles A., corp., 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 11, 1861.

Crowley, Rodney R., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt., Nov. 13, 1861; to 2d lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1862; to 1st lieutenant and q.m., Feb. 28, 1862; to capt., July 12, 1863; resigned Nov. 6, 1863, on account of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Crowley, M. J., Co. B, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. for disability, July 17, 1862.

Carr, Levi L., Co. B, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; taken prisoner at Petersburg; re-enlisted; disch. June, 1865.

Chamberlain, Benj. F., capt., Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; resigned June 23, 1862.

Cochran, Samuel W., Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 26, 1862.

Congleton, Luther, Co. C, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.

Cross, William, Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.

Crooks, Albert, Co. A, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.

Carr, Daniel L., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Cheney, Mathew B., sergt., 112th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862; pro. to capt.

Crosby, Alanson, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; pro. to adjt.; was killed before Atlanta.

Duffie, Patrick, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Deland, Rufus, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to corp., Oct. 7, 1861; sergt., June, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1864.

Dow, Franklin, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt.; disch. by order of War Department, March, 1862.

Dixson, Henry L., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed by accident while on picket duty, July 29, 1863.

Devine, Franklin J., 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to 21st Inf.; wounded at Wilderness.

Draper, Elmore, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; appointed reg'l wagon-master; disch. for disability, Oct. 11, 1862.

Draper, John W., Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. July 8, 1861; died at Washington, Sept. 10, 1864, and was buried there, at the "Soldiers' Home."

Daniels, James, Co. E, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.

Dewey, Jairus B., Co. C, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.

Dow, Albert G., Jr., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.

Dejanes, Francis, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.

Dean, Lyman, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; pro. to corp.; served three years.

Decker, Prentice, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. April 26, 1864, into Navy.

Everett, Timothy A. C., capt., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; resigned Jan. 16, 1862.

Fosket, Hezekiah, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864.

French, George W., Co. F, 64th Inf.

French, Horace, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; wounded at Gettysburg; right arm amputated.

Franklin, Andrew, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; disch. for disability, April 30, 1864.

Frederick, Horace S., Co. D, 13th H. Art.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864.

Firman, Chas. M., veteran.

Foy, Dallas, Co. G, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.

Finley, Edmund J., 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Goodrich, Isaac, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; discharged; re-enl. Aug. 11, 1863, in 13th H. Art.

Goodrich, Aaron, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. March, 1862.

Gorsline, Gilbert O., 35th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; transferred to 13th H. Art.; bugler; must. out.

Galbraith, Thomas H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. for disability.

Grant, Rufus, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; regiment not known.

Goldwaith, Jesse, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; regiment not known.

Green, William P., veteran; regiment not known.

Geary, William H., veteran; regiment not known.

Gray, Orange, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Grannis, Lewis H., Co. A, 112th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.

Gould, Daniel M., 102d Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861.

Gould, Gilbert F., Co. G, 13th H. Art.; enl. March 20, 1864.

Goodrich, Sanford J., Co. E, 9th Cav., enl. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded in right leg; taken prisoner; paroled; exchanged; must. out 1865.

Gates, Adelbert, 13th H. Art.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.

Hedman, Charles F., Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; pro. corp. Oct. 15, 1861; ord.-sergt. of 1st Div., 2d Corps of Army of Potomac, June 2, 1863.

Hibbard, Frederick M., Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. July 18, 1861; disch. for disability.

Hibbard, Oliver D., chaplain, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; must. out Dec. 10, 1864.

Hanus, M. G., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 26, 1862.

Harris, Charles, enl. 37th Inf.

Helms, Charles H., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded June 21, 1864.

Hollenbeck, O. H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 6, 1864.

Helms, Adelbert H., Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.

Henley, Eleazer C., Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.

Jones, Harvey L., 1st Lieut., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. capt. Jan. 12, 1862; resigned and disch. Jan. 10, 1863.

Johnson, James G., 2d Lieut., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to 1st Lieut. Jan. 26, 1862; resigned Oct. 3, 1862.

Jones, Frank C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. regt. color-bearer Sept. 10, 1861; pro. 1st sergt. June 18, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864; pro. 2d Lieut. April 12, 1864; capt., Nov. 26, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania; resigned May 8, 1865.

Jeffords, Lyman P., veteran; regiment not given.

Klock, Charles, veteran; regiment not given.

Keach, Nathan, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 1863.

Keach, Esau B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Keach, Charles, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861; disch. July, 1863.

Knight, Edgar Olin, 97th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; right leg amputated; disch. July 2, 1865.

Lichfield, Harvey D., Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; taken prisoner before Petersburg; confined at Andersonville eleven months; must. out June 21, 1865.

Lyman, Joel H., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. q.-m. sergt. March, 1862; trans. to Co. B, March, 1863.

Law, Patrick, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. March, 1862.

Litchfield, Leroy, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Litchfield, Hiram, 72d Inf.; enl. May 28, 1861.

Marsh, Albert, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. corp. Oct. 15, 1861; sergt., April 15, 1864; 2d Lieut. at time of muster-out; in all the engagements of the Potomac army, and was wounded at Spottsylvania; right leg amputated.

Mighells, Florentine C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 9, 1862; disch. April 1, 1863.

Morgan, Henry A., Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; sent to hospital at Philadelphia; enl. Feb. 12, 1863, in the 14th N. Y. Cav.

Miller, Morton W., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to corp., March, 1864; mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.

McLaughlin, John, 64th Inf.

Miller, Jefferson, Co. E, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.

McCleave, D., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 4, 1861; mustered out Oct. 1, 1864.

Marsh, Hollis, private, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. March, 1862.

Morey, Philip, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.

Morey, Benjamin, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.

Nutting, Hulbert, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; mustered out Oct. 1, 1864.

Nichols, Sylvester S., Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. for disability, March 3, 1862; re-enl. Aug. 1862, 13th H. Art.; died at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 26, 1864.

Pierce, Addison, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt., Sept. 11, 1862; 2d Lieut., Nov. 6, 1863; 1st Lieut. and q.-m., June 23, 1864.

Pitcher, George E., Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died of typhoid fever, at Fortress Monroe, April 29, 1862, and was buried there.

Price, Alfred B., 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.

Parks, Clifton M., Co. C, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

Plopper, Leroy, Co. E, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

Phelps, Timothy E., Co. E, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.

Parks, Edmund R., Co. G, 13th H. Art.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864.

Riesdolph, Chas. W., Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to corp., Sept. 1, 1863; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and at the Wilderness, May 7, 1864.

Rogers, Jerome, 71st Inf.

Reed, Austin T., Co. M, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.

Reed, Asa J., 64th Inf.; enl. Feb. 6, 1865.

Reed, Alfred, veteran; regiment not given.

Rogers, Gilbert, Co. H, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.

Reeves, Daniel F., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.

Sabins, Johnson, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; must. out June 23, 1863.

Sadler, Benj., Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. July 8, 1861.

Scudder, Ambrose, 65th Inf.

Spencer, James C., 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; mustered out June 23, 1863.

Stillwell, Ona A., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded in the Seven Days' battle, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864; pro. to 1st Lieut., July 1, 1864; wounded at Mills' Farm, April 1, 1865; died April 4, 1865, and buried on battle-field.

Stillwell, John H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861.

Siples, Nelson, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; must. out June 23, 1863.

Stone, William, Co. C, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.

Sheldon, Osman, Co. E, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

Sheldon, Clark E., Co. E, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

Sheldon, Oscar W., enl. Feb. 21, 1865; regiment not given.

Stanley, Luther, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 1862.

Seekins, Seales, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864; disch. April, 1865.

Sample, Eugene, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and has not been heard from since.

Thurston, Columbus, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; transf. to Invalid Corps, July 23, 1863.

Taylor, Firman, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died in hospital at Washington, June, 1862.

Thurston, Samuel, 112th Inf.; enl. April 30, 1862.

Torrance, Joel, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.

Thurston, Geo. W., 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.

Torrance, Michael, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863.

Vanama, Charles, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1861; re-enl. Aug. 23, 1864, Co. G, 9th Cav.; must. out June 5, 1865.

Vanscooter, Sheldon, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died in hospital of disease, and buried at Washington.

Willard, O. H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to 2d sergt., Oct. 15, 1861; to 1st sergt., Feb. 16, 1862; to 2d Lieut., Oct. 3, 1862; to 1st Lieut., June 18, 1863; to capt., Nov. 6, 1863, at Fair Oaks; and wounded June 1, 1862.

Winsor, Warner J., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died July 2, 1862, of wounds received at Malvern Hill; buried on battle-field.

Willard, Eben, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; must. out Sept. 20, 1864.

Wiggins, David T., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., Oct. 3, 1863, and to 1st Lieut. in the Peninsular campaign; was killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania; buried on the battle-field.

Woolcot, Charles H., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861.

Wright, Lyman J., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to corp., Feb. 6, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Walsh, T. L., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; pro. to corp., July 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 6, 1864.

Washburn, Giles, enl. 64th Inf.

Wentworth, Harmon E., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; pro. to 1st Lieut., May 15, 1865; brevetted capt., May 15, 1865; taken prisoner and confined nine months at Libby, Macon, etc.; first must. out June 23, 1863; re-enl. Oct. 13, 1863, Co. H, 14th H. Art.; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.

Whitman, Allison, 14th H. Art.; enl. Oct. 22, 1863.

Willes, Rufus T., Co. E, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

Wait, Horace G., Co. G, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

Woodin, David, Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.

Williams, Fayette H., Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

Williams, James, 112th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1863.

Williams, George, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.

Watkins, George W., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., in 1862.

Zibble, Thomas J., veteran; no regiment given.

CONNEWANGO.

Abbott, Samuel D. Regiment not given.
 Abbey, Orange J. Regiment not given.
 Ackley, Gustavus J., private, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 7, 1864.
 Brown, H. C., enl. spring of 1865; no regiment given.
 Boon, Cyrenus, private, Co. G, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Benson, James Garrett, private, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Bush, Milton Hitchcock, private, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; died at Nashville, Tenn., from disease contracted in the army.
 Bentley, Henry, private, Co. C, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 19, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 19, 1863; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.
 Benson, Charles A., private, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Battles, Commodore, corporal, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861, three years; disch. Sept. 1864.
 Bigalow, Henry, private, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Bentley, Jerome. No record obtainable.
 Bentley, Emory, private, Co. B, 112th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Burgess, Edmond, 145th Regt.; enl. 1863; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and died at Andersonville.
 Brennen, Edwin William, 2d Lieut., Co. E, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, three years; pro. to corp. June 1, 1863; sergt., Dec. 6, 1863; and 2d Lieut., March 18, 1865; disch. July 10, 1865.
 Booth, Orlando, private, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year.
 Buffington, Frederic E., private, 179th Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
 Booth, Daniel, private, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 6, 1864, one year.
 Booth, Howard, private, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Carpenter, James Monroe, private, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years; died July 21, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of disease contracted in the army; buried at Provisional burial-ground.
 Coats, Thomas, private, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. 1862; died in Virginia, at what place is unknown.
 Cook, Hiram. No record obtainable.
 Cunningham, Benjamin, private, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861, three years; disch. June 8, 1864.
 Cooper, Elias, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Congdon, George W., private, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; disch. Jan. 16, 1863, on account of disease.
 Cunningham, Henry, private, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Conroe, James, 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years.
 Coats, Richard, private, 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861, three years; disch. Jan. 6, 1863, by surgeon's certificate of disability.
 Cockran, S. W., enl. March 24, 1864; regiment not given.
 Carpenter, James M. No record obtainable.
 Cook, Elliott L., enl. June 16, 1864; regiment not known.
 Day, Harland Blake, private, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Darling, Delos, private, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years; died Jan. 16, 1865, at U. S. General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., of disease contracted in the army; buried in Leon, N. Y.
 Darling, Charles H., enl. 1862; regiment not known.
 Everhard, John, 49th Inf.; enl. 1861.
 Ellsworth, Stiles B., 1st Lieut., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 16, 1862, and 1st Lieut. May 23, 1864; res. and disch. in consequence of wounds received in battle, Aug. 12, 1864.
 Ferman, Amos, enl. April 4, 1864; regiment not known.
 Francis, Frederic, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Ferman, Elsieha A., 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Ferman, Charles, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861.
 French, Horace H., private, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; disch. Jan. 28, 1864.
 Fairbanks, Danforth, private, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; in battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; taken prisoner July 1, 1863; went to Libby prison, thence to Andersonville; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Ferman, Gale, 112th Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Franklin, Andrus, private, Co. M, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Frisbee, Geo. Morell, private, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Galfin, Richard, enl. spring of 1865; regiment not known.
 Grover, Gustavus, private, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861, three years; wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks; disch. May, 1863.
 Grover, Delos, private, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; disch. after being in service about one year; re-enl. in Co. A, 13th Art., Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Gardner, Daniel H., private, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, three years; wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and died in consequence of the said wound, May 5, 1863, at Guinea Station, Va.

Gardner, Edwin L. No record obtainable.
 Grover, William, private, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864, one year; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Gardner, Charles, private, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Hamilton, Henry, private, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years; wounded in battle of Chancellorsville in right arm; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
 Huntington, Monroe, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
 Hall, Horace, 9th Cav.; enl. 1862.
 Huntington, Charles Dehart, private, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861, three years; in principal battles of Army of the Potomac; disch. Nov. 2, 1864.
 Hills, William Giles, private, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1861, three years; participated in all the principal battles in Virginia; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.
 Hall, Leonard Franklin, private, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years; disch. Oct. 27, 1864.
 Halker, Frederic C., private, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 1, 1862, by reason of disability.
 Hillegon, Rudolph, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Hall, Philander, private, Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. July, 1865.
 Hopkins, Daniel; enl. June 23, 1864.
 Helms, Gaylord, private, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 31, 1864, three years; disch. June 7, 1865.
 Hammond, William R., private, Co. K, 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
 Johnson, Leander D., private, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862, three years; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Keach, Nathan, 112th Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Keach, Ira L., 112th Inf.
 Keach, Charles, 57th Inf.
 Kilburn, Cicero, 64th Inf.
 Klock, Charles L., 64th Inf.; enl. 1861.
 Kilburn, Alvin. No record obtainable.
 Loop, Moses W., private, Co. A, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864, one year; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Monroe, W. H.; enl. spring of 1865.
 McCann, J. D. No record.
 Miller, Henry, 179th Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
 Mason, George, sergt., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st sergt., Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Mason, William T., private, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years; wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; disch., in consequence of said wound, June 9, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Metcalf, Labrun, private, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac; disch. Oct. 27, 1864.
 Marsh, Hollis, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
 Myers, Gerret, private, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; disch. May 14, 1862.
 Myers, George, private, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861, three years; killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862; buried on battle-field.
 Mencher, Henry, 64th Inf.
 Morgan, Wickliff, 64th Inf.
 Myers, Eugene, private, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; died, in consequence of wound and amputation of leg, at Brooks' Station, Va.
 Myers, John, 112th Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Myers, Adi, private, Co. A, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Millman, James, private, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864, one year; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Newcomb, Daniel, private; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
 Owen, Lemuel, private, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years; disch. Aug. 17, 1864; was prisoner on Belle Isle.
 Ostrum, Bush, enl. 1861; regiment not given.
 Oneal, John, 64th Inf.; enl. Feb. 5, 1864.
 Otis, Harrison Gray, private, Co. D, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Patterson, Robert M., 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Pinner, Samuel, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years; served fifteen months; wounded at Fair Oaks; died at Frederick City, Md.; buried in cemetery, Dec. 25, 1862.
 Penhallow, Dorus D. No record given.
 Penhallow, Henry. No record given.
 Perry, A., enl. March 31, 1864, three years.
 Price, Merrick, private, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 7, 1862.
 Phillips, Sylvanus S., enl. April 13, 1864.
 Ross, Edwin, corp., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; died at Beaufort, N. C., of disease contracted in the army, Feb. 1865; buried at Beaufort.
 Risley, Henry, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861.
 Robers, Wallace, enl. Feb. 27, 1864.
 Robinson, Remington, private, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 3, 1864, three years; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Starke, Charles, enl. in the spring of 1865.
 Stone, Martin, 112th Inf.; enl. 1864.

Stone, Edwin, private, Co. E, 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; disch. June 21, 1865.

Spaulding, Albert M., private, 64th Inf.

Stephens, David, private, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 13, 1862.

Seager, George, private, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 6, 1861, three years; disch. April 14, 1862.

Sweet, Langford, private Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years; served sixteen months; disch. for disability; re-enl. Co. C, 13th Art., Aug. 13, 1864, one year; discharged.

Saunders, Philo W., private; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; died Jan. 22, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C.

Saunders, Hezekiah, private, Co. A, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.

Seager, Edward L., private, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; disch. June 11, 1865.

Snow, Orre, corp., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; pro. to corp.; disch. May, 1862.

Spencer, James O., enl. March 24, 1864; regiment not given.

Truk, William, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; regiment not given.

Vannamie, Charles, 37th Inf.; enl. 1861.

Washburn, Jackson A., 37th Inf.; enl. 1861.

Williams, Jackson, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.

White, James M., 112th Inf.; enl. 1862.

Worden, Edward Clinton, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; died at Cuyler hospital, Feb. 27, 1865; buried in Conewango, N. Y.

Woodford, Solomon, private, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; pro. to corp.; was in the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac; disch. May 28, 1865.

Wescott, Anthony, private, enl. Dec. 22, 1864, for three years; died Jan. 21, 1865, at Conewango, N. Y., of disease contracted in the army; buried at Cherry Creek, N. Y.

Wilkins, Franklin, enl. Feb. 13, 1864; no regiment given.

West, Charles, 112th Inf.; enl. 1864.

Ward, Osmon, private, Co. A, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year; disch. June 21, 1865.

Wilcox, D. No record obtainable.

Yarrington, Aury, private, Co. I, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 28, 1864, one year; detailed for gunboat service; died in hospital, near Point of Rocks.

The following sent substitutes in the spring of 1865: George G. Gould, Henry F. Brown, Fred. A. Fitch, Hezekiah O. Burt, Horace Huntingdon, George Dockstader, John D. Benson, Nathan Davis, Daniel Fuller, Norman Cowen, A. Swan.

ELLCOTTVILLE.

Rice, Addison G., col., 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.

Noyes, Jr., Samuel C., adjt.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Allen, Dan. B., capt., Co. B; pro. to major; to Lieut.-col.

Matteson, Charles H., hosp. steward; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.

Saxton, B. Leonard, capt., Co. A; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years; re-enl. in 179th Regt., as 1st lieut.; killed in front of Petersburg.

Vedder, Commodore P., 1st lieut., Co. G; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.

Crosby, Alanson, 2d lieut., Co. A; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st lieut., then to capt.; died of wounds between Atlanta and Chickamauga.

Pettit, Joshua B., corp., Co. A; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Johnson, Wm. H., musician, Co. A; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Hames, Theodore C., wagoner, Co. A; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Vinton, Wm. F., private, Co. A; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Bird, Jas. W., sergt., Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

McCadden, Richard J., Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Oyer, Clark, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Bird, Alex., corp., Co. G; pro. to 1st lieut.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Kingsley, Warren, corp., Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville.

Goodspeed, Geo., corp., Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Blighton, Henry private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Cooler, Charles H., private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Cooler, Ebenezer M., private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Dolph, D. W., private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Fish, Nelson H., private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Groat, Esley, private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Groat, John, private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Hicks, Franklin, private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Hopkins, Geo. G., private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Kingsley, T. N., private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Kingsley, N. A., private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Lamb, Moses B., private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Mickle, Benjamin, private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Mulholland, William, private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Nye, Cornelius, private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Root, Marvin J., private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Wilson, William, private, Co. G; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Reed, De Forest, private, Co. G; must. Oct. 1864, three years.

Bryant, Levi D., private, Co. G; must. Oct. 1864.

Loughaus, John, private, Co. G.

Rowland, Bradley, private, Co. G.

Pettit, George W., private, Co. G.

Pettit, Amos, sutler, Co. G.

Cochrane, Augustus, private, Co. G.

Harrington, Horace B., Co. F; must. July, 1862.

Harrington, Edwin T., Co. F.

Burlingame, Victor M., private.

Kingsley, Theodore, private, Co. G.

Turner, Jerome, private, Co. G.

Fisk, Nelson, private, Co. G.

Shelnor, Sanford, private, Co. G.

Calkins, James, private, Co. B.

Mattison, Harry, hospital steward.

37TH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Jones, Patrick H., private, Co. H; pro. to 2d lieut.; then to adjt.; to maj.; to col. 154th; then to brig.-gen.

Clark, Wm. T., capt., Co. I.

Potter, Charles B., private, Co. I; re-enl. as lieut. 194th; pro. to capt.

Hall, Walter, private; pro. to lieut.; re-enl. in 5th Cav.; pro. to col.

Huntley, Silas S., sergt.; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. I.

Johnston, Byron, ord.-sergt., Co. I; pro. to 1st sergt., Co. A, 154th Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut., assigned to Co. B; trans. July, 1863, to Co. I; pro. to capt., Co. F, Oct. 1864.

Huntley, Henry, private; killed at Williamsburg.

Cotter, Andrew, private; killed.

Turner, Philo, private; killed.

Batt, Wm., private, Co. I; wounded at Williamsburg.

Conklin, Benj., private.

Harman, Luke C., capt., Co. H.

Harman, Clarence, 1st lieut., Co. H.

Bentley, Byron, private, Co. I; taken prisoner at Richmond.

Gregory, Geo., private, Co. I; killed.

Bailey, Harry, musician, Co. I.

Oakes, Hiram, private, Co. I.

Abers, Garret, private, Co. I.

Wood, David, private, Co. I.

Lowe, Henry, private, Co. I; re-enl. Co. F, 9th Cav.

Bird, Wm., Jr., ord.-sergt., Co. I; pro. to lieut.; re-enl. 179th; pro. to capt.; wounded.

Shultz, Julian, sergt., Co. I.

Shultz, Charles, private, Co. I.

Devine, Owen, private, Co. I.

Prince, Israel, private, Co. I.

Bailett, Geo., 1st lieut., Co. I.

Trivett, C. S., 2d lieut., Co. I.

Harvey, George, private, Co. I.

Hopkins, Alonzo, private, Co. I.

Morris, Ebenezer, Co. I.

Morris, James, Co. I.

Earle, William, Co. I.

Andrews, Jerome, Co. I.

Wickham, William, Co. I.

Jackson, John, Co. I.

Stevens, Perry, Co. I.

Clump, W. W., Co. I.

Williams, Geo. P., Co. I.

Towale, Geo., Co. H; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Cort, Gordin, private, Co. I; re-enl. 2d Mtd. Rifles.

Bishop, Geo., private, Co. I; killed.

Snow, Truman, private, Co. I; wounded and taken prisoner; now in Naval School at Annapolis, Md.

— Prime, Co. I; missing.

Bryant, Hamilton, Co. I.

Stuart, Hadley, hos. stew., Co. I; died of fever at Fortres Monroe.

Woodward, Samuel, Co. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rider, G. M., 179th Regt.

McEnery, John, 179th Regt.

Wort, DeWitt C., 179th Regt.

Shankland, Robert H., Jr., q.-m., 5th Cav.

Razey, L. L., private, Co. E, 5th Cav.

Aeman, Fred., private, Co. E, 5th Cav.

Aeman, John, private, Co. E, 5th Cav.

Sheffield, J. M. (colored), Co. F, 43d Pa.

Maybe, A. (colored), 20th Conn.

Nelson, John, private, Co. I, 13th H. Art.

Vallerly, James L., 164th Regt.

Bolles, H. E., Pa. Regt.

Bingham, Daniel G., lieut.-col., 64th Regt.; pro. to col.

Firman, — 100th Regt.

Rowland, Niram.

Fedix, George.

Sheffield, Wesley (colored).

Sheffield, Henry (colored).

Pryor, Peter.

Vaughan, Abraham, Co. A, 188th Regt; died in hospital at Washington of a fever, Aug. 19, 1864.

PERRYSBURG.

Smith, John A., corp., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. May, 1865; pris. over twenty months.

Briggs, Warren, musician, 111th Pehna. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; disch. Aug. 1862, for disability.

Gregg, Henry B., sergt., 72d N. Y. Inf.; enl. June 20, 1861; disch. Aug. 1864; in twenty-three battles.

Farnsworth Henry, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 20, 1863, three years.

Eells, Edward, private, 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.

Clark, Augustus B., private, 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 1862, for disability.

Hooker, Leray, private, 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. May, 1862, for disability.

Campbell, Frank, 1st sergt., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 1864.

Farnsworth, Herbert, capt., 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1864.

Ranney, Franklin E., corp., 10th Iowa Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Sept. 1865.

Mattoon, John, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. April, 1863, on account of wounds.

Mattoon, Charles H., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; re-enl. in Co. B, Minn. Cav., Feb. 1863.

Hart, James L., private, 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles; enl. Jan. 26, 1864, three years.

Rugg, Addison, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. March, 1862, for disability.

Dawley, John M., q.-m. sergt., 54th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.

Meganda, Wm., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. at expiration of term.

Perkins, Pizarro, private, 72d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861; trans. to 120th N. Y. Inf., Dec. 25, 1863.

Hall, Samuel, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. April, 1865, for disability.

Wilber, Charles, private, 72d N. Y. Inf.; enl. June, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Wilber, Samuel R., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.

Merrill, Wilber H., sergt., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.

Hoogaboom, Wellington, com.-sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. at expiration of term.

Hoogaboom, Edwin, sergt., 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 1863; wounded at Richmond.

Van Vlack, George, ord.-sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. October 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 1864, on account of wounds.

Chapman, Eugene, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; prisoner three months.

Hugaboom, Henry, capt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. March, 1863, for disability.

Hugaboom, Norman, corp., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.

Stafford, Josiah, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. Aug. 1863, on account of wounds.

Parker, Geo. F., 1st sergt., 72d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 3, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 7, 1863, in 187th Inf.

Taylor, Lorenzo, drum-major, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. June, 1865, on account of wounds.

Beale, Bishop, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. Sept. 1862, on account of wounds.

Bunts, Silas, drum-major, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 22, 1862, three years.

Anthony, John, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.

Williams, Joel, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.

White, Franklin, private, 90th Bat.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; disch. May, 1865.

Hines, Gideon, private, 16th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 4, 1863, three years.

Van Vleet, Theodore, private, 81st N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1865, one year.

Chapman, William (no record).

Morrison, William, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.

Vanderburg, Taylor, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1863, three years.

Case, Wm. A., private, 112th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.

Moody, David F., corp., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; disch. Feb. 1862, on account of wounds.

Parsons, Geo. W., private, 8th U. S. Inf.; enl. Feb. 5, 1862; disch. Feb. 1865, on account of wounds.

Losee, Albert, private, 112th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died of disease, Oct. 25, 1862.

Darling, Leonard, sergt., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; killed at second Bull Run.

Hooker, Hull, private, 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Malvern Hill, June 27, 1862.

Hooker, Carydon, private, 72d N. Y. Inf.; enl. June 20, 1861; died, May, 1862.

Dawley, Job B., sergt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; killed in action, March 26, 1865.

Stanton, Charles, private, 116th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862; died of dis. in 1864.

Parker, George F., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; died of disease at Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1862.

Sheldon, Lewis C., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; died of disease, Feb. 13, 1862.

Van Vlack, Henry G., corp., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; killed in battle of Antietam, while carrying the "colors."

Smith, Willis, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; died of disease at Chattanooga, June 11, 1864.

Parker, Ezra A., 1st lieut., 145th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died of disease at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 23, 1862.

Herbner, Adam, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

Watrous, Chas. B., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; died of disease at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 11, 1861.

DAYTON.

Badger, John W., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., and died in the service, June 4, 1863.

Bailey, George, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. in July, 1865.

Blair, William W., corp., 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. for disability.

Blair, Charles H., corp., 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.

Bacon, Essek P., private, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862; died as a prisoner of war at Andersonville, May 5, 1864.

Coon, Sylvester, private, 111th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. Sept. 1865.

Darbee, Augustus, private, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.

Darbee, Henry, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Malvern Hill.

Darbee, Horace, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. Aug. 1865.

Gregg, Adgate, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. in 1865.

Hooker, Hull, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; killed in Seven Days' battle.

Hull, Marvin, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; died in service.

Hull, Samuel, private, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed at Petersburg, March 23, 1864.

Hulett, Marcus, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. in 1865.

Hall, Charles W., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. Sept. 1865.

Hunt, Leonard, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. Sept. 1865.

Howlett, Horace, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. Aug. 1865.

Hammond, David, private, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Hubbard, Philander, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; pro. to 2d lieut.; disch. on account of disability, June, 1863.

Hooker, Leroy, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. for disability in 1862.

Hagadon, Henry, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862.

Inmann, Burt, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. in 1864.

Inmann, Harvey, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862.

Johnson, Erwin, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. at expiration of term.

Johnson, Calvin S., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died of disease, June 17, 1864.

Jolls, Jerome, private, 64th Inf.; enl. for three years; served fourteen months.

Johnson, Giles N., private, 154th Inf.; enl. July, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. on account of wounds, May, 1864.

La Baron, Hiram, private, 90th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864; disch. in 1865.

Lafferty, Wiley, private, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Feb. 1863.

Lewis, Israel, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.

Markham, Sylvanus, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. and re-enl. in Sharpshooters.

Markham, Philo A., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. Oct. 1865.

Mayer, John, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg.

Markham, Aaron, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Jan. 1862; killed at Petersburg, June 19, 1861.

Merrill, Barzilla,* private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; killed in battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Matterson, David, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. in Feb. 1865.

Merrill, Alva C.,* private, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

Merrill, Wilbur, sergt., 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.

Newcomb, Geo. W., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1862; starved to death in Libby prison.

Nash, Clinton D., private, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861; died at Yorktown, in April, 1862.

Nash, E. Hart, private, Co. A, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 1862.

Nash, Clayton, S., private, 13th Wis. Vols.; enl. May, 1862; ten months in Cawhawder, Ala., prison.

Oaks, Wm. R., private, 90th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. in May, 1865.

Parks, Anson N., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862; died at Chattanooga.

Prosser, Emmett R., private, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. in 1864.

Oaks, J. F., private, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor and Fort Fisher; disch. June, 1865.

Real, Geo., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. on acct. of wnds., in 1863.

Randall, Henry, private, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 1865.

Rice, Henry T., private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. on account of wounds, in 1862.

Robinson, Horace, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. at exp. of term.

Randall, Harvey, private, 154th Inf.; enl. July, 1862; died in service.

* Father and son, both killed in battle of Chancellorsville.

Stuart, Ira B., private, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. in 1864.
 Snyder, John, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. in March, 1864.
 Strickland, Chester, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. in Sept. 1863.
 Seeker, Wm. H., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died in serv. Oct. 14, '63.
 Stone, John S., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Schneider, John G. No record.
 Shultz, Julius C., private, 13th Inf.; enl. May, 1861; three times wounded; disch. June 22, 1863.
 Ulmer, Jacob, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. Oct. 1863.
 Vosburgh, Emory K., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; died of disease, Jan. 28, 1863.
 Wells, John L., priv., 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; died of wounds, June 22, '62.
 Wegand, Frederick, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. in 1863.
 Wolfe, William, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. in 1865.
 Wheelock, Theodore, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1862; disch. in 1865.
 Wickham, Cullen, private, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. in 1865.
 Wilson, Thomas, private, 115th Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. in July, 1865.

OTTO.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW YORK INFANTRY.—*Company C.* Mustered September 16, 1861, for three years.

Loomis, Henry, 1st Lieut.; re-enl. 154th as Lieut.-col.; disch. May 19, 1865, to receive promotion as brig.-gen.; wounded.
 Matthy, J. B., capt.
 Losee, Sullivan, color-sergt.; in the battle of Fair Oaks; he was the first man killed in the company, and was buried on the field.
 Wemple, Nelson, private; pro. to sergt.; wounded in right arm at Fair Oaks; died at Phila., July 30, 1862, from the bursting of an artery in the arm.
 Green, Ephraim C., sergt.; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, and killed at Antietam.
 Rogers, S. H., private; pro. to sergt.; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor; wounded at the first battle of Petersburg.
 Sherman, Geo., private; re-enl. in Navy, on gunboat "St. Louis;" in the battles of Island No. 10, Fort Donaldson, and Fort Henry.
 Ingraham, Simeon, private; in the battle of Fair Oaks and the Seven Days' fight.
 Shippey, Le Roy, private; in battles of Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; twice wounded.
 Wickham, Thomas, private; in the battle of Fair Oaks.
 Newman, John T., corp.; in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.
 Wilson, Arthur, private; killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 2, 1862.
 Smead, Geo., corp.; lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks.
 Whitmire, Nicholas J., private; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville.
 Whitmire, John N., private; died at Elmira.
 Place, Thomas, private.
 Morris, Emory, corp.; in the battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Days' fight.
 Bartlett, Judson, private; in the battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Days' fight.
 Babcock, Myron, private; in the battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Days' fight, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.
 Palmer, Thomas B., private; wounded in the hip at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 2, 1862, and died of wound.
 Sherman, Edson, private.
 Sanders, John, private; wounded in the thigh at the battle of Antietam.
 Austin, Phineas, private; wounded in the hip at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; died from the effects of the wound.
 Muhlfelt, Joseph, private; killed at Fair Oaks, June 2, 1862.
 Fuller, William, killed at the battle of Antietam, Md.; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Antietam.
 Hahfield, Nicholas, private; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, etc.
 Clark, James, private; died of fever at Fortress Monroe, Va.
 Soule, Pulaski, private; died of fever at Fortress Monroe, Va.
 Wemple, William, sergt.; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, Gettysburg, and Fredericksburg.
 Foster, Norman, private; shot in the head at Antietam; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, Chancellorsville, and Antietam.
 Losie, Abraham, corp.; died on board the floating hospital "State of Maine," after the Seven Days' fight.
 Crain, George O., private; died at Elmira.
 Crain, Collins, musician; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.
 Ingersoll, David, private; wounded in hip and side at Fair Oaks, and died from the effects.
 Blotman, Michael, private; re-enl. in Navy, on gunboat "St. Louis;" died of fever; in Island No. 10, Fort Donaldson, and Fort Henry.
 Eder, Joseph, private; re-enl. in Navy, on gunboat "St. Louis;" in battles of Island No. 10, Fort Donaldson, Fort Henry; wounded in leg by a shell.
 Smith, Powel, private; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., and died from the effects.
 Brown, Ephraim, private; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg.
 Cox, Nelson, corp.; in battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

Mason, Arnold P., musician.

Charlesworth, Joseph, corp.; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, and Antietam.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK INFANTRY.—*Company H.* Mustered June 7, 1861, for two years.

O'Brien, Charles, private; was in battles of first Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight; wounded; taken prisoner; detained two months; and at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; re-enl. 14th H. Art., and was in the battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, first and second Weldon Railroad, Fort Steadman, and Fort Haskell; must. as sergt.; pro. to 2d Lieut.; 1st Lieut. by brevet; and to Lieut.
 McMann, John, private; in battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, and Seven Days' fight; killed in the last battle, and body left on the field, June 29, 1862.

Company I.

Loomis, Nelson, private; pro. to corp.; in battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Seven Days' fight.
 Charlesworth, Aaron, private; in battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Seven Days' fight.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK INFANTRY.

Shippey, Eugene, private; mustered 1861, for three years; in battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

THIRTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.—*Company G.*

Shippey, Aaron P., private; mustered 1864, one year.
 Lent, Daniel, private.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

French, Eugene.

FOURTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.—*Company H.*

Shippey, Stanley, private; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, and Fort Steadman; taken prisoner March 25, 1865; detained three weeks.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Brooks, Orrin; Cross, Silas B.; Wood, Alonzo; private.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Wilbur, Joshua.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Fenton, Daniel, private.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Morris, Edgar, private; in the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Seven Days' fight.
 Phillips, Herman.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGT. N. Y. INF.—*Company B.*

Mustered September 16, 1862, for three years.

Allen, Dan. B., capt.; pro. to Lieut.-col.; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dug Gap, Peach-Tree Creek, and Atlanta.
 Pool, Simeon V., 1st Lieut.; pro. to capt.; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and was ten months in Andersonville and Columbia prisons.
 Welman, John F., private; pro. to 1st Lieut.; in Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dug Gap, Peach-Tree Creek, and Atlanta.
 Shippey, Augustus A., private; pro. to color-sergt.; shot through the head at Rocky-Faced Ridge, Ga.
 Sherman, David, private; in Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, and Atlanta.
 Wyant, Alanson, private; at Gettysburg taken prisoner, and not since heard from.
 Welman, Ariel, private; pro. to 2d Lieut., colored regt.; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, and Chattanooga.
 Wyant, Stephen, private; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, and Atlanta.

EAST OTTO.

Dresser, Harlan C., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.
 Woodruff, Albert, private, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861, three years; wounded in left leg severely in battle of Wilderness.
 Scott, Marshall E., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.
 Beach, Robert C., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.
 Beach, William A., private, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.
 Gallagher, Andrew, private, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1861, three years; wounded in head at Fredericksburg, Dec. 1863.
 Wulff, Henry, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; pro. to corp., and died from disease contracted in service.
 Perkins, Marshall A., private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; pro. to 2d sergt.; died at Jeffersonville, Ind.
 Ballou, James M., priv., Co. L, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. Jan. 23, 1861, three years.
 Goss, Warren, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861, three years; pro. to ord.-sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 1864, same regt. and company; was shot through the head at Chantilly, 1864, and buried on the field.

Woodruff, Joel W., private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year; marched with Sherman to the sea, and died at Goldsboro' in March, 1865, and buried there.

Hull, Francis, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.

Hauck, Jeremiah, private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.

Oyer, Major A., private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.

Duteber, Fayette, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years; died at Fairfax Court-House, and buried on the field.

Bartholomew, Almon, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861, three years.

Lincoln, William H., 2d lieut., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; re-enl. as private, Oct. 1863, in the 16th N. Y. Cav.

Bartholomew, Leman, sergt., Co. A, 36th Ill.; must. Aug. 5, 1861, three years; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1860; same regt. and company; pro. to sergt.

Huffstater, Francis, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.

Hinman, Truman, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, three years.

Harman, Seth M., private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; pro. Sept. 15, 1862, to sergt.; re-enl. 1863, three years; wounded in shoulder, in the battle of Wilderness, May 10, 1865.

Grinols, Harvey, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 3, 1861, three years.

Spaulding, Henry M., private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 14, 1861, three years.

Blowers, Truman D., private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862, three years.

Goodrich, Orestes H., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.

Goodrich, Alonzo, private, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years; wounded in hip at battle of Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 1865, Co. F, 194th Regt., as sergt.; died Aug. 1874, from burns received in endeavoring to save men from a burning oil well.

Slocum, Nathan J., private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1861, three years.

Slocum, J. Newton, private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1861, three years.

Hicks, Clark, private, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.

Hawkins, John, Jr., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 2, 1862, three years; re-enl. Co. D, same regt., Sept. 2, 1864, as private.

Hawkins, William, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; taken prisoner July 2, 1863, battle of Gettysburg; was prisoner on Belle Island and Savannah seven months; at Andersonville, nine months; Camp Millen, one month; exchanged Nov. 19, 1864.

Secomb, Henry, private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Bowen, Elias, Jr., private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Morey, William, corp., Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years; died at Annapolis, May 16, 1862.

Pratt, Jackson M., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861, three years; died of typhus fever at Yorktown, Va., May 1, 1862.

Bradley, Warren, private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; died at Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 1, 1863.

Bradley, Charles, private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; died at Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1863.

Wickham, William T., private, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, three years; pro. to corp.; in nine engagements, and killed at Chancellorsville.

Larabee, Cyrus, private, 49th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861, three years; died at Philadelphia, July 19, 1862, while in service.

Myers, William E., private, Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Worden, Asa, private, Co. C, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Satterlee, Oel D., private, Co. K, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; appointed Co. blacksmith, Jan. 1, 1865.

Satterlee, Zena, private, Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; died at Harper's Ferry, Feb. 26, 1865.

Bates, Frank, private, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.

Colvin, Mark, private, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.

Cady, John, private, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year; died at Evansville, Ind., Feb. 21, 1865.

Cady, Levi, private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; died of fever in an ambulance at Shipping Point, Va., April 20, 1862.

Cox, Nelson, corporal, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1861, three years.

Cox, Sylvester E., private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 14, 1861, three years.

Vannatta, Elias, private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; died of gun-shot wounds, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks.

Vannatta, William, private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; taken prisoner in June, 1864; released in April, 1865.

Orr, George F., private, Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Orr, John W., private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; killed while on picket duty at Antietam, Sept. 18, 1862.

Pratt, Martin M., private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Pratt, Charles E., private, Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 2, 1864, one year.

Tracy, Hiram, private, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864.

Tracy, Sylvester, private, Co. E, 72d Inf.; must. June 20, 1861, three years; wounded May 5, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House.

Jackson, John, drum-major, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years.

Wickham, Thomas, private, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Dunbar, William H., private, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Buchanan, James, private, Co. H, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, one year.

Andrews, Jerome A., 1st sergeant, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years; wounded at Chancellorsville; re-enl. in 1865, in 194th Regt., as private; pro. to 1st lieut.

Wing, Asa. No record obtainable.

Lines, Stephen Henry, private, Co. D, 72d Inf.; must. June 20, 1861, three years.

Smith, Francis, private, Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Larkin, Orville L., private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.

Barlow, Frederick, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years.

Schuppenhauer, John, private, 13th Heavy Art.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.

Wickham, Levant, private, Co. H, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Ditcher, John, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years.

Langhaus, John, corporal, Co. H, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, three years.

Goodrich, Franklin L., private, Co. B, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July, 1863; died at Andersonville, of starvation, July 8, 1864.

Beebe, Edwin F., sergeant, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 2, 1862, three years; re-enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. D, 9th Cav., as sergt.

Perkins, Wm. H., private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Harrison, Jesse S., private, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Thurber, Joel, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Andrews, George W., bugler, Co. F, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861, three years.

Morrow, Lafayette, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Kelly, Poltus, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Wilson, Garrett, corporal, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.

Orr, Amherst L., corporal, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.

Klump, George, private, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years.

Bacon, Wm. S., private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. May 25, 1861, three years.

Andrews, Edson A., private, must. 1864, one year; taken prisoner at Petersburg, July 31, 1864; died at Danville prison, Jan. 11, 1865, and was buried there.

Barnhart, Henry, private, Co. B, 9th N. Y. Regt.; died on board of vessel on the way to Annapolis.

Edmonds, Austin, private, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Regt.; must. Sept. 1861, three years; died in Salisbury prison.

Hammond, Samuel F. No record obtained.

Tardell, John, private, Co. I, 64th Inf.; killed at Spotsylvania Court-House.

Wilson, Perry, private, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles; enl. Nov. 1863, three years; in nine engagements, and shot through the head in front of Petersburg, July 31, 1864.

LITTLE VALLEY.

Anderson, Emery A., capt., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to major.

Austin, Horace, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. August, 1861; died at Mount Pleasant Hospital.

Button, John, Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 29, 1861.

Borden, Herman D., 3d Iowa Cav.

Borden, Peter J., 111th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.

Brainard, Cyrus W., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861.

Beckwith, James M., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.

Bisbee, Alvan, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862.

Conklin, Benj. H., 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 13, 1861; wounded in both thighs.

Calkins, Patrick, Co. D, 67th Ohio Inf.; enl. Dec. 9, 1861; re-enl. at the end of three years.

Childs, Joel L., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861.

Crosby, Nathan C., 1st lieut., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.

Cullen, Joseph, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862.

Cullen, Samuel, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 19, 1863.

Cory, Hiram, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 18, 1862.

Chase, Hiram, corp., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; died at Springfield, Aug. 1862.

Chase, Abner W., 21st N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861; died at Alexandria, April 21, 1862.

Crandall, Wm., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.

Cullen, John, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1863.

Davis, Leroy, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1861.

Ellis, Albert, Co. B, 9th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.

Ellis, Henry, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Fields, Charles, Co. B, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to corp.

Forster, Melvin, Co. B, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.

Fuller, Benj. C., 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 21, 1861; was in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Fuller, Henry V., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; pro. to sergt., 1st lieut., and capt.; killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Furnace, Asa H., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.

Goddard, Carlos, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; pro. to corp.

Goddard, William W., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.

Gates, Levi, 18th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864; died at Cower Hill, May 23, 1865.

Gallagher, James, Co. E, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. 1st sergt., Dec. 1862; 1st lieut., Sept. 1864; capt., Nov. 1864.

Hale, James, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.

Hildreth, Oliver B., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 1864, as sergt.-maj.; pro. to 2d lieut., 1st lieut., q-m., capt., and brev. maj.

Hildreth, Edward A., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; was transferred to the 18th Pa. Cav.

Houghton, Nelsch, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1863; died at Philadelphia.

Hale, William D., Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862.

Ingals, Orlin, 2d N. Y. Cav.; enl. March 30, 1865.
 Kilbourn, George, 166th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 Keith, Albert, Co. F, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861.
 King, Joshua, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Kenyon, Elias W., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; lost eye in battle.
 Kenyon, Hiram L., Co. E, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861.
 Kenyon, Lorenzo A., 13th Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864; died at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 3, 1864.
 Kelth, Horace, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; re-enl. and died in the service.
 Loomis, Clark, 188th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 Luce, Augustus, 13th Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Loop, David P., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Shepardstown, 1864.
 Loop, George D., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Stevensburg, Va., Oct. 11, 1863.
 Lewis, Harmon, Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Lewis, Thomas J., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Meaker, Nelson, Co. F, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 8, 1861; disch. for disability.
 Metsker, Frederick, 188th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Markham, Wm. J., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to corp.; 1st sergt.
 Markham, Isaac P., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 McGuire, Michael, Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Mosher, Henry W., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Monroe, Henry, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1862; reenl. in 1865.
 Monroe, Samuel, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1864.
 Martindale, Warren B., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died in service, April 8, 1862.
 Martindale, Wm. S., 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., April 6, 1862.
 McVay, Wm. H., 1st Lieut., 6th U. S. A.; enl. Aug. 1862; pro. to 1st Lieut., and died at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 9, 1864.
 McGowan, John W., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 27, 1861; died Feb. 28, 1862.
 Newton, Truman, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Orr, Cyrus P., corporal, Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Parker, Chancy A., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to adjt.
 Perry, Charles R., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 1862; died at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.
 Peabody, Martin L., corp., 83d O. Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died in the service.
 Russell, Almon P., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Stevens, Judson, 111th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
 Stevens, Silas, Co. F, 64 Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks.
 Sweatland, Wesley J., Co. B, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1862.
 Sweatland, Emery J., hos. stew., Co. B, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Sprague, Luther A., Lieut., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 27, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., May, 1865.
 Snider, Francis E., 58th Ill. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1863.
 Starks, John W., 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Town, George, sergt., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. for disab.
 Thompson, Joseph Faulkner, Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Tisdale, Edward A., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Thompson, Hiram S., q.-m. sergt., Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Woodworth, Charles, corp., 13th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Wheat, Jonathan, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; taken prisoner, and nearly starved to death.
 Wirnie, Thomas, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1863.
 Walker, Richard M., 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Woodworth, Thomas, corp., 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 1863; died Feb. 5, 1865.
 Willis, Thomas, sergt., Co. H, 154th N. Y. V. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga.

SALAMANCA.

Backus, Wm., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Bullock, Horace, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Bigkettle,* James, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died in service or was killed in battle; no date given.
 Brown, James L., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Burns, Andrew, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Connery, Wm., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Comstock, Levi H., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Clark, Riley, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Camp, Asa E., private, 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; re-enl. as sergt., in 13th N. Y. H. Art., Sept. 11, 1863.
 Dollard, John, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Everett, Henry, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Fellows, Alonzo, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; pro. to corp.; afterwards pro. to sergt.
 Helmick, Darwin, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died in hospital at Norfolk, Va.; no date given.
 Hyde, Franklin A., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Helmick, Jasper, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.

* Indian.

Hurd, David, private, 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; re-enl. private, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Sept. 11, 1863; pro. to corp.
 Hutton, John, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died while home on furlough, of disease contracted in service; no date given.
 Hager, Legrant G., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Lindquest, John F., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Lent, David, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Lindquest, James, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Boughton, George H., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Cables, Samuel B., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; disch. from hospital before term of service expired.
 Cullen, Samuel, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Fattay, Cornelius,* bugler, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; disch. before term of service expired.
 Fellows, John, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Langley, John, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Moore, Levi, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Mathews, Bernard, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Nichols, Sylvester, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died in service.
 Meade, Horace W., private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; re-enl. Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Sept. 11, 1863.
 McEvoy, Wm., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Nelson, John, Jr., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Nyhart, Peter, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Nichols, Richard, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Nelson, William, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Pudget, Anson, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Prime, Abram C., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Robinson, Josiah, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died while at home on furlough; no date given.
 Martin,* R. E., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Sears, Alfred, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died in hospital at Portsmouth, Va.; no date given.
 Sweet, Langford, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Stoddard, Riley, priv., Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; pro. to corp.
 Sherman, David, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Stoddard, Giles, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Salmon, William, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died at home before expiration of term of service, from disease contracted in service; no date given.
 Smith, Orin, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; promoted corporal and sergeant.
 Titus,* Dennis C., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; discharged before term of service expired.
 Uncles,* Frederick, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Woodworth, Thomas, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; pro. sergt.; reduced to private; died in hospital, at Portsmouth, Va.; no date given.
 Whaley, Charles, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Waters, John W., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Woodworth, Charles, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; promoted corporal and sergeant.
 Firman, Thomas, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Hanner, Edgar E., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Hunington, M. H., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; pro. orderly-sergt.; pro. 2d lieut. and capt.
 Jimmeson,* Jacob T., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died in hospital, at Portsmouth, Va.; no date given.
 Kelsey, William H., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 King,* Wooster, private, Co. K, 57th Penna. Inf.; enl. Nov. 7, 1861; wounded Jan. 17, 1863; disch. on surgeon's certificate of disability at general hospital; re-enl. private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Sept. 11, 1863; discharged before term of service expired.
 Sample, Emmett, private, Co. C, N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Scroggs,* Thomas, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; discharged before term of service expired.
 Walker, Richard, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Wiley, John, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; discharged before term of service expired.
 Potter, G. Fred., capt., Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; promoted brevet major.
 Powers, Edward, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.
 France, Cyrus, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Jones, Charles, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Maloney, James, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Danforth, Geo. F., enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Morgan, Chas. P., enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Whitney, Scott D., enl. Oct. 28, 1863.
 Eastman, Albert, enl. Oct. 7, 1863.
 Hoyt, Edwin, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.
 Slater, James, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.

* Indian.

Treusdale, Calvin, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.
 Putnam, Orville, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864; died in hospital at Norfolk or Portsmouth, Va.; no date given.
 Barry, John, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Lyons, Peter, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Halls, Wm. H., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Canfield, Chas., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Whallen, Patrick, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Cook, Arthur, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Stevens, Silas, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Ames, Henry W., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Dingman, Robert, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Layton, George, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Smith, Geo. H., private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. expiration of term of service; re-enl., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Aug. 16, 1864; pro. to corp.
 Webster, Edwin, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; died in hospital at Portsmouth, Va.; no date given.
 Eastman, Hiram, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Smith, Spencer, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Hall, Wm. H., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Traver, Cyrus, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Gray, Nathan W., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Allen, Thos. W., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Murphy, James, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Ham, Chas., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
 Stimpson, Orrin, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Pattysen, Minard, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; died while at home from disease contracted in the service; no date given.
 Wisner, Marcus L., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Shirley, Samuel C., private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. expiration term of service; re-enl., private, 9th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 17, 1864.
 Stebbens, John W., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Stebbens, Francis B., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Bottum, Jacob, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Clemons, John, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Didcock, Henry D., private, 187th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Gilbert, John, enl. Dec. 8, 1864.
 Lewis, John, enl. Jan. 21, 1865.
 Moore, John, enl. Jan. 12, 1865.
 Murphy, George, enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
 Clark, George, enl. Feb. 21, 1865.
 Breen, Patrick, enl. Feb. 22, 1865.
 Root, Elias, private, 21st Indep't Co. N. Y. Vols.; enl. March 22, 1865.
 Thompson, Joseph, private, 21st Indep't Co. N. Y. Vols.; enl. April 7, 1865.
 Ross, Thomas, private, 21st Indep't Co. N. Y. Vols.; enl. April 7, 1865.
 Myer, Anthony, private, 21st Indep't Co. N. Y. Vols.; enl. April 7, 1865.
 Allen, Elias, private, 2d U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. April 7, 1865.
 West, George, private, 10th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. April 10, 1865.
 Vincent, Freeman W., private, 21st Indep't Co. N. Y. Vols.; enl. April 11, 1865.
 French, Eugene, private, 21st Indep't Co. N. Y. Vols.; enl. April 11, 1865.
 Wells, Wm. H., private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 27, 1865.
 Smith, George, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 28, 1865.
 Riley, Farrell, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 28, 1865.
 Goring, Wm. private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 27, 1865.
 Kelley, Thomas, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 22, 1865.
 Willson, John, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 22, 1865.
 Kennedy, Robert, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 25, 1865.
 Sedgwick, Theodore, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 24, 1865.
 Atwater, Robert, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 21, 1865.
 Mack, John, private, 1st U. S. Art.; enl. March 23, 1865.
 Johnson, Wm., private, 1st U. S. Art.; enl. April 1, 1865.
 Jameson,* Moses, private, 167th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Allen, Wm. H., private, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Barber, Henry, private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Barber, Levant, private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died in the service; no date given.
 Barber, Benjamin, private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Bigler, Wm., private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Brown, Wm., Jr., private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Burk, Wm. C., private, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Bliss, Arthur, private, Capt. Mills' Co., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Cone, Wm., private, Capt. Mills' Co., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Du Pui, Charles V., private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Dunbar, Sylvester, private, Capt. Mills' Co., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Frink, James D., private, Capt. Mills' Co., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Gray, Norman H., private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; pro. to sergt.
 Gray, Walter, private, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died in hospital; no date given.
 Goodman, Jefferson, private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; died in service; no date given.
 Harkness, Truman, private, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; died or was killed in service; no date given.

* Indian.

Hart, Matthew, private, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; afterwards represented by B. See.
 Long, Samuel, private, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862.
 Messenger, Peter, private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862.
 Morris, Stephen, private, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862.
 Miller, Wilkes, private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862.
 Norton, Alonzo, private, Co. A, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; died in service; no date given.
 Payne, William H., was mustered and afterwards rejected.
 Robinson, Geo. W., private, Capt. Mills' Co., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Strickland, Francis, private, Capt. Mills' Co., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; lost an arm in battle of Gettysburg, and was discharged.
 Thomas, Abner, private, Capt. Mills' Co., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Whipple, Henry F., private, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died while a prisoner at Belle Island, Va.; no date given.
 Woodford, S. D., private, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.; escaped, and was thirty days in swamps; was assisted and got home by help of negroes.
 Williams, James H., private, Co. H, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Plummer,* Cornelius, private, Co. I, 104th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; killed in battle; no date given.
 Gordon,* Bennett, private, Co. I, 104th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
 Pierce,* Lewis, private, Co. I, 104th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
 Blackchief,* Simon, private, 188th Pa. Vols.; enl. 1861.
 Redeye,* Martin, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. 1863; disch. before term expired.
 Jameson,* Thompson, private; enl. 1861; disch. before term expired.
 Pierce,* Willson, private; enl. 1861; disch. before term expired.
 Shongo,* Thos., private; enl. 1861; disch. before term expired.
 Williams,* Levi T., private; enl. 1861; killed in battle; no date given.
 Pease, Franklin S., private, 37th or 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded in battle; pro. to lieut.
 Ellis, Cass, private, 37th or 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; taken prisoner and escaped; was thirty days in swamps; escaped by the help of negroes.
 Shea, Michael, private, 37th or 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; lost leg in service.
 McMahon, Patrick, private, 37th or 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
 Dav, Patrick O., private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; killed by falling tree while in the service; no date given.
 Henderson, John, private; enl. 1861; died in hospital; no date given.
 Fellows, Willard E., private, 37th or 64th Inf., or 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. 1861; disch. before term expired.
 Hoag, Wm. C., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. 1861; disch. before term expired.
 Bucktooth,* Ira, private; enl. 1861; killed in service; no date given.
 Jameson,* Robert, private; enl. 1861; killed at Petersburg.
 Jameson,* Chauncey, private; enl. 1861; killed while acting as a scout; no date given.
 Payne, S. S., private, 37th or 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
 Smith, John, private; enl. 1861.
 Jones,* Bela, private, 104th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. before term expired.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

Patterson,* Samuel, enl. 1861; starved to death on Belle Isle; no date given.
 Jameson,* Cyrus, enl. 1861.

MACHIAS.

Allen, George, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1861; died of wounds, Oct. 7, '62.
 Allen, Edwin, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861; re-enl. as sergt., in 94th Inf., Feb. 1864.
 Allen, Edward, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1861; disch. June, 1863.
 Abers, Gerrett, private, 37th Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 1863.
 Ames, Nelson, priv., 24th Inf.; in serv. nineteen mos.; disch. without wounds.
 Andrews, B. F. H., private, 154th Inf.; enl. July 11, 1862, for three years; died in Libby prison.
 Adams, James, musician, 21st Ohio; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. Sept. 1862.
 Baker, Marion, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Nov. 20, 1863, for three years.
 Bliton, Nelson F., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, for three years.
 Bliton, Thomas N., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, for three years.
 Brown, Charles, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, for three years.
 Brown, Albert, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Nov. 12, 1863, for three years.
 Barnes, Alanson, corp., 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; re-enl. Feb. 1864.
 Brandart, Fred., private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1861, for three years.
 Brown, C. R., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, for three years.
 Button, Kingsley, private, 72d Inf.; enl. June, 1861, for three years.
 Button, M. F., private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Nov. 20, 1863, for three years.
 Curtis, Wm. L., private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, for one year.
 Carver, Carthalo, private, 4th Mich. Cav.; enl. in 1863, for three years.
 Corwin, James H., no record.
 Chase, Charles M., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Cherry, David H., private, 104th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Aug. 1862.
 Cherry, Galen, private, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. as musician in 2d N. Y., May 16, 1864.

* Indian.

Dillingham, Abijah S., private, 94th Inf.; enl. Feb. 10, 1862; died at Annapolis, Feb. 2, 1864.

Dean, C. P., private, —; enl. April 14, 1864, for two years.

Dillingham, Benj., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1863, for three years.

Dillingham, Alex. R., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, for three years.

Eastley, Freeman, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.

Fish, Harry, private, 105th Inf.; enl. March 6, 1861; died of wounds in Md., Oct. 1, 1862.

Farran, Melville, private, 72d Inf.; enl. June, 1861, for three years.

Farran, Martin, private; no record.

Gould, Amos. No record.

Gould, Elias, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, for three years.

Gould, Lyman. No record.

Hall, Harvey, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1864.

Hamilton, Alson, private, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1863, for three years; re-enl. March, 1864.

Hawkins, Oscar, 1st sergt., 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861, for three years.

Hitchcock, Lucius, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864, for one year.

Hyatt, James, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 1863, for three years.

Jones, Morgan, private, 2d N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 1864.

Johnson, Andrew, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. exp'n of term.

Johnson, John B., private, 2d Mounted Rifles; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; died at Petersburg, July 7, 1864.

Johnson, Wallace, private, 136th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, for three years.

Joslin, Alanson, wagoner, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; transferred.

Joslin, Francis, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861, for three years.

Joslin, George, private, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; killed at Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864.

Keller, Martin, corporal, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, for three years; prom. to sergt.

Locke, H. E., musician, 154th Inf.; enl. July 30, 1862, for three years.

Little, Henry, private, 105th Inf.; enl. March, 1862.

Lamb, Moses B., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, for three years.

Lingenfelter, James, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, for three years.

Lind, Spencer, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, for one year.

Lind, Charles, private, 2d N. Y. Rifles; enl. Feb. 1864.

Lind, James, private, 2d N. Y. Rifles; enl. Jan. 1864.

Lowell, Merritt, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

McCracken, John, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.

Munson, Willis, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1861, for three years.

Myers, John L., private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, for three years.

Newton, George, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 17, 1861; died of wounds, Oct. 15, 1862.

Newton, Henry, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 17, 1861; died in hospital, Nov. 9, 1862.

Owen, David J., corporal, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864, for one year.

Poor, Barker, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, for one year.

Phillips, Delos, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. May, 1864.

Peck, John, corporal, 105th Inf.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Jan. 1865.

Phillips, Dudley, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, for three years.

Phillips, George, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, for three years.

Phillips, Norris, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.

Rosenburg, Fredk., private, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 14, 1862; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1863.

Reed, Alpheus, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Nov. 20, 1863, for three years.

Stoneman, George A., private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; transferred.

Shaw, Daniel, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; wounded and disch. Oct. '63.

Starks, Nathan, private, 94th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1865.

Starks, John D., corporal, 100th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 18, 1864.

Choate, John, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 18, 1862; died of wounds, Oct. 26, 1863.

Stephens, C. G., 1st sergt., 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to 2d lieu.

Sutton, Charles, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, for three years.

Snyder, Edgar, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1861, for three years.

Tralis, Byron, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1861, for three years.

Thompson, Osro, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. with company.

Vespey, Oliver, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864, for one year.

Van Slike, James, private, 116th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died of disease at New Orleans, April 8, 1863.

Vanderwater, Jacob, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 18, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1861.

Whitcomb, Newell, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; killed at Petersburg, April 5, 1865.

Warren, Delano, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Velzey, George, private, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861, for three years; lost a limb at Gettysburg.

Velzey, Milton, private, 104th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861, for three years.

COLD SPRING.

Arance, Daniel, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.

Buck, Alfred, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; died.

Buck, Amasa, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. expiration of term.

Berry, Frank, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.

Blood, Andrew D., 1st sergt.; enl. July, 1862, for three years.

Brown, Geo. P., corp., 154th N. Y. Inf.; wounded and taken prisoner.

Buck, Wm. H., musician, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; was a prisoner.

Brown, Hiram, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 1863.

Backus, Wm. A., musician, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1863, for three years.

Buck, Eugene, private, Co. F, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 8, 1864.

Brown, Charles, corp., 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; wounded Dec. 28, 1864.

Bixby, W. (no record); was 18 months in service.

Clancy, David, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; wounded.

Casler, Benj. G., capt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; wounded and taken prisoner.

Casler, Alonzo A., lieu., 154th N. Y. Inf.; was a prisoner.

Campbell, Wm. H. H., 1st sergt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; was a prisoner.

Crook, Byron, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.

Chase, Wallace, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; died in the service.

Campbell, John, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.

Crook, Albert, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.

Curtis, George, private, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Oct. 1863, for three years.

Curtis, Lorenzo, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.

Curtis, Stephen H., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch.

Curtis, Andrew, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 15, 1862, for three years.

Cowles, Asa, 12th N. Y. Vols.

Dean, Lyman, orderly sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; wounded.

Durphy, Felix, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; killed at battle of Fair Oaks.

Dow, Lyman, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; died.

Dow, Orville, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.

Davenport, Cyrus, sergt., 9th N. Y. Cav.

Eanon, John, private, 125th N. Y. Inf.

Eggleston, Wm., corp., 64th N. Y. Inf.; wounded, taken prisoner, and disch.; re-enl. as private in 9th Cav., Aug. 25, 1864, for one year.

Furman, Charles, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.

Fenton, Charles, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.

Fay, Ary, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1862; wounded, and a prisoner.

Galbraith, Wm., corp., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. exp'n term.

Gear, Webster (regt. not given); died since the war.

Gates, George W., private, 11th Mich. Cav.; pro. to 1st lieu., and transferred to command of U. S. C. T.

Heywood, Samuel S., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed May 6, 1864, and buried on the battle-field.

Heywood, Phineas, sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 25, 1861; died March 26, 1864.

Heywood, James, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, for one year.

Hall, Erastus, musician, Co. F, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 1861; disch. expiration of term.

Harkness, Truman, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; prisoner, and died at Belle Isle.

Hackett, Perry, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.

Hackett, John, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.

Hotchkiss, Harmon, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. with company.

Hopkins, Wm., private, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles; enl. Sept. 3, 1862, for three years; reported missing.

Jeffords, Lyman, sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; prisoner; escaped from Belle Isle.

Kilburn, Alvin, 125th N. Y. Inf.

Kilburn, Cicero, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; died in the service.

Kennon, Lucius, 179th N. Y. Inf.

Lyon, Manley S., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at expiration of term, and died since the war.

Langhorn, Wm., private, 12th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1, 1861.

Langhorn, Richard, private, 12th Inf.; wounded.

Marsh, Duane, private, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862; taken prisoner, and died at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 23, 1863.

Marsh, Cassius, private, 194th Inf.; enl. April 8, 1865.

McDonald, Martin, 194th Inf.

May, Johnson, private, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.

May, Sylvester, sergt., 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. with company.

Morrison, Miles, private, 37th Inf.; enl. in 1861.

Morton, Orville, 72d Inf. (3d Excelsior, Sickles' Brigade); wounded.

Morton, Charles, 9th Cav.

Myers, Albert, 9th Cav.

Niles, Lucius J., private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Oct. 24, 1863; died April 10, 1864.

Preston, Samuel, private, 64th Inf.; wounded.

Price, Dorr, corp., 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at expiration of term.

Price, Joseph, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville.

Preston, John (no record).

Randolph, John, 1st sergt., Co. B, 64th Inf.; wounded; disch. at expiration of term.

Randolph, James, corp., 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded, and died at Nashville, Sept. 19, 1864.

Rogers, Lemuel A., sergt., 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; re-enl., wounded, and must. out with regiment.

Ross, Zenus, 9th Cav.

Rhodhouse, Alva, private, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 28, 1863; wounded.

Stephens, Wm. C., private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.

Terry, Alanson T., private, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. on surg. cert.

Terry, Chas. W., private, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 Updike, Lewis S., private, 179th N. Y. Inf.
 Van Scouter, Thaddeus, 9th Cav.; died in the service.
 Van Scouter, Cornelius, 72d Inf. (Excelsior Brigade).
 Wetmore, Eugene, private, 64th Inf.; wounded.
 Welmon, George, 1st sergt., 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; wounded and disch.
 Washburn, Giles, 1st sergt., 72d Inf.; enl. June 6, 1861; disch. June 6, 1864, and since died.
 Whitmore, Allison, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Oct. 1863; pro. to corp.
 Woodruff, Henry, sergt., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; prisoner five months; disch. Sept. 25, 1864.
 Wood, John, private, 164th Inf.; wounded, and died.

ASHFORD.

Weber, James Birney, private, Co. F, 116th Regt.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; in battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek.
 Johnson, Lorenzo, private, Co. F, 116th Regt.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 Johnson, Marion, private, Co. F, 116th Regt.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; wounded in battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.
 Brooks, Michael, private, Co. C, 100th Regt.; must. March 9, 1864, three years; wounded in battle of James River.
 Hufstater, Henry H., private, Co. H, 100th Regt.; must. May 1, 1861, three years; in battle of Antietam and Seven Days' fight.
 Weber, Jacob J., private, Co. F, 21st Regt.; must. May 20, 1861, two years.
 Hess, Elias H., private, Co. H, 65th Regt.; must. April 5, 1865, one year.
 Cook, Nicholas, private, Co. G, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 16, 1862, three years; wounded in jaw, at Pine Ridge.
 Frank, Hiram P., private, Co. B, 64th Regt.; must. Aug. 12, 1865, three years.
 Frank, Robert, private, Co. H, 65th Regt.; must. March 30, 1865, one year.
 Turner, Jerome J., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862, three years; in battles of Chancellorsville; disabled in right shoulder.
 Wait, Lovinus B., private, Co. E, 157th Regt.; must. Oct. 1, 1863, three years; died of typhoid fever, Nov. 29, 1863, and buried in the Soldiers' Home, Washington.
 Myers, Eli C., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 30, 1865, one year.
 Peabody, Geo. W., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 9, 1865, one year.
 Cradden, Augustus, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. July 16, 1864, three years.
 Shields, George, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 6, 1862, three years; died at Belle Island, January, 1863.
 Garwick, Gerhard, private, Co. H, 65th Regt.; must. March 31, 1865, one year.
 Groat, Uriah D., private, Co. L, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 11, 1864, one year.
 Groat, Esley, corp., Co. G, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; in battles of Chancellorsville, Missionary Ridge, Rocky-Faced Ridge, etc.
 Backstaff, Francis, private, Co. H, 65th Regt.; must. March 17, 1865, one year.
 Wiltse, Emerson, corp., Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.
 Hadley, Warner J., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years; taken pris. at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; died at Richmond, Jan. 10, 1864.
 Ballou, Herbert E., corp., Co. A, 100th Regt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years.
 Bishop, George, private, Co. A, 100th Regt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years.
 Hammond, Frankliu G., private, Co. H, 37th Regt.; must. May 17, 1861, three years; wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill.
 Myers, Edmund, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, July, 1864.
 Babcock, Maynard, private, Co. K, 65th Regt.; must. March 17, 1865, one year.
 Bernus, Charles B., private, Co. B, 146th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1863, three years; died in Lincoln Hospital, Nov. 26, 1863.
 McClure, George W., private, Co. K, 65th Regt.; must. March 16, 1865, one year.
 Frank, David A., private, Co. C, 64th Regt.; must. Sept. 8, 1862, three years.
 Simons, William, private, Co. I, 37th Regt.; must. May 10, 1861, two years.
 Hess, George W., private, Co. G, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 15, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; and was in eleven different engagements.
 Block, Charles, private, Co. K, 65th Regt.; must. March 17, 1865, one year.
 Block, John, private, Co. E, 16th Regt.; must. April, 1865, three years.
 Block, William, private, Co. I, 44th Regt.; must. Oct. 2, 1861, three years; in battles of Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, and Williamsburg.
 Stocking, Spencer, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 9, 1865, one year.
 Quackenbush, Jr., John, priv., Co. H, 98th Regt.; must. April 6, 1865, one year.
 Bowles, Hammond E., private, Co. H, 98th Regt.; must. April 6, 1865, one year.
 Groat, John, private, Co. G, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 16, 1865, one year.
 Shaffner, Frederick, private, Co. G, 72d Regt.; must. July 17, 1862, three years; in thirty-six different engagements; wounded by a shell at North Anna River.
 Shaffner, Philip L., private, Co. G, 72d Regt.; must. July 17, 1862, three years.
 Kost, George H., private, Co. A, 188th Regt.; must. Sept. 16, 1865, one year.
 Beebe, Charles H., private, Co. A, 36th Regt.; must. Sept. 5, 1861, two years; re-enl. Aug. 28, 1863, as a corporal; promoted to sergeant.
 Thomas, Hiram B., private, Co. I, 37th Regt.; must. Oct. 5, 1861, two years.
 Goodemote, William, private, Co. A, 188th Regt.; must. Sept. 6, 1865, one year.
 Shaffner, Frederick, private, Co. H, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Smith, John L., private, Co. A, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 12, 1865, one year.
 Vedder, Jacob M., private, Co. G, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 12, 1865, one year.
 Clark, Geo. W., private, Co. G, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 1, 1865, one year.
 Bernhart, Fred. C., private, Co. K, 105th Regt.; must. Feb. 3, 1862, three years.
 King, Edgar O., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 11, 1861, three years.
 Fox, Ambrose H., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 23, 1861, three years.

Bargy, Michael, private, Co. G, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 15, 1865, one year.
 Ostrander, Andrew J., private; must. Sept. 22, 1863, three years.
 Smith, Elsbill I., private, Co. K, 6th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1863, three years.
 Entridge, George, private, Co. K, 193d Regt.; must. April 1, 1863, two years.
 Dutcher, John, private, Co. B, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 17, 1862, three years.
 Goodbread, Jacob, private, Co. B, 197th Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1863, three years; taken prisoner at the battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1863; died at Andersonville, Oct. 1864.
 Derby, Solomon, private, Co. A, 100th Regt.; must. July 12, 1862, three years.
 Comstock, Lewis H., private, Co. K, 105th Regt.; must. Jan. 12, '62, three years.
 Bigelow, Arnold M., private, 93d Regt.; must. March 17, 1865, one year.
 Proper, George W., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 9, 1865, one year.
 Weast, Amos B., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; pro. to corp. May 8, 1864; to sergt. April 1, 1865.
 Day, Marcus D., private, Co. K, 105th Regt.; must. Dec. 21, 1861, three years.
 Day, Henry, private, Co. A, 100th Regt.; must. April 1, 1862, three years.
 Day, Job, private, Co. K, 105th Regt.; must. Dec. 21, 1861, three years; died in hospital, at Le Roy, Jan. 10, 1862.
 Hammond, Orange, private, Co. H, 37th Regt.; must. June, 1861, two years; re-enl. Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. June, 1861; wounded Oct. 1861.
 Langmade, Watlan F., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 15, '65, one year.
 Crosby, Willard, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 22, 1865, one year; died at Beaufort, S. C.
 Hattan, Lewis, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Oct. 1, 1865, one year.
 Lawton, Addison, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Oct. 3, 1865, one year.
 Goodemote, Abraham, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 8, '62, three years.
 Smith, Peter W., private, Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. Sept. 20, 1861, three years.
 Smith, Andrew M., corp., Co. F, 116th Regt.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; died at the battle of Donaldsonville, July 13, 1863.
 Smith, Francis M., private, Co. F, 116th Regt.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; died of typhoid fever, April 1, 1863, at hospital, in New Orleans.
 Boud, Daniel, private, Co. F, 116th Regt.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; pro. to corp.; wounded in thigh June 25, 1865.
 Weast, Clark E., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Feb. 21, 1865, one year.
 Sherman, Charles W., private, Co. F, 116th Regt.; must. Aug. 9, 1861, three years; wounded in arm and in the hip in May, 1862.
 Sherman, Ebenezer C., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 9, '65, one year.
 Jhaffren, David, private, Co. A, 44th Regt.; must. Oct. 12, 1862, three years; killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1863.
 Schaffner, James R., 2d sergt., Co. H, 94th Regt.; must. March 1, 1863, three years; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; in twenty-five different engagements.
 Rowland, Bradford, private, Co. G, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; in battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain.
 Quackenbush, Daniel, corp., Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Jan. 29, 1864, three years.
 Moore, Jacob, private, Co. K, 65th Regt.; must. March 17, 1865, one year.
 Wedderman, Fred., private, Co. F, 96th Regt.; must. April 1, 1865, one year.
 Gamp, Jacob, private, Co. F, 116th Regt.; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Shoemaker, Henry, corp., Co. F, 116th Regt.; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Walters, John W., private, Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. Sept. 11, 1863, three years.
 Walters, Luman B., private, Co. A, 36th Regt.; must. March 1, 1861, three years; pro. to corp.
 Johnson, John H., private, Co. H, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 12, 1863, one year.
 Hinkley, Bradley, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 20, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at Culpepper, Aug. 1, 1863; died at Andersonville, March 9, 1864.
 Ballou, Charles F., private, Co. I, 44th Regt.; must. Sept. 17, 1861, three years; pro. to corp.; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Weast, Frederick, sergt., Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 15, 1865, one year.
 Haines, James, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.
 Hitchcock, Lucius, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.
 Snyder, John, Co. D, 154th Regt.; died at Savannah, Ga.
 Milholland, Wm., Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Nye, Cornelius, private, Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Fisk, Nelson, private, Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Beardsley, Wm., private, Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Rice, Abel, Navy; died at Philadelphia.
 Gould, John, private, Co. B, 105th Regt.
 Watson, Nathan, private, Co. K, 105th Regt.
 Lawton, Joseph, private, Co. K, 105th Regt.
 King, Edward, private, 146th Regt.
 Bernhoft, H., Co. K, 9th N. Y. Cav.; died at Arlington.
 Fuller, Col., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.
 Ehman, Jerry, private, 9th Cav.
 Ehman, C., private, 9th Cav.
 Groat, Jeremiah, Navy.
 Wait, A. J., private, Co. E, 175th Regt.
 Wilson, Orrin, private, 137th Regt.; killed on the Georgia march.
 Clark, George, no record.
 Clark, Warner, no record.
 Deitz, Frederick, no record.
 Deitz, John, no record.
 Duetcher, H., no record.
 Frank, Franklin, no record.
 Hess, Horace H., no record.
 Hufstater, Harrison, no record.

PERSIA.

Mathews, Henry, private, 90th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, one year.
 Wibbus, Chas., private, 72d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 26, 1861; disch. June, 1864.
 Averill, Jerome, corp., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. March, 1863.
 Howard, George M.,* private, 18th Iowa Inf.; enl. April 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 1862, wounds.
 Rich, Joshua, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, three years.
 Place, Thomas S., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Austin, Irvin E., private, 100th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 1862; disch. at exp'n of term.
 Foley, Patrick, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. for disability, and re-enl. as sergt., Sept. 1862, in 154th Inf.
 Torrence, Stiles C., private, 103d Ohio Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Torrence, Geo. S., private, 72d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861; disch. July, 1863, wounds.
 Mathewson, James M., sergt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, three years.
 Statts, Wm. H., corp., 79th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. June, 1864.
 Roller, Wm. W., capt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Jan. 1865, wounds.
 Giering, Mathias, private, 97th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1863, three years.
 Henry, Wilbur, 1st lieut., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
 Hall, Charles, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 1862, on account of disability.
 Parker, Thos. J., col., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 1862.
 Chaffee, Adelbert, sergt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
 Locke, James E., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
 Wilkinson, Benj., sergt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; trans. 6th Vet. Res. band.
 Vincent, Hiram, sergt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; died in prison at Richmond, Va., Feb. 9, 1864.
 Shalmsadine, B. B., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Henry, James E., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died at Yorktown, May 4, 1862.
 Statts, Thomas, corp., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 18, 1864.
 Gardner, Clayton A., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, 1863.
 Waller, Daniel, private, 1st N. Y. D. G.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died of disease, March 17, 1865.
 Darby, Henry A., capt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; killed in battle, April 8, 1865.
 Hall, Willis G. C., corp., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; died of wounds, Dec. 28, 1862.
 Brown, Edwin, corp., 100th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 11, 1861; died of wounds, May 29, 1862.

CARROLTON.

Avery, Isaac Newton, Co. I, 56th Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Barton, Horace Charles, Co. E, 146th Inf.; enl. 1863; died Dec. 24, 1863.
 Brown, George Walter, Co. A, 100th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1863; wounded at Drury's Bluffs, Va.; disch. June 19, 1865.
 Bailey, David L., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Jan. 27, 1863.
 Baillett, Eugene, sergt., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862; taken prisoner, July 1, 1863; died in hospital at Richmond, Feb. 15, 1864.
 Bates, Charles W., Co. K, 65th Inf.; enl. April 5, 1863; disch. July 29, 1865.
 Baker, Geo. W., corp., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 23, '65.
 Brown, Spaulding R., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 23, '65.
 Beers, John Beard, Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 13, 1862; re-enl. Aug. 22, 1863, Co. E, 146th Regt.; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Sept. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. March 23, 1865.
 Cowen, David, A., Co. C, 96th Inf.; enl. March 18, 1865; disch. April 4, 1866.
 Fleck, Joseph, Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 28, 1861; at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gettysburg, etc.; disch. June 28, 1864.
 Hunt, James B., Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 21, 1861; at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, 2d Bull Run, Chancellorsville, etc.; disch. June 20, 1864.
 Kellogg, George W., Co. K, 82d Illinois Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Kellogg, Edgar, Co. D, 58th Pa. Inf.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1863, in Co. D, 4th U. S. Lt. Art.
 Leonard, Jos., sergt., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Pinkerton, Samuel, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Pinkerton, Ziba, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; at Missionary Ridge, Mill Creek Gap, Atlanta, etc.; disch. June 24, 1865.
 Schoffner, Sebastian, Co. I, 71st Cav.; enl. May 26, 1861; at Fair Oaks and Seven Days' fight; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.
 Spofford, John, Co. G, 52d Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Sweet, James R., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. March 4, 1863.
 Woodworth, William, reg'l wagon-master, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Woodworth, Jos. M., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 20, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Windon, George W., Co. A, 96th Inf.; enl. March 15, 1865; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.

* Served six months in the Mexican war, in 10th N. Y. Vols.

Wolcott, Otis C., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; pro. to corp., May, 1863; at Chancellorsville, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, etc.; disch. June 23, '65.
 Zeluff, Alonzo, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; in the principal battles of the "March to the Sea;" disch. June 23, 1865.
 Zeluff, Willard, Co. I, 56th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. Oct. 17, 1865.

SEAMEN ON BOARD THE "BRILLIANT."

Hutchinson, Daniel A., enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Leonard, Samuel J., enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 McKinney, John J., enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Scott, Bradner, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Whipple, George D., enl. Sept. 6, 1864.

FARMERSVILLE.

Hooper, John, corp., Co. F, 5th Cav.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Taylor, Franklin, private, Co. B, 2d Mtd Rifles; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
 Adams, Edward, private, Co. D, 81st Inf.; enl. 1865.
 Cady, George, private, Co. D, 81st Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.
 Lewis, Guy C., sergt., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; trans. to V. B. C.; disch.; re-enl.
 Lewis, Ralph, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term; re-enl.
 Lewis, Stillman E., private, Co. M, 13th H. Art.; enl. 1864; disch. at expiration of term.
 Parrish, Zabad, priv., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. after six months' service.
 Coly, David, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; died.
 Eckert, Jerman A., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. after six months' service.
 Alexander, Nelson, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch.
 Watkins, Romanzo, priv., Co. B, 2d Mtd Rifles; enl. 1864; disch. at close of war.
 Worthington, Henry, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch.
 Worthington, Giles M., sergt., Co. B, 2d Mtd Rifles; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
 Hunt, Nathaniel T., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded June 17, 1864; disch. Dec. 1864.
 Dennison, Wm. A., private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Alexander, Bradley, private, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. 1861; wounded; re-enl.; taken prisoner.
 Stevenson, Loren W., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease, Aug. 8, 1862.
 Byington, Norton, private, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. 1861; re-enl.; wounded; disch. at close of war.
 Hudson, George, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862.
 Hudson, Chas., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease, April 4, 1862.
 Blackman, Jas. A., private, Co. D, 13th H. Art.; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
 Giles, James T., private, Co. B, 2d Mtd Rifles; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
 Carpenter, Adelbert, sergt., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded May, 1864; disch. Nov. 1864.
 Cleveland, Freeman, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Nicholas, John, sergt., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Osborn, Franklin, sergt., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. at expiration of term.
 Peet, Abram A., 2d lieut., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; pro. Nov. 1864; disch. at close of war.
 Hayford, Mortimer D., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; killed at battle of Fair Oaks, Va.
 Hayford, Wallace W., sergt., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Nicholas, Ormus, private, Co. B, 2d Mtd Rifles; enl. 1863; killed on picket duty, June 2, 1864.
 Wickwire, Hiram L., private, 13th H. Art.; enl. '63; died of disease, Feb. 10, '65.
 Kingsbury, James H., sergt., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. June, 1864.
 Kingsbury, Otis, 2d lieut., Co. D, 13th H. Art.; enl. 1863; private, 23d Inf., 1861; re-enl.; must. out at close of war.
 Kingsbury, Percival, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862; re-enl. in 13th H. Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Merrill, John, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. '61; killed at battle of Fair Oaks, Va.
 Merrill, Henry, private, Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Merrill, Emmet, private, Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Durkee, Alson, private, Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Freshire, Wallace, sergt., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Freshire, Spencer M., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; died of disease, Feb. 28, 1864.
 Pratt, Adelbert A., private, Co. H, 93d Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.
 Pratt, Truman C., private; no regiment given.
 Peet, Silas L., private; no regiment given.
 Carpenter, Levi, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded and died on Gettysburg battle-field.
 Bullock, Horace W., private, Co. C, 13th H. Art.; enl. '63; disch. at close of war.
 Rhodes, Wm. M., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease at Yorktown, Va.
 Wade, Henry, 1st sergt., Co. D, 9th Cav.; enl. 1863; wounded at Winchester, Va.; disch. April, 1865.

Herrick, Edward, private, Co. B, 2d Mtd Rifles; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
 Adams, David, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease in 1862.
 Leon, Patrick, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; died of wounds at Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robbins, Milton H., sergt., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; in many battles subsequently; killed before Petersburg, Va., 1864.
 Robbins, Egbert W., private, Co. B, 2d Mtd Rifles; enl. 1863; killed on picket duty, Aug. 13, 1864.
 Robbins, Albert W., corp., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl.; disch. at close of war.
 Watkins, Leroy C., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded; at Fair Oaks hospital; disch.
 Wright, Orrin, private, Co. H, 93d Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.
 Knight, Alfred E., private, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. 1862; captured; at Andersonville; died at Annapolis, Md., April 6, 1865.
 Little, Frederick M., sergt., Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. 1861; many battles; disch. at close of term.
 Bush, John, sergt., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.
 Bush, Robt., private, Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. 1861; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. at expiration of term.
 Cagwin, Geo. H., sergt., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. after ten months' service.
 Brown, A. A., private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Brown, Geo. R., private, Co. D, 81st Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.
 Martin, Hiram A., private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Manwaring, Civilian, corp., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. '62; disch. for disability, 1863.
 Austin, Daniel, sergt., Co. K, 94th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Hatcher's Run, 1865; disch.
 Potter, Stanley N., sergt., Co. K, 1st Mtd Rifles; enl. 1862; re-enl. 1864; disch. at close of war.
 Potter, Augustus, private; enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.
 Little, Walter N., wagoner, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Little, Henry, private, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Little, Adelbert W., private, Co. K, 94th Inf.; enl. 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run.
 Sessions, Luther M., private, Co. D, 2d H. Art.; enl. 1864; died of disease at Elmira, 1864.
 Evans, William, private, Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Bard, Samuel, private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. 1863 for disability.
 Ray, James, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died Aug. 6, 1863.
 Patterson, Nathaniel, private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Patterson, Henry L., private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; died of disease, Jan. 9, 1863.
 Conrad, Henry A., private, Co. D, 161st Inf.; enl. 1864; wounded; disch. at close of war.
 Conrad, Henry C., private, Co. D, 161st Inf.; enl. 1864; wounded; died Sept. 5, 1864, on ship.
 Conrad, Justin M., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Adams, Albert, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Meade, Joe, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Day, William, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. Jan. 1864.
 Day, Daniel, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded five times in battle of Fair Oaks; still living.
 Howard, Francis, private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; killed at Gettysburg.

RECORD OF THOSE IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Worthington, Sylv., landsman, "Undine;" enl. 1864; shipwrecked; wounded; taken prisoner; rescued by Union soldiers.
 Worthington, Jacob, landsman, "Paw Paw;" enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Henry, William, landsman, "Paw Paw;" enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Persons, Daniel D., landsman, "Paw Paw;" enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Carpenter, Leonard, landsman, "Undine;" enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Holmes, C. W., landsman, "Huntress;" enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Valente, Foster, landsman, "Undine;" enl. 1864; disch. July, 1865.
 Bannister, Adam C., seaman, "Flambeau;" enl. 1861; disch. June, 1862.
 Wheeler, Thaddeus, landsman, "Paw Paw;" enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Sessions, Albert, landsman, "Undine;" enl. 1864; died at Clarksville, Tenn.
 Austin, Xina, landsman, "Undine;" enl. 1864; died in Mound City, Ill., Jan. 11, 1865.
 Howard, Thomas, landsman, "Undine;" enl. 1864; disch. at close of war.

PORTVILLE.

Ames, Alvin M., private, Co. I, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864; disch. July 25, 1865, from 51st N. Y.
 Adams, Francis C., private, Co. K, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 7, 1862; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 22, 1864.
 Bennie, Marcus B., private, Co. C, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt., June, 1862.
 Burdick, Joel A., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; pro. to corp.
 Button, Commodore P., Private, Co. I, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1865.

Burdick, Daniel C., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Burdick, Joel A., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; paroled Dec. 10, 1864; disch. Jan. 7, 1865.
 Burdick, Matthew K., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same regt. and co., Jan. 1, 1861; disch. June 27, '65.
 Burdick, Addison O., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Barnes, Artemus R., private, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; pro. to sergt., Co. D, June 21, 1863.
 Barber, Blanchard A., private, Co. I, 81st N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 22, 1865.
 Barnes, George W., private, Co. A, 52d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
 Barnes, Spencer M., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861; disch. April 16, '63; re-enl. same co. and regt., Sept. 19, '64; disch. July 14, '65.
 Barnes, Wm. W., private, Co. D, 94th N. Y. Regt.; disch. May 14, 1865.
 Blakeslee, Aaron, private, Co. B, 147th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; disch. Aug. 3, 1865, from 3d Vet. Res. Corps.
 Bostwick, C. H., private, Co. I, 136th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. Dec. '62.
 Barse, Wm., private, Co. I, 81st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Mar. 22, 1865; disch. Aug. 31, 1865; died Sept. 15, 1865, of disease contracted in service.
 Baker, Lyman, private, Co. I, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Baker, Edgar, private, Co. E, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, April 20, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 22, '64.
 Cleaveland, Wilson, private, 1st N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Crowley, Timothy, private, Co. I, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Crowley, Daniel, private, Co. K, 22d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. May 19, 1865.
 Carr, Lyman E., private, Co. C, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Cole, Jay, private, Co. C, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, '64; disch. June 30, '65.
 Crandall, Wm. L., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Carter, Chas. L., private, Co. B, 189th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865.
 Dickenson, Hebron E., musician, 28th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Dickenson, Foster, private, Co. E, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to sergt., July 1, 1863; to 2d lieut., May 21, 1864; to 1st lieut., Nov. 14, 1864, and to capt., June 12, 1865; disch. June 19, 1865.
 Dickenson, Denison R., private, Co. E, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; died Jan. 1, 1862, at Annapolis, Md., of disease.
 Durfy, George J., private, Co. E, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. Aug. 15, 1865.
 Dennis, George T., private, Co. I, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. July 18, 1865.
 Dominy, Lyman, private, Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 7, '64.
 Evans, John A., private, Co. A, 81st N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 22, 1865; pro. to corp.; disch. Sept. 17, 1865.
 Evans, Evander, private, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in hospital at Alexandria, Oct. 17, 1862, of disease.
 Evans, Mosby O., priv., 1st N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 26, '65.
 Fairbanks, Alanson, private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1865, and to 2d lieut., April 22, 1865; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Fales, Zedac H., private, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; in several battles; pro. to corp., May, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Fales, Newman P., private, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; died in prison at Richmond, March 22, 1863.
 Griffin, Patrick, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; killed near Nashville, Tenn.; date unknown.
 Grierson, John, private, Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; re-enl. in Co. H, 14th N. Y. Art., Dec. 8, 1863; pro. to sergt., June 24, 1864; to 2d lieut., July 13, 1864; taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; disch. March 25, 1865.
 Griffin, Henry A., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. Dec. 3, 1864.
 Godfrey, William R., private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., March 16, 1863; disch. Aug. 11, 1863, on account of sickness.
 Hadley, Adolphus, private, Co. D, 111th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.
 Harrison, James, private, Co. M, 11th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 17, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865.
 Hamilton, Adolphus D., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability.
 Hamilton, Oscar W., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1865; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Hornbeck, Thomas, private, Co. M, 11th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1864; died at Camp Parapet, La.; date unknown.
 Halbert, Albert B., private, Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. in same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 16, '64.

Irish, George H., private, Co. C, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. in same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 2, '64.

Jones, H. W., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp.

Johnson, Timothy B., private, Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. on account of sickness, March 3, 1862; re-enl. in Co. A, same regt., Aug. 31, 1864; disch. from hospital, June 21, 1865.

King, Reuben V., capt., Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. to major, March 14, 1862; resigned May 2, 1863.

Larabee, Nelsen B., private, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861.

Longworthy, John, private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Lackey, Walter H., private, Co. C, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.

Lackey, Isaac M., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.

Love, Chas., private, 1st N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 26, '65.

Lewis, Israel T., private, Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.

Langdon, Albert M., private, Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. in same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 7, '65.

Maine, William O., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 31, 1864.

Maine, Dewey S., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

Maine, James S., private, Co. I, 81st N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 22, 1865.

Maxson, Sanford L., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1864.

Maxson, Phineas V., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Miller, Albert, private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864.

McIntosh, Charles A., private, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; in many battles; pro. to sergt., July 1, 1863; taken prisoner at Snow Hill; disch. June 17, 1865.

Mason, Philip, private, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; in many battles; disch. June 11, 1865.

Middaugh, Randall, private, Co. E, 81st N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 22, 1865; disch. Sept. 17, 1865.

Oakley, Zachariah D., private, Co. A, 90th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 3, 1865.

Oakley, George W., private, Co. F, 90th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865.

Percival, Joshua G., private, Co. A, 81st N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 22, 1865.

Parish, Marvin, private, 1st N. Y. Ind't Bat.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at battle of Cedar Creek, put in ambulance, and has not been heard from since.

Parish, Melvin, private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.

Parish, Horace, private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt., Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Pelton, A. N., private, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; taken pris. at Gettysburg; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 1, 1863.

Prince, Lorenzo, private, Co. H, 100th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 15, 1865.

Popple, Jason, private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Potter, Wm. H., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga.; date unknown.

Roberts, Lyman A., private, Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. Dec. 17, 1862, for disability.

Robinson, Peter, private, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1865.

Reynolds, Benjamin, private, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.

Reynolds, Charles, private, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. March 1, 1863; disabled in left leg.

Reynolds, John L., private, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 11, 1863, from hosp.

Richardson, Rodney, private, Co. B, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.

Sawtell, Henry P., private, Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.

Smith, Martin A., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Southworth, Augustus H., 1st lieut., Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; resigned March 25, 1862; re-enl. in Co. A, 85th Regt., Aug. 31, 1864; in several battles; disch. July 15, 1865.

Southworth, Charles, private, Co. C, 27th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 5, 1861; disch. May 31, 1863; re-enl. sergt., Co. F, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., July 14, 1863.

Simmons, Wm. H., private, Co. F, 81st N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 22, 1865; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

Swartz, Nelson L., private, Co. F, 90th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.

Swartz, George E., private, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.

Smith, Myron, private, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 16th N. Y. Eng.; disch. June 13, 1865.

Scott, Martin V. B., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. in same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. June 27, 1865.

Scott, Warren, private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same co. and regt., Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1865; disch. June 17, 1865.

Scott, Jason L., private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 17, 1861; pro. to sergt., Jan. 7, 1861; disch. 1862; re-enl. private, Co. K, 85th N. Y. Regt., April 15, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt., May 1, 1862; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864.

Scott, Truman A., private, 1st N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.

Stone, Addison, private, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to corp. at Gettysburg; disch. May 22, 1865.

Scutt, Addison L., 1st sergt., Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.

Smith, Stephen, private, Co. K, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 14, 1862, for disability.

Sawyer, John, private, Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; discharged; re-enl. same company and regiment; disch. July 15, 1865.

Speese, Andrew J., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 16, 1865.

Southworth, Byron De F., private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.

Traver, Wm., private, Co. A, 34th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 2, 1863; re-enl. as private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt., Feb. 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.

Traver, Charles, private, Co. A, 34th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; disch. July 2, 1863; re-enl. as private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt., Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. May 22, 1865.

Vanvalkenburg, Francis H., private, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.

Warner, Lewis D., capt., Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to maj., July 1, 1863; lieut.-col., Jan. 19, 1864; and col., Feb. 20, 1865; in many battles with Sherman through Georgia and Carolinas; disch. June 11, 1865.

Wright, M., private, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; in many battles; with Sherman through Georgia; pro. to corp., May 1, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.

Wheeler, Samuel J., private, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; disch. Witherel, Wm. E., private, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.

Wicker, Edmund A., priv., Co. A, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; wounded Dec. 10, 1863; died Dec. 17, 1863, of wound at Roanoke Island.

Wakefield, Marion, private, Co. K, 100th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; died of disease contracted in front of Petersburg, Va., Nov. 6, 1864.

Witherel, Daniel W., private, Co. F, 27th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 5, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; disch. May 31, 1863.

Way, Robert B., private, Co. C, 27th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 5, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 31, 1863; re-enl. as private, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., July 8, 1864; in many battles; disch. July 31, 1865.

Wales, Jared, 1st sergt., Co. D, 85th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. as sergt., same regiment, Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 24, 1864.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

Burch, Anson W., landsman; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. March 4, 1865.

Smith, Willard M., landsman; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, on "Vanderbilt;" trans. to the "Brooklyn" in 1863.

FREEDOM.

Norton, Samuel S., 1st sergt., Co. F, 5th Cav.; disch. at close of term.

Davis, Wm. M., private, Co. F, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.

Roberts, Robert, private, Co. A, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.

Williams, George P., private, Co. A, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.

Davis, John J., private, Co. D, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.

Jones, Thomas, private, Co. A, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.

Crawford, Wm. O., corp., Co. D, 179th Inf.; disch. at close of war.

Crawford, Robert O., 1st sergt., Co. D, 179th Inf.; disch. at close of war.

Williams, Charles, ord.-sergt., Co. F, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.

Crandall, Wm. P., private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.

Norton, A. M., private, Co. G, 81st Inf.; disch. at close of war.

Skeels, Herbert, private, Co. G, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.

Guild, Eugene B., private, Co. I, 18th Cav.; disch. in 1864.

Moore, Sidney, private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; prisoner at Dug Gap, Ga.; escaped from Andersonville, and rejoined army near Atlanta.

Waterman, Geo. A., private, Co. G, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.

Hyde, Herman T., private, Co. D, 64th Inf.; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

James, Wm. P., private, Co. F, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Crandall, Oscar M., private, Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Cheney, George, private, Co. C, 96th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Singale, Frank; disch. at close of war.
 Cook, Joseph, private, Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Crandall, Charles M., private, Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Holmes, Eber B., private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Sparks, Thos. S., priv., Co. D, 2d Mounted Rifles; wounded; disch. at close of war.
 Wood, Jr., David H., private, Co. I, 37th Inf.; killed at Fair Oaks, June 3, 1863.
 Day, Ellis W., corp., Co. D, 154th Inf.; disch. for disability, 1864.
 Williams, David, private, Co. E, 2d Art.; disch. at close of term.
 Williams, Simeon, corp., Co. G, 78th Inf.; disch. for disability, 1863.
 Williams, Isaac, private, Co. G, 136th Inf.; prisoner at Gettysburg; paroled; died at Annapolis.
 Williams, Samuel, private, Co. F, 154th Inf.; prisoner at Gettysburg; paroled; furloughed; died at home.
 Baldwin, Lysander W., private, Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Baldwin, Adelbert A., private, Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Brown, Merrit, private, Co. B, 2d Mounted Rifles; disch. at close of war.
 Wood, Thomas J., private, Co. I, 37th Inf.; disch. for disability, 1862.
 Wood, Monroe, private, Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Wood, Lawrence M., private, Co. I, 96th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Austin, Wm., private, Co. G, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Arnold, Ambrose F., 1st sergt., Co. D, 154th Inf.; killed at Buzzard Roost, Ga., May 8, 1864.
 Himmengarden, Philip, private, Co. I, 116th Inf.; wounded at Port Hudson; disch. at close of war.
 Althof, Albert, musician, Co. K, 105th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Hudson, Minor, private, Co. F, 90th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Deyoe, Henry, private, Co. C, 96th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Jones, Thomas F., private, Co. F, 154th Inf.; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. at close of war.
 Cheesman, Morris, private, Co. C, 96th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Coleman, Richard. No record.
 Brown, Seymour S., corp., Co. E, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.
 Humphrey, Harrison D., corp., Co. F, 85th Inf.; disch. 1864; re-enlisted; captured; died of starvation in rebel prison.
 Johnson, James, private.
 Haskell, Geo. W., private, Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Jones, Wm. E., corp., Co. F, 154th Inf.; prisoner at Gettysburg; Andersonville; exchanged; disch. at close of war.
 Jones, John B., 1st sergt., Co. F, 5th Cav.; re-enlisted; disch. at close of war.
 Rich, Lafayette, private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, '63.
 Wyman, Watson, musician, Co. G, 78th Inf.; disch. 1864.
 Williams, David J., private, Co. F, 154th Inf.; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. at close of war.
 Mearns, Jr., Andrew, private, Co. F, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Mearns, John, private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; died June 5, 1863, of wounds received May 2, 1863.
 Van Duzer, George, private, 2d Mounted Rifles; disch. at close of war.
 Walker, Jefferson, private.
 Shallis, Edgar M., private, Co. G, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Shallis, Albert, private, Co. D, 154th Inf.; disch. 1863; re-enl. in 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Osborn, Calvin W., corp., Co. F, 5th Cav.; wounded twice; disch. 1864.
 McKerow, Thomas, private.
 Seaman, Earl, private.
 Cheney, Harrison, lieutenant-col., Co. D, 154th Inf.; capt., maj., lieutenant-col.; disch. at close of war.
 Lewis, Richard, private, Co. F, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
 Crawford, Joseph R., private, Co. F, 154th Inf.; twice severely wounded.
 Felch, John, private, Co. F, 154th Inf.
 Pinney, Curtis, private, Co. F, 154th Inf.
 Pinney, Chauncey, private, Co. F, 154th Inf.
 Lewis, Alfred H., capt., Co. D, 64th Inf.; private, sergt., 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant; was in seventeen battles; killed at Gettysburg.
 Soldiers, opposite whose names no remarks are made, supposed to be non-residents induced to enlist for bounty money: John E. Plucker, Alanson Burdell, Andrew I. Ryan, Eugene Burgess, Lyman Gould, John Daily, Patrick McGovern, Jeremiah Gorman, Robert Erath, John George, De Witt C. Fox, William H. Fox, Monroe Sumner, Ryerson Smith, Ovid N. Crane, John A. Johnson, William A. Crawford, Robert Crawford, John Froth, John Robison, Robert G. Williams, Patrick Hassett, Wm. Morey Charles Morey, Henry Morey, and five veterans, names unknown.

HINSDALE.

Bush, Lorenzo F., private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
 Drake, Asaph, private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Jongcoore, Hamilton, private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; died in Richmond, Va., 1863.
 Moyer, Solomon H., corp., 188th Inf., Co. A; enl. 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.

Brown, Francis B., private, 136th Inf., Co. A; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Brown, Edmund O., private, 1st Ind. Bat.; enl. 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Brown, C. Jerome, priv., 65th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1865, one year; died July 26, 1865.
 Brown, Myron N., private, 65th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1865, one year; disch. at close of war.
 Willover, John A., private, 154th Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg, exchanged after nine months; disch. at close of war.
 Willover, William A., private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; wounded; disch. at close of war.
 Willover, M. V. B., private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; taken prisoner in North Carolina, 1864; died of starvation at Florence, South Carolina, Oct. 9, 1864.
 Thompson, Samuel, corp., 71st Inf., Co. H; enl. 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Chapin, Nelson, capt., 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; killed while in command of Fort Wessels, N. C., April 18, 1864.
 Gates, Theodore H., private, 27th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, two years; wounded and prisoner at first Bull Run; exchanged 1862; disch. 1863.
 Gates, Warren, private, 71st Inf., Co. H; enl. 1861, two years; prisoner at Fredericksburg; died in Andersonville prison pen.
 Pardy, Erastus W., sergt., 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; died in Andersonville prison.
 Lewis, William, private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Scott, Hollis, priv., 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Newland, Andrew, private, 15th Eng.; enl. 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.
 Newland, James, private, 15th Eng.; enl. 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.
 Gould, Wm. W., sergt., 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; died of disease. Jan. 22, 1864.
 Haney, Wm. J., corp., 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; disch. at close of war.
 Peck, Mahlon C., priv., 85th Inf., Co. E; enl. 1861, three years; disch. April, 1862.
 Updike, A. S., private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; disch. Sept. 1862.
 Walker, Lyman H., private, 136th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Reynolds, Harmon D., private, 154th Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term; re-enl.
 Washburn, James W., private, 154th Inf., Co. C; enl. 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg; died at Belle Isle, Dec. 1863.
 Waite, Stephen, private, 23d Inf., Co. B; enl. 1861, two years; disch. for disability, 1861.
 Cole, Charles W., private, 154th Inf., Co. C; enl. 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.
 Washburn, Isaiah S., private, 154th Inf., Co. C; enl. 1862, three years; died of disease, Dec. 11, 1863.
 Knapp, John C., corp., 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; re-enl.; disch. at close of war.
 Wilter, Geo. H., private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; died at Andersonville, Ga.
 Wilter, James F., private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; died at Florence, S. C.
 Quackenbush, Delevan, corp., 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; disch. at close of war.
 Lacey, Wallace L., private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth N. C.; died in Andersonville, Ga.
 Burton, Wm. W., corp., 15th H. Art., Co. D; enl. 1863, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Burton, George, private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; died in Andersonville, Aug. 26, 1864.
 Ludington, Harvey, private, 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. 1863, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Ludington, Sylvester M., private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; died at home, Aug. 1862.
 Reynolds, Sardis, private, 65th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1865, one year; disch. at close of war.
 Evans, Aaron H., private, 1st Ind. Bat.; enl. 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Evans, Lorenzo D., private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Fair Oaks; disch. 1863.
 Bullard, Edwin G., private, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. G; enl. 1863, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Wood, Edward, sergt., 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Bennett, Wallace M., sergt., 136th Inf., Co. A; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Allen, Edward D., private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; disch. at close of war.
 Tupper, Milo, private, 154th Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862, three years; wounded and prisoner at Chancellorsville; disch. at close of war.
 Washburn, George, private, 136th Inf., Co. A; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Fay, Walter M., private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
 Paugh, John, private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.

Green, Jesse K., sergt., 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Fay, Alonzo, private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; record unknown since just before the battle of Gettysburg.

Iseman, George, private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. 1863; drafted; disch. 1865.

Bidwell, Jonathan, private, 65th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1865, one year; disch. at close of war.

Brown, Franklin, private, 136th Inf., Co. A; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Parker, Chauncey, private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April, 1864; died in Andersonville, Sept. 18, 1864.

Peake, Spencer, 2d Lieut., 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; exchanged, and disch. March 2, 1865.

Morris, Wellington, private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; disch. for disability, 1862.

Morris, Ammi, private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; disch. for disability, 1862.

Wilbur, Darius, private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. for disability, 1862.

Pipher, Francis, corp., 154th Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862, three years; disch. for disability, 1863.

Pipher, Chauncey, private, 154th Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Clark, Horace T., sergt., 154th Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862, three years; wounded at Rocky-Faced Ridge; disch. at close of war.

Huganer, Alfred, sergt., 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 18, 1864; died in Andersonville, Sept. 5, 1864.

Lafevre, John H., private, 6th Cav., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; re-enl.; disch. at close of war.

Ryan, John, private, 85th Inf., Co. F; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; disch. at close of war.

Collins, Michael, private, 85th Inf., Co. F; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; disch. at close of war.

Popple, Orville, private, 1st Ind. Bat.; enl. 1864, one year; died of disease, 1864.

Packard, Loren F., private, 5th Cav., Co. E; enl. 1861, three years; re-enl.; disch. at close of war.

Austin, Charles, private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Morton, Daniel, private, 154th Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862, three years; died in hospital, Stafford C.-H., Va., 1863.

Lippert, Matthew, corp., 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Pipher, Peter, private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; wounded at Antietam; disch. on account of wounds; re-enl. in same regt., and killed in battle near Kingston, N. C.

Osterstock, Emory, private, 154th Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Osterstock, Wm., private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg; died in Andersonville, May, 1864.

Evans, Orange, private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; disch. for disability, 1862.

Parker, Leroy, sergt., 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; disch. 1863; re-enl. same regt., 1864; wounded at Kingston, N. C., and disch. on account of wounds, June 5, 1865.

Graham, Jason, private; enl. 1863, three years; disch. at close of war.

Hewitt, Henry, private, 85th Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.

Allen, Timothy A., q.-m., 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years.

Grimes, Wm. H., private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Grimes, Franklin, private, 15th Eng., Co. H; enl. 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.

Preston, Roswell, private, 154th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg, and died in rebel prison pen at Richmond, Va.

Burlingame, Julius, 65th Inf.; disch. at close of war.

Kamery, Rufus, 65th Inf.; disch. at close of war.

RECORD OF THOSE IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Warren, Isaac, landsman, "Undine;" enl. 1864, eighteen months; disch. at close of war.

Ingersoll, Hiram M., landsman, "Undine;" enl. 1864, eighteen months; died in hospital, N. Y. City, Sept. 1865.

Lewis, Hiram, landsman, "Mound City;" enl. 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.

Chapin, Herbert F., marine, "Cyane;" enl. 1862, four years; captured by the "Alabama."

McKee, Edwin, marine, "Brooklyn;" enl. 1862, four years; disch. Aug. 1864.

Newland, Thomas, landsman, "Paw Paw;" enl. 1864, one year; disch. Sept. 1865.

Reynolds, Cedrick, landsman, "Paw Paw;" enl. 1864, one year; disch. Sept. 1865.

Pettitt, Stephen D., landsman; enl. 1864, one year; done no duty; rejected.

Sherwin, Joseph B., landsman, "Undine;" enl. 1864, one year; killed on board the "Undine" in her engagement and capture on the Tennessee River, Oct. 30, 1864.

Banfield, Geo. H., marine, "Brooklyn;" enl. 1862, four years; was at Fort Morgan and Fort Fisher; disch. June, 1865.

The following is an additional list of soldiers of the town of Hinsdale, taken from statements found among the papers of E. M. Wasson, Esq.:

Bessecker, Zeno, private, Co. I, 154th Inf.

Degrer, James, private, Co. I, 154th Inf.

Dodge, Almon B., private, Co. C, 154th Inf.

Guild, Almond L., private, Co. C, 154th Inf.

Hamilton, E. H., private, Co. A, 136th Inf.

Miller, Frederick C., private, Co. C, 154th Inf.

Murray, Thomas, marine, "Brooklyn."

McVey, Archibald, landsman, "Montgomery."

Phelps, Harlan, private, Co. A, 141st Inf.

Sherman, Whitman, private, Co. I, 154th Inf.

Sherman, N. M., private, Co. I, 154th Inf.

Shafer, Jerome C., private, Co. C, 154th Inf.

Tracy, Edwin R., private, Co. C, 154th Inf.

Thompson, Albert.

Venus, Martin, private, Co. A, 136th Inf.

Wilbur, Milo L., private, Co. E, 154th Inf.

Wilbur, Oscar F., private, Co. E, 154th Inf.

Woodward, Robert J., private, Co. C, 154th Inf.

Whitacre, Lyman, private, Co. I, 154th Inf.

White, George L., private.

Rickert, George W., private.

Gardner, John.

Reynolds, James.

Cartwright, Peter, private, Co. K, 85th Inf.

McHill, William, private, 50th Inf.

Hartigan, John.

Harwell, Henry, private, Co. K, 85th Inf.

Kemary, John, private, 27th Inf.

Roen, Martin, private, 85th Inf.

Streeter, Daniel, private, 85th Inf.

Snyder, Eugene G., private, 23d Inf.

Searle, Gideon, private, Co. K, 85th Inf.

Woodward, Jr., Jacob, private, 5th Cav.

Thompson, Charles, killed.

McManemay, Hugh, private, 93d Inf.

Burton, Franklin M., 1st Ind. Battery.

Sherlock, Riley.

O'Herlin, John.

Names of soldiers enlisted at Dunkirk, N. Y., by W. O. Leland, and credited to the town of Hinsdale: Jackson Allen, H. C. Barney, T. H. Markothly, John Clough, George Castline, O. H. Rowe, L. Rosso, John F. Glenn, O. J. Barry, James Flinn, Peter Pifer.

The following are the names of soldiers, residents of the town, who enlisted and were credited elsewhere.

Salsbury, Galus M., 3d Pa. Cav., credited to Waterford, Pa.

Evans, Samuel C., 1st Ind. Battery, N. Y.; credited to Auburn, N. Y.

Miller, Lamartine, Navy; credited to New York City, N. Y.

Gile, Merritt A., Navy; credited to Ischua, N. Y.

Jones, Allen, Navy; credited to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Green, Henry F., Navy; credited to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Sreen, Martin, Navy; credited to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Goodell, Horace, 85th Inf.; credited to Olean, N. Y.

Corthill, William H., 6th Cav.; credited to Cuba, N. Y.

Eberlyne, John, 6th Cav.; credited to Cuba, N. Y.

Wiley, Charles V., 48th Mass. Inf.; credited to Charlestown, Mass.

Shirlock, Henry, 154th N. Y. Inf.; credited to Olean, N. Y.

Norris, Joseph (colored), 22d Cav.; credited to Livonia, N. Y.

Lockwood, James M., Navy; credited to Erie Co., N. Y.

Johnson, Francis E., Navy; credited to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

ALLEGANY.

Allen, Elmore, Co. K, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. June 3, 1861; was in battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks.

Austin, Geo., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. for disability, March 7, 1862.

Altenburg, Morris, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1861; was killed in battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

Altenburg, Henry, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1861.

Bishop, Lewis, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; was taken prisoner at Fair Oaks; afterwards discharged.

Bishop, Charles, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; was in battles of Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg; taken prisoner at Bristow Station; 4½ months at Richmond, and 13 months at Andersonville; disch.

Bascom, Geo. H., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861.

Barber, Eliab, Co. F, 85th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1861.

Barns, Albert H., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; detailed on gunboat "St. Louis;" died at Fort Pillow, May 9, 1862.

Burdick, Albertus, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks; died July 22, 1862.

- Bockmire, Conrad, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1861.
- Bockoven, Wm. C., enl. Aug. 10, 1861; was in battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, before Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and Wilderness; pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Blackmore, Albin, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Blackmore, Nelson, Sickles' Brigade, N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1861.
- Bryant, R. O., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Barns, Orrin, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
- Badger, Wm., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. for disability, July 17, 1863.
- Barry, Robert, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; was in battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.
- Coleman, Emmet, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Clark, Charles, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
- Carrington, Leroy, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; detailed on gunboat "De Kalb"; was at Island No. 10 and Vicksburg.
- Carrington, Nathaniel, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; was in battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines; had leg broken at Antietam.
- Crocker, Abel B., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, and second Bull Run; wounded at Antietam; left leg amputated; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.
- Carrington, Edwin L., Co. K, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. June 3, 1861; was in battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks; wounded at Fair Oaks.
- Corthell, Lewis S., Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862; disch. March 3, 1863, for physical disability.
- Cain, Patrick, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Donough, Michael, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March, 1862; was wounded in battle of Fair Oaks, Va.
- Dye, Elam S., 5th Cav., N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; was in battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, and Chantilly; mortally wounded at Hanover, Pa., on battle-field.
- Dillon, Michael, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.
- Drayton, Wm., Jr., Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; was in battle of Fort Fisher.
- Drayton, Washington, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; was in battles of Chancellorsville and Buzzard's Roost.
- Huganir, Nicholas, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Norwood, Deloss M., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861.
- Norwood, Eugene F., Co. D, 85th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 19, 1862.
- Huganir, Densil M., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Eggleston, Reuben R., Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 29, 1864.
- Bishop, Lewis, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
- Blasier, John, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville; disch. June 25, 1865.
- Beals, Daniel, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Behan, Edward, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Bishop, George, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville; killed at Rocky-Faced Ridge, May 8, 1864.
- Baxter, James, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Bacon, James, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Corcoran, Richard, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Van Antwerp, Isaac, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
- Grinard, Robert, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Hall, Martin, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 25, 1862.
- Hitchcock, Joseph, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 20, 1862.
- Hail, Danforth, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Johnson, James G., quartermaster; regiment not given.
- Jewell, C. C., Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Wright, Horatio D., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; was in several battles; taken prisoner and discharged.
- Smith, George S., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; was mortally wounded at Gettysburg; died July 27, 1863.
- Dye, Wm. P., 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; was promoted to capt., Feb. 7, 1863.
- Kane, Patrick, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Lahr, George, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Oct. 29, 1862, for disability.
- Layton, George, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; was in thirteen battles; disch. June 22, 1863.
- Lyon, John, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; in battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, etc.
- Low, George W., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness; taken prisoner Aug. 25, 1864; died Oct. 25, 1864, at Salisbury.
- Lyon, Rowland, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Lamb, George, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Mullison, John, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Manning, Thomas, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- McCoy, Richard, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; was in battle of Fair Oaks; wounded in left leg; disch. Nov. 27, 1862.
- Marks, Thomas, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Morris, John T., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. for disability, June 5, 1863.
- McClure, Sandford B., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; was in battles of Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, and White Oak Swamp; disch. for disability, Sept. 27, 1862.
- Mason, Charles H., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Marsh, William, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Moscript, John, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Merryman, Ferguson, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Mehan, Patrick, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- May, Francis, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Morgan, Menzo S., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; was in battles of Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; disch. June 22, 1863.
- McIvar, Patrick, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May, 17, 1861; was in battles of Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; disch. June 22, 1863.
- Marsh, Daniel, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Mills, Robert B., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- McConnell, John R., capt., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- May, Lyman, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Miller, Lewis, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; was in battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; disch. June 25, 1863.
- Nolta, Joseph, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; was in battle of Fair Oaks; was wounded; re-enl. Feb. 23, 1864.
- Nooning, Martin, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- O'Hara, Michael, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- O'Brien, Patrick, Sickles' Brig., N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1861.
- Perry, Luther O., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Palen, Theodore, capt., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to capt., Sept. 16, 1863; resigned Dec. 21, 1863.
- Pratt, Eldridge, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Pratt, Newton, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Prentiss, Myron, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Platner, Thomas, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861.
- Rowen, Patrick, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Reynolds, Harmon W., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861.
- Renwick, Robert H., capt., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Renwick, James H., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; died at Allegany, N. Y., July 30, 1863.
- Renwick, Victor D., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Reed, Wm., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Rowen, Malachi, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Rowe, Samuel E., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Rowell, Daniel, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Spraker, William, Jr., sergt., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; was in battles of Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, etc., and lost leg at Gettysburg; disch. May 3, 1864.
- Smith, James, sergt., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; died Nov. 20, 1863, in the service, of typhoid fever.
- Soule, Charles, lieut., Co. H, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1861.
- Sheldon, George L., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; was in battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc.; wounded at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Stiles, George, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Oct. 29, 1862.
- Fuller, Evi, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Fuller, Lafayette, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Fuller, Allen, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. for disability; died Nov. 21, 1863.
- Emhiser, Edward, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Eggleston, Charles, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; was in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Seven Days' fight before Richmond; disch. June 25, 1863.
- Frank, Daniel, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Frank, Sylvester, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Fee, Owen, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; killed at battle of Fair Oaks.
- Fitzpatrick, John, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Foster, Byron, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
- Gooden, Joseph, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Grossman, Godfrey, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Green, Wm. C., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; was in battle of Antietam; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Haller, John, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
- Harmon, Luke G., capt., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Howard, Schuyler, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Howard, Philo A., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
- Hartung, Joseph, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Nov. 11, 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks; wounded at Antietam; at Gettysburg; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
- Haggerty, Milton M., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Hanglister, Frederick, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Hand, George, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; wounded in hand by accident and discharged.
- Hall, Benjamin, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861.
- Jennings, Wm., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded at battles of Fair Oaks and Gettysburg; died Feb. 3, 1863.
- Hull, Andrew, Sickles' Brigade.
- Johnson, William, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Johnson, Gardner, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.

- Johnson, Geo. W., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; died at Allegany, N. Y., July 2, 1862, of fever.
- Johnson, Wm. H., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Guschusky, August, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
- McKay, Chas. W., sergt., Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rocky-Faced Ridge; disch. July, 1865.
- Spicer, Horan O., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862.
- Smith, John, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861.
- Smith, John, Jr., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861.
- Smith, Henry, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Sweeten, Wallace, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; was in battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, etc.
- Stafford, Joseph, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Snyder, Conrad, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Trowbridge, Wm., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
- Towsey, Geo., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861; was in battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, etc.; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Towsey, Chas., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; detailed on gunboat "St. Louis;" was in battles of Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis, Vicksburg; disch. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Thurber, Ira S., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Onan, Warren, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; was in several battles, and pro. to 1st lieut., Feb. 20, 1865.
- Waters, Frank, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Ward, John D., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; was in several battles, and disch. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Wilson, John E., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; died in general hospital, April 10, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- Winton, Wm., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861.
- Winsor, Ezer, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Worden, Geo. B., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; was in several battles; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
- Wheeler, Silas, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Weptner, John, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Gillett, Melvin, 183d N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; detailed on duty in hospital.
- Keim, Morris, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Moriarty, Michael, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Marks, Milton W., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
- Truesdell, Joel, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; an arm broken; disch. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Mills, E. S., Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862.
- O'Hern, Jerry, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Osterstock, John, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Poland, James, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Parks, Elisaph, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Partridge, James, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Phelps, Dudley, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Platner, Henry, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Ryant, Abram, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Ryant, Franklin, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Ragen, Thomas, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.
- Rounds, Orton, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Rounds, Francis M., Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Rice, A. L., Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Roberts, Zenas, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Reitz, Conrad, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; was in battle of Chancellorsville; wounded in shoulder, and taken prisoner, May 2, 1863; disch. July 7, 1865.
- Sweeten, Marshall, Co. H, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 14, 1864; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; was at Richmond and Salisbury; disch. June 3, 1865.
- Sheehan, Jerry, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Shuster, Stephen, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 29, 1862.
- Starks, Saul, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Thurbur, Hiram, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; was in battles of Chancellorsville, Haymarket, Snicker's Gap; disch. for disability, April 16, 1864.
- Welch, Stephen, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., June 8, 1864, by order of Gen. Hooker; taken prisoner; was in battles of Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Rocky-Faced Ridge, and Atlanta.
- Welch, Delancy, Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and taken prisoner; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 1864.
- Wilber, Oscar, Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died from wounds at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Waters, David, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Wheeler, Devil, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; was in battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; taken prisoner, and died in or near Richmond, Va.
- Wahl, Jos., Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.
- Wilber, Charles R., Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; taken prisoner May 12, 1864, and died in rebel prison.
- Gillett, Charles M., Co. B, 97th N. Y. Vols.; enl. 1864.
- Dolan, Charles E., Co. C, 147th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
- Densinger, Frederick, Co. B, 100th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
- Jones, Alanson, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; in all battles in which the Potomac army engaged until close of the war.
- Wheeler, Wm. W., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 11, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run, and wounded; disch. May 31, 1865.
- Wright, Robt., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run; disch. July 5, 1865.
- Whitlack, Wm., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; killed in battle of Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6, 1865.
- Boe, Samuel E., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
- Anderson, Wm., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run, and several others.
- Anderson, John, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 11, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run, and several others.
- Forness, Joseph, Jr., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; was in battle of Hatcher's Run, and disch. May 31, 1865.
- Forness, Frederick, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run; disch. May 31, 1865.
- Shuler, Nicholas, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Noonan, Edward, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864; was in battle of Hatcher's Run; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Stiles, George, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run.
- Johnson, Henry, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died May 21, 1865, at Campbell hospital, Washington, D. C.
- Bickmire, August, Co. F, 10th Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; in battles of Stone Creek and Hatcher's Run; disch. June 7, 1865.
- Frey, John, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; was in battle of Hatcher's Run; disch. June 1, 1865.
- Fuller, Chas., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; was in first and second battles of Hatcher's Run; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Hughes, George, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; was in battles of Sanborn Farm, Gravelly Run, and Five Forks; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Mayer, Sol., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Geiger, Jacob, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Boydon Plank-Road, and Five Forks; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Gibbs, William K., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; was in battle of Hatcher's Run; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Morris, Christopher, Co. G, 52d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; in battle of Hatcher's Run; discharged.
- Stratton, George, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; in first and second Hatcher's Run battles; disch. June 3, 1865.
- Strohmer, Geo., Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; was wounded at battle of Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864, in both legs; left leg amputated; disch. May 26, 1865.
- Kline, Joseph, Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
- Freeland, James A., Co. E, 100th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; was wounded at Drury's Bluffs, May 15, 1864; disch. July 16, 1865.
- Smith, John, enl. Aug. 28, 1863.
- Hyde, Henry, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
- Norwood, George, Co. F, 147th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; wounded at Weldon Railroad in leg; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Thompson, Albert, 147th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
- Gooden, Nelson, Co. B, 97th N. Y. Vols.; enl. June 14, 1864; was in battle of Weldon Railroad, and was at surrender of Gen. Lee; disch. July 18, 1865.
- Rotchky, Godfrey, Co. D, 61st N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 14, 1864; was in battles of Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad, and Hatcher's Run; disch. July 14, '65.
- Turney, Christian. No record.
- Ryan, Christian, Co. B, 49th N. Y. Vols.; enl. June 4, 1864; was killed in battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Way, Robert, enl. July 8, 1864.
- Wilber, Wallace. No record obtained.
- Blasier, John, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 16, 1861.
- Tide, Thomas, enl. 1864.
- Rogers, Wm. No record obtained.
- Kinyon, Sanford, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols.; killed at Rocky-Faced Ridge, May 8, 1864.
- Ascha, Wm., Co. F, 194th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March 27, 1865; disch. May 3, 1865.
- Lawrence, Horace, 194th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March 27, 1865; disch. May 3, 1865.
- Fuller, Perry W., enl. July 1, 1864.
- Langer, Joseph, Co. E, 194th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March 27, 1865; disch. May 3, '65.
- Canfield, Charles, 13th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
- Fornace, John, 26th Pennsylvania (Mills' Bat.); enl. Aug. 8, 1861; was in battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; disch. Oct. 1863.
- Renwick, Alex., 11th Indiana Regt.
- Waters, George, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Kingston, Gardner's Bridge; was wounded at Hartford, Dec. 14, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
- Ward, Hibbard, Co. H, 6th Cav.; enl. July, 1861; in battles of Laurel Hill and Pittsburg Landing; killed Aug. 3, 1862, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
- Worden, James, Co. C, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March 4, 1862; disch. for disability, June 25, 1862.
- Williams, Nathan, Sickles' Brigade.
- O'Brien, Michael, 149th N. Y. Vols.
- Lyon, Peter, 13th Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
- Layton, Geo., 13th Cav.; enl. Aug. 14, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
- Barry, John, Jr., 15th Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
- Allen, Henry, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Allen, Geo., 18th Wisconsin Regt.; supposed to be dead.

Borden, John H., capt., 83d Pennsylvania Regt.
 Bascom, Charles, 6th Ohio Regt.
 Burns, Joseph, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Gardner's Bridge, and Hartford; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. July 15, '65.
 Clark, Henry, Co. A, 85th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
 Haganir, Alfred, Co. K, 85th N. Y. Vols.
 Euman, Philip, Co. K, 85th N. Y. Vols.
 Earl, William, Co. K, 85th N. Y. Vols.
 Forness, Michael, Co. A, 105th N. Y. Vols.

YORKSHIRE.

Thornton, Marion F., private, 105th Inf., Co. K; wounded at White Oak Swamp; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at expiration of term.
 Montgomery, John, private, 188th Inf., Co. A; disch. at close of term.
 King, Van Rensselaer, private, 120th Inf., Co. D; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864.
 Gould, Nathan E., private, 2d Mtd. Rifles, Co. B; wounded at the battle of Petersburg.
 Bailey, George W., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; disch. for disab., Jan. 7, 1863.
 Keller, Martin A., 2d lieutenant, 154th Inf., Co. D; wounded, and taken prisoner at Gettysburg.
 Gill, Carlton L., private, 90th Inf., Co. H; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 18, 1864.
 Stacy, Wm. H., priv., 100th Inf., Co. K; wounded at storming of Fort Wagner.
 Whiting, Walter H., private, 94th Inf., Co. K; disch. at expiration of term.
 Cook, Alonzo H., priv., 105th Inf., Co. K; wounded, and taken prisoner; disch.
 Stringham, Oliver E., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; released after twenty months.
 Pomeroy, Wm. C., private, 13th Art., Co. C; disch. at close of war.
 Pomeroy, Moses H., private, 105th Inf., Co. K; disch. for disability, 1862.
 Bowen, Squire D., private, 1st Drag., Co. C; disch. at close of war.
 Bookman, Charles, private, 154th Inf., Co. D; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; escaped.
 Quint, William, private, 154th Inf., Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb. 1863.
 Serline, Charles, private, 188th Inf., Co. A; disch. at close of war.
 Wheeler, John H., private, 44th Inf., Co. H; disch. at expiration of term.
 Brown, Nathaniel S., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Persons, Frank, private, 44th Inf., Co. H; taken prisoner at Gaines' Mills.
 Bump, Geo. R., private, 44th Inf., Co. H; wounded at battle of Malvern Hill.
 Chittenden, Wm. F., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; disch. for disab., May, 1863.
 Freeman, Loyal C., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; disch. for disab., Jan. 1863.
 Rickards, Israel, priv., 154th Inf., Co. D; wounded at Rocky-Faced Ridge, Ga.
 Perryman, Collins, private, 4th Art.; disch. at close of war.
 Chandler, Alex. B., private, 179th Inf.
 Brown, Jeff. O. N., private, 2d Mtd. Rifles, Co. K; died Oct. 22, 1864.
 Churchill, Eugene, private, 9th Cav., Co. C; disch. at close of war.
 Dimix, James, private, 9th Cav., Co. C.
 Kast, Geo. H., private, 188th Inf., Co. A; wounded at Hatcher's Run.
 Hawkins, Duty, priv., 188th Inf., Co. A; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville.
 Hakes, Ira J., private, 188th Inf., Co. A; disch. at close of war.
 Poor, Stephen B., private, 188th Inf., Co. A; disch. at close of war.
 King, Reuben, priv., 188th Inf., Co. A; killed in battle near City Point, 1864.
 Cleveland, George, private, 188th Inf., Co. A; died at home of disease, 1865.
 Bull, Ezra, private, 188th Inf., Co. A; disch. at close of war.
 Wheeler, Joseph A., private, 188th Inf., Co. A; disch. at close of war.
 Turner, Orlando, private, 1st A. C.; disch. at expiration of term.
 Hayes, James M., private, 76th Inf., Co. A; wounded at the Wilderness.
 Perryman, Asaph, private, 97th Inf., Co. K.
 Hancock, Royal F., private. No other data obtainable.
 Phillips, Deloss, private, 154th Inf., Co. D; disch. for disab., Feb. 1863.
 Snyder, Dennis, private, 154th Inf., Co. D; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
 Bull, Eason, priv., 154th Inf., Co. D; died at Brooks' Station, Va., Feb. 9, 1863.
 Brand, Dennis E., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, 1863; killed in Georgia, June 16, 1864.
 Bentley, Benj. S., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; wounded June, 1864; disch. at close of war.
 Beach, Wm. F., private 154th Inf., Co. D; disch. at close of war.
 King, Charles E., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; wounded at Rocky-Faced Ridge and Dalton, Ga.
 Phillips, Loren, private, 154th Inf., Co. D; taken prisoner; disch. at close of war.
 Phillips, Benj. F., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; disch. at close of war.
 Sutton, Charles G., private, 154th Inf., Co. D; disch. at close of war.
 Gale, Henry, sergt., 78th Inf., Co. G; disch. at expiration of term.
 Feigler, Clark, private, 105th Inf., Co. K.
 Tuller, Orlando P., sergt., 105th Inf., Co. K; disch. at close of war; was taken prisoner twice.
 McKnight, Wm., private, 105th Inf., Co. K; disch. for disability, 1863.
 Freeman, Franklin E., private, 71st Inf., Co. I; taken prisoner at Malvern Hill; disch. for disability.
 Spring, Vernon L., private, 44th Inf., Co. H; disch. for disab.; died at home.
 Gibson, Edward G., private, 100th Inf., Co. A; disch. at expiration of term.
 Hayes, Wm. E., private, 105th Inf., Co. K; disch. for disability, 1863.
 Hayes, Robert R., private, 105th Inf., Co. K; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg.

Rose, John H., private, 71st Inf., Co. I; disch. at expiration of term; was taken prisoner.
 Ferrin, Nathan H., private, 105th Inf., Co. K; disch. for disab., July, 1862.
 Kelly, Daniel. No dates obtainable.
 Bassett, George, corp., 154th Inf., Co. D; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.
 Adams, Henry, private, 105th Inf., Co. K; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.
 Tuhn, Martin, private, 2d Cav., Co. E; wounded at second Bull Run; disch. at close of war.
 Morse, Leander, private, 105th Inf., Co. K; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.
 Woodworth, Judson N., 2d lieutenant, 44th Inf., Co. H; disch. at expiration of term.
 Wheeler, Edgar W., private, 105th Inf., Co. K; wounded at second Bull Run; disch. for disability.
 Turner, Josephus M., private, 2d Mtd. Rifles, Co. H; disch. at close of war.
 Turner, Ozro, private, 154th Inf., Co. D; disch. for disability.
 Perryman, Greene, private, 105th Inf., Co. K; taken prisoner in 1862; wounded in 1864; disch. at expiration of term.
 Perryman, Dennison, private, 78th Inf., Co. G; disch. for disability.
 Hall, Lucius, private, 78th Inf., Co. G; disch. for disability, 1862.
 Langmade, Andrew J., 1st sergt., 105th Inf., Co. D; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.
 Wilber, S. J., capt., 105th Inf., Co. K; must. out for disability, 1863.
 Woodworth, Charles A., capt., 44th Inf., Co. K; lost an eye at Malvern Hill, 1862; discharged July, 1863; re-enl. as 1st lieutenant, V. B. C.; disch. at close of war.
 Crook, Warren D., private, 44th Inf., Co. H; killed at Hanover Court-House.
 Hall, Alfred O., private, 78th Inf., Co. G.
 Hall, Abel W., private, 44th Inf., Co. H; disch. for disability, 1862.
 Hall, Harvey C., private, 44th Inf., Co. H; wounded at Wilderness; disch. honorably.
 Perryman, Gideon, private, 105th Inf., Co. K; died of disease, Aug. 1863.
 Dowd, James C., private, 105th Inf., Co. K; wounded at Gettysburg in 1863; taken prisoner in 1864; died in Virginia, 1864.
 Newton, Wm. M., private, 105th Inf., Co. K; disch. for disability, 1863.
 Sippl, Joseph, private, 105th Inf., Co. K; killed in battle.
 Smith, Webster, private, 105th Inf., Co. K.
 Smith, Tyler, private, 105th Inf., Co. K; disch. for disability.
 Shultz, Stephen, private, 105th Inf., Co. K.
 Gould, Jr., David, 1st lieutenant, 105th Inf., Co. K; disch. for disab., July 11, 1862.
 Chittenden, Hiram N., private, 44th Inf., Co. H.
 Shepard, William, private, 105th Inf., Co. K; wounded.
 Joseph, Simeon, unknown.
 Curtis, Wm. L., priv., 188th Inf., Co. A; died of disease, Alexandria, Va., 1865.
 Burdick, Milton P., private, 154th Inf., Co. D.
 Lowe, Allen, private, 154th Inf., Co. D.

MANSFIELD.

Huntley, Silas S., lieutenant, Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861.
 Huntley, Henry S., private, Co. I, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; wounded at Williamsburg, and died in hospital, after having leg amputated.
 Bartlett, Dexter, private, Co. I, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; died in hosp., 1862.
 Brown, Heman G., private, Co. I, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861.
 Lattin, Charles, private, Co. I, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; re-enl. as sergt., Feb. 16, 1864.
 Charlesworth, Aaron, private, Co. I, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; taken prisoner at Whitehouse Landing.
 Ballard, Willard, private, Co. I, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861.
 Perry, Leander, private, Co. I, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861.
 Hardy, Alexander, private, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861.
 Stafford, Frank, private, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; died in hosp. of disease contracted in the army.
 Rogers, Jason, private, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. July, 1862.
 Edmonds, Austin, private, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861.
 McKay, Oscar, private, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. Feb. 1863.
 Davis, George, private, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; died at Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 1861.
 Heath, Bart, private, Co. F, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861.
 Harvey, Isaac (2d), sergeant, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. July, 1862.
 Burroughs, Wm. R., lieutenant, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. July, 1862.
 Manley, John A., captain, Co. F, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861.
 Lattin, Alvin, private, Co. F, 9th Cav. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; pro. to 1st lieutenant Dec. 28, 1864.
 Davis, Robert, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch.; re-enl. in Co. B, 154th Inf., July, 1862; disch. Jan. 1863.
 Barto, Jesse, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch.
 Newton, Freeman, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch.
 Johnston, Newell, private, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch.
 Perry, Abner, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch.
 Johnston, Edward, private, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1861; wounded; disch.

Sprague, Jr., Luther, Lieut., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 Beckworth, James M., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov. 1861; disch.
 Godding, William, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov. 1861; disch.
 Bornhoff, Henry H., private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 Lewis, Jefferson, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861.
 Lewis, Herman, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861.
 Keen, Henry, private, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861.
 Smith, Sylvester C., sergt., Co. H, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861.
 Fay, James, private, 105th Inf.
 Ryan, John, private, Co. F, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wood, Ira, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. surg. certif., Feb. 1863.
 Perry, Charles, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, and died on the field.
 Bowen, Jr., Moses, musician, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Butler, Oscar, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and died on Belle Isle, in 1863.
 Lattin, Edgar, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1863; re-enl. Feb. 1864, in the 179th N. Y. Inf., and lost right arm at mine explosion, Petersburg.
 McKay, Thomas H., private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Yitter, John, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Bartlett, Nelson, private, Co. B, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; re-enl.
 Calkins, James, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Ball, Lucius D., musician, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Ball, George M., sergt., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; captured at Gettysburg, and confined on Belle Isle forty days.
 Johnson, Albion T., private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Ball, Ezra, private, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Denning, Chester, sergt., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded; taken prisoner.
 Bailey, George, private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; prisoner at Gettysburg, and died at Andersonville, of starvation, Aug. 1864.
 Green, Jr., Otheniel, private, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died of starvation at Andersonville, Aug. 1864.
 Bowen, Francis M., private, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862; wounded in hip at Savannah; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Black, Charles S., private, Ind't Co. Pa. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Babcock, Enoch H., private (enl. in Stenben Co.); no record.
 Smith, Addison M., private, Co. K, 14th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; transferred into the marine service, Feb. 1864, steamer "Reno."
 Cox, Mervin, private, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864; served under Sheridan.
 Johnson, Stephen T., private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Van Aernam, Francis, private, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Sykes, Charles H., private, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864; wounded in foot.
 Mason, Albert, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Smith, Francis A., private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Conklin, Merritt I., private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Milks, Jonathan B., private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Whitcomb, Newell, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Cochran, Wilbur, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Finch, Hugh, private, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Laing, Jr., William, private, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Greene, Henry, private; enl. Oct. 1864.
 Stooges, George H., private; enl. Oct. 1864.
 Jones, Hiram, private; enl. Oct. 1864.
 Snowden, John, private; enl. Oct. 1864.
 Ostrander, Henry, private; enl. Oct. 1864.
 Morris, John, private; enl. Oct. 1864.
 Gogal, Christian (drafted), entered the service in person.
 Wheeler, David A. (drafted), entered the service in person.
 Wilber, Joshua, private, Co. C, 13th Cav.; enl. 1864.
 Boynton, Fred. R., enl. March, 1864.
 Curtiss, M. F., enl. March, 1864.
 Gardner, A. S., enl. March, 1864.
 Buckley, H., enl. March, 1864.
 Butcher, Frederick, enl. March, 1864.
 Lathrop, John S., enl. March, 1864.
 Lyon, Urban, enl. March, 1864.
 Smith, D. C., enl. March, 1864.
 Gardner, S. F., enl. March, 1864.
 McDonald, Duncan, enl. Sept. 1864.
 Barnes, George W., enl. Sept. 1864.
 Washington, William, enl. Sept. 1864.
 Scott, John, enl. Sept. 1864.
 Callahan, Thomas, enl. Sept. 1864.
 Johnson, John, enl. Sept. 1864.
 Johnson, Fred., enl. Sept. 1864.
 Stewbach, August, enl. Sept. 1864.
 Johnson, Alexander, enl. Sept. 1864.
 Hamilton, Benjamin, enl. Sept. 1864.
 Clure, John J., enl. Oct. 1864.
 Prince, Henry. No record.
 McFarland, Robert. No record.
 Watkins, Henry. No record.
 Murry, Francis P. No record.
 Olsen, John. No record.
 Jones, Martin A., enl. April, 1865.
 Chase, James, enl. April, 1865.

De Costa, Alfred, enl. April, 1865.
 McDowells, Martin, enl. April, 1865.
 Bullinger, Frederick, enl. April, 1865.
 Myers, Henry, enl. April, 1865.
 Ames, Jonathan M., enl. April, 1865.

HUMPHREY.

King, Edward, Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Crary, Lemie H., 85th Regt.
 Winters, Alphonzo, 154th Regt.
 Winters, Geo. L., 154th Regt.
 Newell, H. H., Co. A, 188th Regt.
 Bozard, Ashbel L., Co. C, 154th Regt.
 Childs, Cephas, Co. I, 94th Regt.
 Woodruff, John, 5th N. Y. Cav.
 Woodruff, Frank. No record obtained.
 Wheeler, Seth, 104th Regt.
 Bacon, James, Co. I, 154th Regt.
 Drake, Daniel, died 1864, in service.
 Southwick, David, 105th Regt.
 French, Henry. No record obtained.
 Bowen, Elias, Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Clark, Henry, Co. A, 154th Regt.
 Miller, Wilkes, Co. A, 154th Regt.
 Woodard, R. J., Co. C, 154th Regt.
 Shepard, Thomas B., Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Lockie, James H., Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Sill, A. D. No record obtained.
 Wilber, Milo L., Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Slocum, Alvin M., Co. F, 1st N. Y. Cav.
 Reed, William, Co. I, 64th Regt.
 Reed, Daniel, 104th Regt.
 Worden, Geo. B., Co. I, 64th Regt.
 Moffitt, James, Co. I, 187th Regt.
 Moffit, Aaron, Co. I, 187th Regt.
 Mossman, Matthew, Co. A, 188th Regt.
 Skeels, Niram, 104th Regt.
 Reed, John, 104th Regt.
 Putnam, Joseph. No record obtained.
 Cole, Marvin S., Co. H, 37th Regt.
 Hill, Edwin, Co. H, 37th Regt.
 Barber, Elab, Co. H, 37th Regt.
 Foster, Edwin, Co. H, 37th Regt.
 Thomas, S. N., Co. A, 154th Regt.
 Wheeler, Silas, Co. I, 64th Regt.
 Canady, Myron, 19th N. Y. Bat.
 Wilber, Charles R., Co. I, 154th Regt.
 Wilber, Oscar F., Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Stone, Benjamin F., Co. I, 147th Regt.
 Baxter, Perry, 154th Regt.
 Baxter, Henry, 154th Regt.
 Tracy, Edmund F., Co. G, 154th Regt.
 Colvin, Royal, 13th Cav.
 Colvin, Mark, 9th Cav.
 Colvin, Seth, 187th Regt.
 Colvin, Charles, Co. A, 188th Regt.
 Pierce, Jasper, 154th Regt.
 Wright, James, 6th N. Y. Cav.
 Marsh, Staley, 2d Excelsior Regt.

GREAT VALLEY.

Bullard, Elijah H., private, 76th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; wounded in side by ball.
 Flint, Orville, private, 147th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; disch. Dec. 1863.
 McIntyre, Sheldon P., priv., 2d N. Y. Rifles; enl. Jan. 1863; disch. at close of war.
 Kelsey, Stephen R., private, 5th U. S. Art.; enl. May 30, 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Hall, Wm. W., private, 13th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Fay, Alexander, private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Jan. 9, 1862; disch. soon after enlistment.
 Fay, Monrose M., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; disch. at close of war.
 Fay, Adrian, private, 105th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 3, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1864.
 Reed, Daniel R., private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1862; trans. to 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Foster, Clark C., private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 19, 1861; slightly wounded.
 Foster, Jos. N., sergt., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. at close of war.
 Chamberlain, John, private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March 4, 1862; remained in service a short time.
 Markham, John, private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Feb. 1862; accidentally wounded, and disch. in consequence.
 McClure, Sydney, private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Feb. 1862.

- Lemon, Oscar, private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Marvin, Ferd. A., private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.
- Marvin, Abner, private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.
- Walworth, Walter, private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Booth, Edward, private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Feb. 2, 1862.
- Clark, Henry S., private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Bryant, Orris W., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. at close of war.
- Bryant, Edward P., private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1861; wounded; disch. at close of war.
- Potter, Chas., priv., 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. June 7, 1861; disch. at close of war.
- Alexander, Franklin W., private, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. April 6, 1865.
- Whitney, Charles E., private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862.
- Hull, Hiram, private, 37th N. Y. Vols., Co. I; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; served until close of war.
- Mudgett, Alex. F., private, 147th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; disch. at close of war.
- Booth, Thos., priv., 187th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 2, 1864; disch. at close of war.
- Davis, Wm. H., private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March, 1862; wounded; re-enl. 1864; served till close of war.
- Pemberton, Wm. W., sergt., 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Pemberton, Boyd H., private, 146th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 1863; served till close of war.
- Pemberton, Henry V., 1st lieut., 37th N. Y. Vols., Co. H; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to maj.; taken prisoner at Petersburg; exchanged, 1865.
- Merkt, Jos., priv., 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July, 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Merkt, Charles, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Oct. 1863; disch. at close of war.
- Folts, Daniel H., priv., 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. June, 1861; disch. at close of war.
- Moore, Thomas J., private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; taken prisoner; served till close of war.
- Messenger, Peter, 2d sergt., 154th N. Y. Vols., Co. A; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; July 1, 1863.
- Halleck, Edward G., private, 3d Sickles' Brig., Co. I; enl. July, 1861.
- Akers, George, private, 154th N. Y. Vols., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Akers, Wm. A., private, 154th N. Y. Vols., Co. A; enl. July 1, 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Hurlburt, Wm., private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. June, 1861; re-enl. in navy, 1864.
- Killinger, John, private, 154th N. Y. Vols., Co. I; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Woodruff, John, private; enl. 1861; re-enl. during war.
- Hurlburt, George, private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Jan. 1863; re-enl.; served to close of the war.
- Malony, Thomas, private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1862; re-enl.; served to close of war.
- Kingsley, Nelson A., private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1862; re-enl.; served to close of war.
- Johnson, James B., private, 3d Excelsior; enl. May, 1861; re-enl.
- Kelly, George II., private, 6th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861; served till close of war.
- Markham, Wm. H., private, 12th Iowa Vols.; re-enl.
- Harvey, Jr., Geo. W., private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May, 1863; re-enl.; taken prisoner at Petersburg; exchanged near close of war.
- Gordon, Ransom, private, 3d Art.; enl. May, 1861.
- Markham, Isaac P., private, 105th Regt.; enl. Dec. 1861; disch. on account of sickness.
- Bailey, Stewart, private, 154th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 1862; served till close of war.
- Elder, Joseph, private, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862; trans. to ironclad "De Kalb"; wounded; disch. on account of wounds.
- Peck, Solomon, private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 23, 1861; served till close of war.
- French, Henry, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1865; served till close war.
- French, Jr., Ernestus D., private, 6th Cav.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on account of sickness.
- Cook, Russell, private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1862; served till close of war.
- Booth, Dan. F., private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Ward, Namaan, private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May, 1861; served full time.
- Peck, Harvey R., private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July, 1862; served till close of war.
- Conklin, Taylor, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Nov. 12, 1863; was in battle of Petersburg; taken prisoner; sent to Danville; died in Union hospital, Dec. 1864.
- Chamberlain, Calvin T., private, 15th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; sent to Andersonville, where he died, Aug. 1864.
- Halliday, Solomon, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 1864.
- Rust, Louis S., private, 105th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 1862; wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 1862; died next day.
- McClure, Wm., private, enl. June, 1861; died at Fair Oaks, July, 1863, of sickness.
- Gardner, Granville D., private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; taken prisoner at battle of Gettysburg; died in Libby prison, Jan. 1864.
- Moore, Romanzo, private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; died at Ringfield, Tenn., May 1864, from wounds.
- Day, Willard E., private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; killed near Atlanta, Ga., June, 1864.
- Simmons, Samuel, private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 15, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; died in Libby prison, Jan. 1864, of starvation.
- Davis, Abram, private, 105th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Jan. 1862; died in hospital at Leroy, N. Y., March, 1862, of measles.
- Davis, Peter, private, 106th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Jan. 1862; taken prisoner at Warrenton Junction, 1863; died in Salisbury prison, Jan. 1865.
- Chamberlain, Philip, private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1862; taken prisoner and died in Libby prison, Oct. 1863.
- Akers, John D., private, 189th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1864; died of sickness at Parks' Station, Va., Nov. 1864.
- Akers, Isaac D., private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1862; taken prisoner; died in Libby prison of sickness and starvation, Sept. 1863.
- Howard, O. C., captain, 9th Sickles; enl. June, 1861; died in service, Oct. 1861.
- Lemon, Jerry, private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1861; died in 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
- Powers, Edwin, private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1861; served full time.
- Corbet, Michael, private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July, 1861.
- Lamb, Moses B., private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1862; served till close of war.
- Foster, Edward W., private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on account of sickness, March, 1863.
- Nelson, Jr., James, private, 89th Ill.; enl. Aug. 1862; served full term.
- Clemons, John, private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. on account of sickness, Aug. 1862.
- Pierce, Sidney, priv., 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1862; served till close of war.
- Hanson, Richard B., priv., 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Dec. 1861; served his time out.
- Shae, Michael, private, 100th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 29, 1862; passed through a number of battles; lost one leg.
- Sullivan, Lawrence, private; enl. 1863.
- Hyatt, James, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Nov. 1863; served till close of war.
- Hyatt, Charles, private, Pa. Bucktail Regt.; enl. March, 1864; served till close of war.
- Fellows, Stephen F., priv.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; disch. on account of disability.
- Cummings, John P., private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Harris, Thomas, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Lang, Frederick, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Dunn, Daniel, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- McMahon, Patrick, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Alexander, Wm., private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Wilson, James, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Roman, Peter T., private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Tonseau, Peter, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
- O'Brien, John, private; enl. June 23, 1864.
- McDane, John, private; enl. July 1, 1864.
- Miles, Richard, private; enl. July 6, 1864.
- Johnson, Henry, private; enl. July 15, 1864.
- Collins, Richard, private; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
- Chamberlain, Simon, private; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Sickers, Charles, private; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Battles, John, private; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
- Landis, William, private; enl. Sept. 22, 1864.
- Benton, James A., private; enl. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Cullen, John, private; enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
- Butts, Jacob, private; enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
- Smith, Charles, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Miney, Michael, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Duttweiler, Frederick, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Elder, John, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Bogenschuets, Anthony, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Lininger, Charles, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864.
- Booth, Thomas, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864.
- Schlehr, John W., private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864.
- Cochran, Augustus G. E., private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864.
- Pellott, John Baptist, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864.
- McCarty, Frank, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.
- Heinold, John G., private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.
- Hehrlein, John, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.
- Koch, Philip, private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.
- Roberts, Daniel B., private, 65th N. Y. Vols.; enl. April 5, 1865.
- Henry, Alexander, private.
- Clemons, Louis, private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 7, 1861; served full term.
- Shurley, Samuel, private, 37th N. Y. Vols.; enl. May 7, 1861.
- Warner, John, private; enl. Oct. 7, 1864; mustered into Navy.
- English, John, private; enl. Oct. 7, 1864; mustered into Navy.
- Maloy, James, private; enl. Oct. 3, 1864; mustered into Navy.
- Perry, Charles H., enl. Sept. 30, 1864; mustered into Navy.
- Starks, Saul, private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. Jan. 1863, on account of sickness.
- Nelson, John F., capt., 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. July 26, 1862; resigned, March 16, 1863.
- Jackson, Andrew, private, 154th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Corbet, John, private, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. 1861; died in rebel prison.

SOUTH VALLEY.

Akin, Elijah, Co. A, 188th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; in the Peninsular Campaign; disch. June 1, 1865.

Aldrich, Leroy, Co. A, 188th Regt.; enl. Sept. 31, 1864; killed at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864.

Atkins, William P., 188th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864.

Akin, Elijah, 1st Pa. Rifle Corps; enl. Sept. 28, 1861; at Mechanicsville, and disch. in consequence of a wound, Aug. 22, 1862.

Arnold, And. T., Co. A, 112th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 10, 1863.

Armstrong, Nathaniel (Indian), Co. B, 13th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 1862.

Bliss, Samuel M., Co. F, 1st H. Art.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

Bliss, David G., Co. F, 1st H. Art.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

Burch, Edward C., 112th Regt.; enl. March, 1863.

Brown, Thomas, 112th Regt.; enl. Feb. 22, 1864.

Bliss, Asher, Co. I, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.

Bucktooth, Ira (Indian), 51st Pa.; enl. Nov. 1861.

Covell, Edmund R., Co. A, 188th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to sergt., Sept. 20; disch. June, 1865.

Covell, Charles M., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; at Five Forks.

Crofoot, Hiram Penfield, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.

Covell, Sylvester, enl. July 1, 1864.

Crick, Frank, Co. A, 154th Regt.

Covell, Harrison, Co. H, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.

Covill, Seth, 154th Regt.

Cooper, David, 64th Regt.; enl. 1861; at Yorktown; wounded at Fair Oaks; died in hospital in New York City.

Eyman, John, 179th Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864.

Frew, Josiah, Co. A, 188th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; at Hatcher's Run; disch. June 1, 1865.

Freeman, Isaac, U. S. Navy; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.

Ford, William, enl. March 20, 1865.

Fargo, Samuel P., Co. F, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; in many Virginia battles; taken prisoner June 22, 1864, and confined in Libby Prison and Andersonville; paroled at Vicksburg, April 1, 1865; disch. June, 1865.

Fargo, Daniel C., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. May 20, 1862.

Fatty, Cornelius (Indian), 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 1862.

Hotchkiss, Harmon, 9th Cav.

Hotchkiss, George, Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Harkins, Henry W., enl. Sept. 5, 1864.

Hall, Albert E., Co. C, 154th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; in the principal battles of the war.

Kinniston, William, Co. H, 112th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.

Kinniston, Samuel, Co. H, 112th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; killed at Ft. Fisher.

Keith, Hiram, Co. H, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; at Konesaw Mountain and other battles under Sherman; disch. June 30, 1863.

Lyon, Franklin, 188th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1864.

Lake, Alexander, Co. A, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.

Morrison, Henry W., Co. A, 188th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to sergt., Sept. 20, 1864; at Hatcher's Run, etc.; disch. June 1, 1865.

Morrow, John, Co. A, 188th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864; killed at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864.

Mendell, Asa, Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Dinwiddie Court-House.

Mason, Lorenzo, Co. C, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.

Martin, Chapin, 112th Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864.

McLaughlin, John, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1861.

Moore, William W., Co. F, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; in principal Virginia battles; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Sept. 10, 1864.

Moore, Dwight, Co. H, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg; was in hospital in Richmond, and since not heard from.

Moore, David, Co. H, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.

Moore, Wilbur V., Co. H, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; died of disease in the army.

Morrill, Franklin S., Co. A, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, and died in hospital, May 21, 1863.

McDonald, Alexander, Co. A, 154th Regt.; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; confined in Libby prison, and was removed to hospital, where he died.

Norton, Zaccheus, Co. E, 112th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.

Norman, Geo., Co. E, 100th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1863; died in Jarvis Hospital, July 14, 1864.

Norton, Lyman, Co. B, 13th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863; died in U. S. Hospital, July 4, 1865.

Owens, William J., 179th Regt.; enl. Feb. 26, 1864.

Pierce, Willet (Indian), 57th Pa. Regt.; enl. Nov. 1861.

Reeves, George W., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

Reeves, Daniel F., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

Robins, Deloss, Co. A, 112th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; wounded at Chapin's Farm; disch. June 19, 1865.

Rice, Edward R., 154th Regt.; enl. July 30, 1862; died in hosp., Dec. 24, 1862.

Stone, Martin V., Co. A, 112th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; at Fort Fisher and other battles; disch. June 13, 1865.

Smith, John, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.

Spencer, B. (Indian), 104th Regt.; enl. March, 1865.

Thompson, Ebenezer (Indian), 88th Pa. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864.

Terney, Levi E., 112th Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864.

Vanderwerk, John W., 112th Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864.

Wilcox, Stephen P., Co. A, 188th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; killed at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864.

Wilcox, Rodney Hawley, Co. C, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; disch. 1865.

Whippley, Hiram, Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.

Wyman, William. No record.

Whitford, George H., 112th Regt.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.

Wooden, Merritt, 112th Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.

Wright, Alonzo, Co. D, 179th Regt.; enl. March 8, 1864; disch. June 22, 1865.

Wright, Landers, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.

Wright, Calvin, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862; served three years.

NAPOLI.

Bushnell, Martin D., corp., Co. F, 154th N. Y. Vol.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862, three years; wounded in foot.

Wilcox, Byron W., private, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Allen, Thos. W., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864, one year.

Perry, Abner L., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.

Wait, Thomas, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 1863, on account of wounds.

Fisher, Harmon I., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. Aug. 1863, on account of wounds.

Finnin, Thos. H., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 19, 1863, three years.

Gowin, Leroy, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1862, three years; prisoner eight months.

Janes, Otis, 1st sergt., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. Feb. 1863.

Russell, Parson C., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 1863.

Carey, George W., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years.

Vincent, Floyd R., priv., 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 6, 1863; disch. May 6, 1863.

Pratt, Calvin B., corp., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862, three years.

Arms, Nelson E., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861, three years; disch. April, 1863, on account of wounds.

Wait, George, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.

Wait, Orrin, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Nov. 1864, on account of wounds.

Booth, Daniel, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.

Booth, Orlan S., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861, one year.

Wait, Warren, capt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. with wounds at expiration of term.

Ballard, Frank R., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 7, 1862; disch. Aug. 1863.

Booth, Howard A., private, 13th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.

Price, M., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; disch. Dec. 1862.

Rhodes, Otis, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.

Arnold, Joseph, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864; wounded.

Ross, Welcome, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. June, 1863.

Crawford, Franklin, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.

Kelsey, Alan, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. March 18, 1864, on account of wounds.

Kelsey, Wm. H., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. 13th H. Art., Aug. 10, 1863.

Kelsey, Jr., Enos M., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; re-enl. Feb. 1864; twice wounded.

Stoddard, Giles, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 1863, three years.

Rycroft, Wm., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 28, 1864; disch. May, 1865.

Boardman, Alphonso, priv., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 1862.

Fay, Ary, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded.

Chafar, Edward E., sergt., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. in 1861; wounded; served to end of term.

Palmer, Russell W., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. March, 1863.

Boardman, James, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 1862; re-enl. Aug. 1863, in 147th N. Y. Vol.; disch. May, 1863; pris. ten months.

Bundage, Rowland, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. May, 1864, on account of wounds.

Wadkins, John, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; twice prisoner, and not since heard from.

Peaslee, Wm. T., sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.

Hazard, Daniel, 1st sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. April, 1864.

Earl, Norman, priv., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. May, 1863, for disability.

Underwood, Wm. G., sergt., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861; disch. Aug. 1863.

Hopkins, Daniel, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Smalley, Leonard C., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861; re-enl. in Navy, on the "John Adams," April, 1864.

Damon, Lyman E., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Dec. 1863, for disability.

Wait, Alexander, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 3, 1863; disch. May, 1864.

Gray, George, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.

Gray, Nathan, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 1864, one year.

Underwood, Daniel P., priv., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1862; disch. Nov. 1865.

Newcomb, Truman L., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864, three years.

Newcomb, Daniel, private, 24th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864, one year; prisoner at Salisbury nine months.

Geary, Wm., sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; re-enl. Feb. 1863.

Stone, Welcome G., priv., 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 3, 1865; disch. May, 1865.
 Morrill, Byron, sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861; disch. Oct. 1862, for disability.
 Shannon, Wm. R., chief bugler, 52d N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 9, 1861; disch. Jan. 1863, for disability.
 Prescott, Harrison, private, 37th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
 Whitmore, Frank R., priv., 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 3, 1865; disch. May, 1865.
 Gear, Webster, corp., 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. on account of wounds, June, 1865.
 Wilcox, D. R., hosp. stew., Reg. Army; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, three years.
 Brooks, Wm., private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year; trans. to steamer "Foster."
 Barber, Solomon, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Nov. 1862.
 Boardman, Henry, 1st sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. in 1864, 14th Mass. Veterans.
 Smith, Zalmon, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. May, 1865.
 Smith, David T., corp., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Nov. 1864, on account of wounds.
 Hall, Marcus, corp., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. July, 1864; disability.
 Brown, Chas. D., hosp. stew'd, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1861, three years; disch. expiration of term.
 Boardman, Timothy S., ordnance-sergt., 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; died of wounds rec'd in battle, at Annapolis, Md., March 28, 1865.
 Cary, Sewall H., private, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 29, 1861; died of disease, Feb. 11, 1862.
 Pratt, Thomas, corp., 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 29, 1861; died of wounds Jan. 3, 1863.
 Burt, Sylvester L., private, 64th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 29, 1861; died of disease, May 17, 1862.
 Merchant, Joseph M., private, 49th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; died of disease, Nov. 18, 1863.
 Hoard, Nathaniel, corp., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 19, 1861; died of wounds, Sept. 1862.
 Born, Charles N., corp., 49th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1861; died of wounds, Nov. 15, 1864.
 Elwell, Michael T., corp., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; died of disease, Nov. 26, 1864.
 Brown, Quincy, capt., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; died of wounds, July 17, 1864.
 Salmon, William, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. June, 1861; died of disease, Jan. 5, 1865.
 Smalley, Isaac, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Brandy Station, Aug. 1, 1863.
 Shannon, Frank G., bugler, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861; died of disease, April 17, 1862.
 Wyman, Francis M., private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of disease, May 18, 1863.
 Weeden, William P., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died of disease, Feb. 4, 1862.
 Earl, Spencer V., private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; died of disease, Oct. 21, 1862.
 Wait, Worden B., 64th N. Y. Inf.
 Preston, Samuel, 64th N. Y. Inf.
 Wait, James, 64th N. Y. Inf.
 Disbro, Alonzo, 64th N. Y. Inf.
 Davis, Jefferson, 64th N. Y. Inf.
 Hickey, John, 64th N. Y. Inf.
 Kirch, Michael, 64th N. Y. Inf.; died at Fair Oaks.
 Wait, Noah, 9th N. Y. Cav.
 Stevens, William, 9th N. Y. Cav.; never returned.
 Woodworth, Mathew, 154th N. Y. Inf.
 Waterman, George, 154th N. Y. Inf.
 Monroe, Samuel, 154th N. Y. Inf.
 Porter, Jefferson, 154th N. Y. Inf.
 Kenyon, Elias, 154th N. Y. Inf.
 Champlin, Delos, 154th N. Y. Inf.
 Myers, Boyd, 154th N. Y. Inf.
 Burroughs, Washington, 154th N. Y. Inf.; never returned.
 Lowing, Rev. H. D., chaplain, 154th N. Y. Vols.

LEON.

Alverson, Nathan F., corp., Co. I, 49th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861, three years, at Buffalo, N. Y.; pro. to corp. in Dec. following; was at the siege of Yorktown and battle of Williamsburg; died in hosp. at David's Island, June 1, 1862.
 Barlow, Russell L., Co. K, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, at Chancellorsville; soon after trans. to Inv. Res. Corps; disch. Sept. 6, 1865.
 Babcock, Alfred D., private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, at Leon, N. Y.; was in battles of Chancellorsville, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Valley; disch. Sept. 25, 1863.
 Battles, Benjamin C., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1864, at Leon; in service until close of the war; disch. June 26, 1865.

Bennett, William D., private, Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861, at Leon; at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Gettysburg, and with Sherman's army in its march from Atlanta to Savannah; disch. June 19, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y.
 Bowers, Joseph, private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861, at Leon; mortally wounded at battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862; died in hospital.
 Bullock, Wm. J., private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 20, 1861, at Leon; was in battle of Williamsburg; died in hosp., at Newport, Va., Sept. 2, 1862.
 Bullock, Harlan L., private, Co. F, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 11, 1865; stationed at Elmira, and disch. at close of the war.
 Butcher, Andrew K., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; in service until close of the war; stationed at Portsmouth, Va.
 Butler, Ezekiel, private, Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, at Leon; was in Sherman's army in its march from Atlanta to Savannah, and north through the Carolinas; disch. July 12, 1865.
 Camp, Joel, private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, at Leon; was in service until March 22, 1862; disch. for disability.
 Camp, Asa E., son of Joel Camp, sergt., Co. H, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 20, 1861, at Leon; at Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, first battle of Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; disch. May 15, 1863, and re-enl. in Battery C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; served until close of the war.
 Camp, Wm., son of Joel Camp, private, Co. F, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 11, 1865, at Leon; stationed at Elmira; disch. at close of war.
 Campbell, Abel, private, Co. F, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 11, 1865; stationed at Elmira until discharged in May following.
 Carle, Jerome, private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861, at Leon; was several months in hospital at Alexandria; disch. Nov. 5, 1862.
 Casten, Wm. M., 1st sergt. and lieut., Co. B, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, at Leon; served until close of war; was at Rocky-Faced Ridge, Missionary Ridge, and in Sherman's march to the sea-coast; pro. to 1st lieut. before his discharge.
 Childs, John M., private, Co. B, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862, at Leon; was wounded at Chancellorsville; in battles of Rocky-Faced Ridge, Resaca, Lost Mountain, and New Hope Church; disch. at Elmira, June 22, 1865.
 Clark, Edward W., private and musician, drum-major, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861, at Leon; at Antietam, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, battles of Wilderness, and siege of Fredericksburg; disch. Sept. 1864; regimental drum-major.
 Cooper, Nathaniel F., 2d lieut., Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, at Leon; pro. to 1st lieut., May 24, 1862; was at Fair Oaks and Antietam; wounded at Fair Oaks by a gunshot wound; disch. Nov. 15, 1862.
 Crowfoot, Warren, private, Co. I, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; stationed most of the time on gunboats.
 Darling, Marcellus W., sergt., Co. K, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, at Leon; pro. to sergt., May 21, 1862; at Chancellorsville, Lookout Valley, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and in Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Davison, Abiel, Jr., private; Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861, at Leon; was nurse in hospitals; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.
 Denn, Mervin, private, Batt. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; stationed at Fort Hazelut; disch. June 25, 1865.
 Dean, James F., private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 11, 1865; stationed at Elmira until close of war.
 Dye, Alfred W., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861, at Leon; at Fair Oaks, Antietam, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; mortally wounded at Gettysburg, shot through the lungs, and died July 17, 1863.
 Dye, George W., brother of Alfred W. Dye, private, Co. K, 9th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; stationed in Virginia, mostly on detached service; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Dye, Charles H., private, Co. H, 100th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, at Buffalo; wounded and taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, and detained until Sept. 13, 1862; died from wounds and exposure, Jan. 17, 1863.
 Earl, Charles L., private, Co. A, 11th Conn. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; was in the battles of Newbern, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; re-enl. July 10, 1864, Co. L, 10th N. Y. Cav.; served in Sheridan's Corps; was at Lee's surrender; disch. at close of the war.
 Eldridge, Andrew J., sergt., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Seven Days' retreat, and Gaines' Mills; disch. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Fancher, William, capt., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; elected capt. on organization of the co.; died May 24, 1862; he had served in the Regular Army during the Florida and Mexican wars, and in Marine service on the Pacific coast.
 Francis, George, sergt., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; wounded at battle of Fair Oaks, and disch. Nov. 15, 1862.
 Franklin, Andrew J., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on account of disability, June, 1862.
 Franklin Wm. S., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks; was sent to hospital, had his right leg amputated, and died a few days afterwards.
 Franklin, James, Bat. C, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; stationed at Norfolk; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Gould, James W., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; served about one year; died in hospital at Newport News, Oct. 26, 1862.
 Green, John C., Co. K, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; with Sherman's army on the march from Atlanta to Savannah, and in campaign through the Carolinas; disch. July 12, 1865.

- Green, Benjamin F., son of John C. Green, private, Co. F, 194th Regt.; enl. April 11, 1865; disch. at Elmira, in June following.
- Harmon, George W., private, Co. D, 76th Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1863; at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad; taken prisoner Oct. 1, 1864, and sent to Salisbury, and detained to March 1, 1865.
- Halker, Frederick C., private, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, at Randolph; in battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Days' retreat; disch. Dec. 1, 1862.
- Hallenbeck, Matthias, Co. C, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; stationed at Norfolk; disch. June 26, 1865.
- Hallenbeck, Lemuel H., son of Matthias Hallenbeck, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; stationed at Norfolk; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Herrick, Daniel C., private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; engaged in garrison duty at Norfolk; disch. June 26, 1865.
- Herrick, John D., brother of Daniel C. Herrick, private, Co. F, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 11, 1865; stationed at Elmira; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Holmes, Harvey H., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; at Fair Oaks, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; disch. Oct. 29, 1864.
- Hodges, John R., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; at the battle of Fair Oaks; taken prisoner soon after, and disch. Oct. 9, 1862.
- Hogan, Roger, private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 4, 1861; was in the battle of Fair Oaks, and killed at the battle of Antietam.
- Hunt, Horatio N., capt., Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, as Lieut.; pro. to capt., May 24, 1862; was engaged with his co. and regt. in battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Fredericksburg, etc.; disch. Oct. 14, 1864.
- Hurd, David H., corp., Co. H, 37th Regt.; enl. May 20, 1861; at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill; disch. Oct. 26, 1862; re-enl. in Bat. C, 13th Heavy Art.; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
- Hulburt, Levi B., private, Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, and Antietam; died at Harper's Ferry, Md., of chronic diarrhoea.
- Hubbard, Solin E., private, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; served eight months; disch. in June, 1862.
- Ingersoll, Francis D., corp., Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, and Malvern Hill; wounded at Fair Oaks; died at Crany Island, Sept. 9, 1863.
- Ingraham, Simeon M., 1st sergt., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., Jan. 21, 1863; at Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Antietam, etc.; wounded at Gettysburg, and at Spottsylvania; disch. Oct. 1864.
- Ingraham, Chas. M., private, Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, Antietam, and second Bull Run; was wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Dec. 16, 1864.
- Ingraham, Gilbert C., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 13, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Retreat, and in front of Petersburg; disch. Jan. 16, 1865, and re-enlisted in Co. G, 6th N. Y. Regt.; served one year.
- Ingraham, Henry A., private, Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1861; served four months; died in hospital at Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1862.
- Jackson, Russell C., private, Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; was in no engagements; disch. in Feb. 1863.
- Jones, David S., corp., Co. K, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. in 1864; at Chancellorsville, and wounded at Gettysburg, and in Sherman's campaign; disch. June 28, 1865.
- Kelly, De Witt C., private, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Harrison's Landing, and Fredericksburg; disch. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Kelly, Eber, private, Co. K, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; garrison duty in Virginia and North Carolina; disch. June 1, 1865.
- Kelsey, Orasmus, private, Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; was in the battle of Fair Oaks, and soon after transferred to Invalid Corps, where he remained to close of the war.
- Kiearstead, William R., sergt., Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, second Bull Run, first Fredericksburg, etc.; was taken prisoner; confined in Libby prison; sent thence to Salisbury; died on the 15th of April, 1865, of disease contracted in prison.
- Killburn, Cicero C., private, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; Randolph; died Nov. 8 following in hospital at Elmira.
- Killburn, Benjamin, private, Co. B, 154th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; at Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, and with Sherman's army from Atlanta to Savannah; disch. Jan. 3, 1865.
- Kyser, Amos S., corp., Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862; at Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Kyser, Nicholas S., private, Co. F, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 11, 1865; at Elmira, N. Y., until disch., May 6, 1865.
- Low, Manfred, private, Co. F, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 11, 1865; stationed at Elmira until discharged.
- Milman, John H., private, Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; at Fair Oaks, and wounded at Gaines' Mills, losing two fingers from his right hand; disch. July 25, 1862.
- Meloph, Hermon, private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861, at Leon, N. Y.; at the battle of Fair Oaks; disch. soon afterwards, and died in Baltimore, Oct. 11, 1862.
- Moore, Harlow E., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, and killed at the battle of Chancellorsville; his last shot brought down a rebel colonel; he was shot through his head, and fell dead at the feet of his captain, May 3, 1863.
- Mosher, Francis M., sergt., Co. K, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to corp., Aug. 1, 1862, and to sergt., Dec. 15, 1862; at the battles of Antietam and first Fredericksburg; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
- Mosher, Baronet B., private, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; at Antietam, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Cold Harbor; disch. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Morgan, Newell C., Co. B, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, and disch. July 4, 1864.
- Myers, Garret S., private, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; in service eight months; disch. June 20, 1862.
- McKoon, Chauncy, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Harrison's Landing, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; disch. June 1, 1864.
- Nickerson, Harris, private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 20, 1861; at Williamsburg, Charles City, and Malvern Hill; wounded at Charles City; disch. June 24, 1863.
- Northrup, Charles, private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died at Elmira.
- Parks, Andrew G., 1st sergt., Co. B, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. 1st sergt., Dec. 1, 1864; at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rocky-Faced Ridge, Dallas, and Pine Knob; with Sherman's army on its march through Georgia and Carolinas; was taken prisoner at Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Pember, DeLoss E., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; wounded by a shot in his head at the battle of Fair Oaks, and soon after discharged.
- Plunkett, Thomas, private, Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. March 24, 1863, for disability.
- Plopper, John C., private, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; at the battle of Fair Oaks; wounded and taken prisoner during the seven days' retreat; disch. Feb. 27, 1863.
- Rosa, Reuben, private, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, April 17, 1862.
- Richmier, John, private, Co. N, 13th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; stationed in Virginia; on gunboat "Burnside;" disch. June 13, 1865.
- Robinson, William R., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; at the battle of Antietam, and most of the time in detached service; disch. in Sept. 1864, and went into government service as teamster.
- Robinson, Horace, corp., Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corp.; in battles of Chancellorsville and Wauhatchie Station; and with Sherman's army in the march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Safford, James M., corp., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, April 16, 1862.
- Shannon, Edgar, 1st lieut. and q-m., Co. B, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. 1st sergt., March, 1864; 1st lieut., April 5, 1864; at Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and with Sherman's army in its march through Georgia and the Carolinas; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Sanders, Nelson T., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; served three years as regimental commissary, and was discharged at the close of his term of service.
- Shannon, Marshall H., sergt., Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. 1st sergt., Jan. 18, 1864; wounded, Jan. 16, 1864; transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Dec. 26, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
- Shannon, Truman S., corp., Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corp. in first battle of Fredericksburg; was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville.
- Shelmadine, Borut D., private, Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; at the battle of Fredericksburg, and killed at the battle of Chancellorsville.
- Sherman, Joseph B., private, Co. A, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Antietam; was wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, and sent to New York City on special service; disch. Oct. 1864.
- Smith, Isaac W., corp., Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. corp., Oct. 23, 1863; was at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas, and with Sherman's army in the march through Georgia and the Carolinas; disch. June 14, 1865.
- Smith, Henry, private, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; served seventeen months; in some skirmishes, no battles; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.
- Smith, Willard D., private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 20, 1861; at Williamsburg; disch. Sept. 13, 1861.
- Smith, Amos S., private, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; at the battle of Fair Oaks, and seven days' retreat; disch. Feb. 25, 1863; re-enl. April 11, 1865; stationed at Elmira until close of the war.
- Sutton, Patrick, private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; at Fair Oaks; disch. Aug. 15, 1862, and re-enl. Co. F, 194th N. Y. Regt.; stationed at Elmira until close of the war.
- Stickney, Theodore E., private and musician, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; in the Army of the Potomac; disch. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Town, Rufus P., priv. and orderly, Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863; at Chancellorsville, Lookout Valley, Chattanooga, Rocky-Faced Ridge; in Sherman's Campaign; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Trumbull, Henry J., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; at Fair Oaks; disch. Jan. 15, 1863.

Wait, John C., private, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Harrison's Landing, and Petersburg; disch. Sept. 28, 1864.

Wellman, George W., sergt., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; severely wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. in Sept. 1862.

Wells,* Albert N., corp., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Fairfax Station, April 22, 1862.

Wells,* Mandeville, private, Co. H, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 14, 1861; at Bull Run; disch.

Willcox, Martin V. B., priv., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1861; at Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Petersburg; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.

Willson, Myron L., private, Co. H, 9th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; in service about Norfolk; disch. June 27, 1863.

Willson, Lester.

Wood, Daniel T., sergt., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; at Gaines' Mill, Antietam, Centreville, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and was wounded at Gettysburg; right arm shattered; disch. Dec. 21, 1863.

Wood, Bradford H., private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. March, 1862; re-enl. Co. K, 154th N. Y. Regt., Aug. 1, 1862; severely wounded at Chancellorsville; remained in service until June 1, 1865.

Wood, Joseph F., corp., Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; served three years, mostly on detached service about Washington, D. C.

Zabbel, Jefferson, private, Co. F, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, at Little Valley; served three years; at Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg; severely wounded at Gettysburg, and transferred to Invalid Reserve Corps.

ISCHUA.

Osgood, Stephen, private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 1, 1863.

Thornton, Lyman, private, Co. C, 144th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Osgood, William W., private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; pro. corporal.

Simons, Albert A., private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Miller, Frederick, private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Gort, Daniel W., private, Co. A, 85th Regt.; must. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.

Drake, Charles, private, Co. B, 146th Regt.; must. Sept. 28, 1863, three years; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness and escaped.

Terry, Ransom, private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 4, 1862, three years; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Linderman, Alonzo, priv., Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Guild, Edmund C., private, Co. H, 2d Inf.; must. June, 1864, three years.

Guild, Charles L., sergt., Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, sent to Belle Island, and removed to Andersonville; died Aug. 4, 1864.

Guild, Willis M., private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863.

Mallory, Edwin W., private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1861, three years; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Lockwood, Henry, private, Co. H, 21st Inf.; must. March 18, 1862, three years; killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill.

Wood, William H., private, Co. D, 13th H. Art.; must. Jan. 28, 1864, three years; died in hospital at Elmira, March 15, 1864.

Wood, Conly M., corp., Co. D, 13th H. Art.; must. July 26, 1863; three years.

Ingraham, George, private, 136th Rgt.; must. Aug. 1862; pro. corp.

Lockwood, David, private, Co. K, 22d Cav.; must. Feb. 6, 1864, three years.

Caswell, Charles J., private, Co. D, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years.

Pearl, Levi L., private, Co. D, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; served his term; re-enl. for three years; killed at Rocky Point; buried at Cedarville, Va.

Chadwick, Ransom A., musician; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; re-enl. V. I. C., Jan. 1, 1864; taken pris. at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864.

Chadwick, Hosea N., private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; trans. to the Navy, Feb. 22, 1862.

Jensmore, Eleazer, private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; pro. to corp., and to sergt., Jan. 24, 1863; taken pris. at Plymouth, N. C., April 17, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864.

Ellithorp, Lyman, private, Co. D, 105th Regt., three years; wounded.

Cline, Bela C., private, Co. K, 85th Regt., must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner, April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864.

Barned, William W., private Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. Oct. 4, 1861, three years, pro. corp.; re-enl. V. S. C.; taken prisoner April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville prison, July 23, 1864.

Leonard, James W., private Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; supposed to have died in Andersonville, Ga.

Beebe, Lyman H., private, Co. D, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Wilber, Thomas C., private, Co. D, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

Wilber, Chauncey B., priv., Co. D, 13th H. Art.; must. Aug. 4, 1863, three years.

Barber, Ellab, private, Co. K, 37th Regt.; must. March 17, 1861, two years.

Carnor, Martin, private, Co. D, 15th Art.; must. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.

Leam, Morris, private, Co. A, 188th Regt.; must. Sept. 10, 1864, one year.

Leam, John C., private, Co. A, 188th Regt.; must. Sept. 19, 1864, one year.

* Brothers.

Rockwell, Eli, private, Co. L, 6th Art.; must. Feb. 19, 1864, three years.

Mallory, Ferris J., private, Co. H, 13th H. Art.; must. Jan. 19, '64, three years.

Burlingame, Eugene, private, Co. B, 147th Regt.; must. Sept. 10, 1863, three years; wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64; died July 2, '64.

Leam, Thomas, private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; arm amputated near the shoulder.

Leam, Joseph L., private, Co. G, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.

Presho, James H., private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; died in front of Yorktown, April 30, 1862.

Utter, George, private, Co. D, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.

Sheldon, James L., private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; pro. to sergt.; killed in the attack on Plymouth, N. C., April 18, 1864.

Newton, Cyrus W., private, Co. K, 85th Rgt.; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; taken to Andersonville, and died Aug. 9, 1864.

Bristol, Richard T., private, Co. K, 85th Regt.; must. Oct. 24, 1861, three years; detached to the 1st N. Y. L. Art.; was taken sick; died the day his time was out.

Wells, James, private, Co. H, 85th Regt.; must. Sept. 25, 1861, three years; pro. to 2d sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; taken to Andersonville prison, then to Florence, and died Nov. 14, 1864.

Brown, James, private, Co. E, 90th Bat. N. Y. V.; must. Sept. 13, 1864, one year.

Robinson, Mortimer H., private, Co. H, 90th Regt.; must. Sept. 17, '64, one year.

Rowen, Marter W., private, Co. E, 90th Regt.; must. Sept. 17, 1864, one year.

Parker, Leroy, private, 85th Regt.; must. Sept. 19, 1864, one year; wounded in front of Kingston, March 8, 1865.

Gear, Aaron, private, Co. G, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 10, 1864, one year.

Osgood, Edwin R., private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1864, three years; pro. to corp.; in the battle of Gettysburg; taken prisoner, July 1, 1863; died in hospital at Richmond, Dec. 9, 1863.

Shipman, Joseph, private, 13th H. Art.; must. Feb. 15, 1864, three years.

Morgan, Geo. T., private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; wounded in battle, near Dalton Hill, May 20, 1864.

Shafer, Jacob, private, Co. C, 154th Rgt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; in battles of Gettysburg and Lookont Mountain; wounded in both battles.

Shafer, Jerome, private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; in battle of Gettysburg; taken prisoner; died in Richmond, Dec. 8, '63.

Shafer, Addison, private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.

Mayer, Joseph, private, Co. I, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 26, 1864, one year; died March 4, 1865, near Charleston, S. C.

McCormick, George. No record obtained.

Harvey, Russell, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 21, 1864, one year.

Wagner, Chas. H., private, Co. D, 13th H. Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.

Knox, Wm., private, Co. C, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.

Jones, Thomas J., private, Co. G, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.

Lofton, James H., private; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.

Ten substitutes furnished, and twelve men from other places.

LYNDON.

Mitchell, John, 1st lieut., Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and escaped.

Hayden, Edward L., private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Oct. 30, 1861, three years.

Hogg, Benj. F., private, Co. C, 104th Regt.; must., three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Nov. 24, 1863.

Hogg, George W., private, Co. C, 104th Regt.; must., three years.

Hogg, John R., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; sent to Belle Isle; there ten months, and sent to Andersonville prison; from there to McMillen, and paroled.

McFarland, James, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; in battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville; taken prisoner; sent to Richmond; after nine weeks discharged; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.

Taylor, Benjamin F., private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1861, three years; killed in battle, Oct. 11, 1865.

Taylor, Henry H., private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1861, three years; died of diseases, Sept. 30, 1862.

Pratt, Edward F., private, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 15, 1861, three years; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Brandy Station, and was instantly killed near Bonnyville, Sept. 4, 1864.

Porter, John C., private, Co. E, 6th Cav.; must. Sept. 10, 1864, one year.

Campbell, Jesse D., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Oct. 30, 1864, three years; at the capture of Atlanta and others; while on the march from Atlanta to Savannah, his gun accidentally went off and he was instantly killed, Dec. 7, 1861.

Stone, James M., private, Co. C, 67th Regt.; must. May 14, 1861, three years; was in Shenandoah Valley; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863.

Stone, Jr., Edmund, private, Co. D, 64th Regt.; must. Oct. 18, 1862, three years; pro. to corp.; in battles of Gettysburg, and killed July 2, 1864.

Gear, Osman B., private, 64th Regt.; must. Aug. 30, 1861, three years; died at Alexandria, Va., May 2, 1862.

Laten, Samuel, private, Co. I, 2d Regt.; must. Jan. 1861, three years.

Laten, William, private, Co. I, 2d Regt.; must. Jun. 1861, three years.

Winchell, John F., private, Co. G, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 10, 1863, one year.
 Winchell, David, private, Co. G, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 10, 1863, one year.
 Emory, Burdett, private, Co. G, 13th H. Art.; must. Sept. 10, 1863, one year.
 Emory, Isaac, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Otto, Howard, private, Co. K, 22d Cav.; must. Nov. 1863, two years.
 Lockwood, George, private, Co. K, 22d Cav.; must. Nov. 1863.
 Mervalo, Halliday, private, Co. K, 22d Cav.; must. Nov. 1863; captured by the guerrillas, and never heard from.
 Patterson, Darius, private, Co. I, 85th Regt.; must. Nov. 26, 1861, three years; in the battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Days' fight.
 Herrick, Matthew, private, Co. E, 5th Cav.; must. Aug. 30, 1861, three years; pro. to corp.; at the battle of Winchester, North Anna, Ream's Station; pro. Dec. 15, 1864, to 2d lieu.
 Scott, James, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year; on board the "Undine," "Huntress;" Oct. 1, pro. seaman and to carpenter's mate.
 Melrose, James, private; must. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Hogg, Adam, private; must. Sept. 3, 1864, one year; was at the capture of Mobile.
 Hogg, Thomas Pringle, enl. June 5, 1864, one year.
 Johnston, William, private; must. Sept. 3, 1864, one year; on board the "Tara," "Sincante," "Carondelet," and "Black Hawk."
 Rider, William B., private, Co. I, 27th Regt.; must. July 3, 1861, two years; in battle of 1st Bull Run, and several others.
 Rider, Henry D., private, Co. I, 27th Regt.; must. June, 1861, two years; died of congestion of the bowels, July 22, 1861.
 Adams, Ozius F., private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Oct. 30, 1862, three years; was with Sherman two years.
 Clement, Duane, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 1862, three years.
 Vaughan, Augustus, private, Co. D, 64th Regt.; must. May, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam; died of disease near Falmouth.
 Beebe, Jephtha, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Sept. 30, 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Chase, James Francis, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Oct. 30, 1862; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and died from the effects July 30, 1863.
 Goss, John, wagoner, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; in battle of Antietam; re-enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Bertels, Henry S., private, Co. C, 154th Regt.; must. Oct. 30, 1861, three years.
 Johnston, James, private, Co. D, 154th Regt.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; was wounded near Dallas, Ga.; died of smallpox at Camp Dennison, O., Dec. 30, 1864.
 Vaughan, Wallace, private, Co. F, 90th Regt.; must. Oct. 18, 1864, one year.
 Thompson, Addison S., private, Co. E, 5th Cav.; must. Aug. 29, 1861, three years; at the 2d Bull Run battle; with Grant in the campaign in the Valley; taken prisoner at Chantilly; escaped; retaken and paroled; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863, under Gen. Sheridan; pro. to 2d lieu.
 Melville, Daniel C., private, 64th Regt.; must. Sept. 10, 1864, one year; at battle of Cedar Creek.

NEW ALBION.

Babb, Horatio, q.-m., 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; resigned April 10, 1862.
 Pfleger, Wm., private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; wounded in hip.
 Locke, John M., private, 21st N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; pro. to military tel. corps; disch. in eighteen months.
 Dimling, John P., private, 13th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Williams, Geo. P., private, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 20, 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Alverson, Anson E., private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to 3d sergt.; disch. in seventeen months.
 Ryder, Jas. H., private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862, for three years; pro. to 4th sergt.
 Ryder, Darwin, private, Navy; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, two years.
 Briggs, Arland, private, 100th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1863, for three years.
 Little, Eugene, private, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. to ord.-sergt.; disch. at expiration of term.
 Dawson, Alex., private, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, one year; pro. to corp.
 Butler, Newell, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 1, 1862, three years.
 Wallace, Geo. W., ord.-sergt., 13th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Langly, John, priv., 13th H. Art.; enl. July 27, 1863, three years; pro. to corp.
 Prime, Abram, private, 13th H. Art.; enl. July 27, 1863, three years.
 Squier, Edgar A., private, 83d Pa. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1862; disch. at expiration of term.
 Darby, Albert, 1st lieu., 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; wounded twice; pro. to capt.; disch. in twenty-two and a half months.
 Howe, Ralph, private, 3d Regt. (Sickles); enl. Sept. 1862; pro. to corp.; lost right leg by wound; disch. in thirty months.
 Andrews, Jerome, private, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April, 1861; pro. to sergt.; di-ch. at expiration of term; re-enl. in 194th Regt., as 1st lieu.
 Ford, John, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861; disch. at expiration of term, Sept. 7, 1864; re-enl.
 Babcock, Myron, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
 Carter, Bryan M., private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862, three years; pro. to sergt.
 Gibbs, John H., priv., 149th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April, 1865; disch. in one month.

Wells, Anson, private, 65th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1864, one year.
 Sherman, Albert L., private, 65th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1864, one year.
 Carter, Herman, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.
 Rich, Justus, private, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Rich, Frank, private, 165th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. March, 1865.
 Buffington, Fred., private, 112th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 25, 1864; disch. May, 1865; lost use of left leg.
 Ingols, Charles, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 29, 1864, for three years.
 Ingols, James, private, 90th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864, for one year.
 Austin, Monroe, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enlisted March 11, 1865, for three years; re-enlisted.
 Russell, Ephraim, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. at expiration of term; two wounds.
 Hall, Adelbert, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 15, 1864, for three years.
 Luce, Henry, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, for three years.
 Smith, Dorous, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 15, 1864, for three years.
 Payne, Lorenzo R., corp., 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at expiration of term; kept in rebel prison six months after term of service had expired; was wounded in leg.
 Payne, Nelson, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 15, 1864; wounded, and discharged in ten months, being under eighteen years of age.
 Charlesworth, Joseph, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.
 Sigman, Jr., Martin, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. at expiration of term.
 Boardman, Isaac H., private, 13th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, for one year.
 Cross, Hawley, private, Navy; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, for two years.
 Drew, Francis, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 24, 1864, for three years.
 Sackett, Anson, priv., 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, disch. in nine months.
 Wood, Frank, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. at expiration of term.
 Baldwin, Joseph H., private, 176th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to lieu.; disch. at expiration of term.
 Kelley, Warren I., private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; pro. to corp.
 Stone, Adam, private, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 9, 1861; one wound; disch. at expiration of term.
 Vickery, Edgar K., private, 49th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; disch. in one and a half years, on account of ill health.
 Ingraham, Charles, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 Ingraham, Gilbert, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, three years; re-enl.
 Davis, Charles G., private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 17, 1865; disch. in two months.
 Tackerline, John, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, one year.
 Tinguo, Albert, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 10, 1864, three years; pro. to sergt.
 Tinguo, George, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Smith, Wilber J., private, 100th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded; disch. at expiration of term.
 Spink, Joseph F., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp.; wounded; disch. in two and a half years.
 Lane, D. Webster, private, 25th Illinois Regt.; enl. June 4, 1861; disch. in thirty-nine months.
 Lane, Henry C., private.
 Lane, Quincey, private, 52d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. in nine months.
 McCoon, Chauncey, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861, three years; pro. to lieu.; re-enlisted.
 Cole, Asa, private, 13th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864, one year.
 Boardman, Francis D., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; disch. in seven months, on account of ill health.
 McIntyre, Amos, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864, one year.
 McIntyre, V. O., private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Higbee, Franklin.
 Mackey, Oscar, private, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 20, 1861; disch. in five mos.
 Clock, Charles, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; pro. to sergt.; re-enlisted.
 Cummings, Judson, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. in nine months.
 Higbee, Justus, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1861; re-enl. April 27, 1864; was in eleven battles.
 Kenyon, Wm., private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861, three years; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864.
 Kenyon, Scott, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July, 1862; disch. in thirty-five months; wounded.
 Kenyon, Monroe, private, 52d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1864; disch. in ten mos.
 Hickey, John, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; wounded twice; disch. at expiration of term.
 Hill, Jerome, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. at exp. of term.
 Ross, Wm. J., priv., 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; wounded.
 Horth, Hadley, private, 72d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861, three years; re-enl. Dec. 18, 1863.
 Salmon, John, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; wounded; disch. in thirty-three months.
 Boardsley, Salmon W., private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to 2d lieu.; disch. in nineteen months, on account of rupture.

Wade, Dudley, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. in seventeen months.

Whitcomb, Francis, private, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861, two years; re-enl. Oct. 10, 1864, in 14th H. Art.

Whitcomb, Burt, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1861; wounded; disch. in eighteen months.

Whitcomb, Wesley.

Whitcomb, Florentine, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 1, 1865; disch. in three months.

Tanner, Silas, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 25, 1864; disch. in fourteen months.

Clark, Wm., private, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 20, 1861; re-enl. July 20, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., June 9, 1864, and to capt., April 20, 1865.

Clark, D. J., private, 37th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 9, 1864; wounded.

Nichols, John B., private, 17th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863, for five years in regular army.

Higbee, Jefferson, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 27, 1865; disch. in one month.

Green, Heman.

Sabin, David S., private, 130th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 14, 1862; died of sickness acquired in the army, Sept. 24, 1862; buried at hospital.

Phillips, Sylvanus, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 22, 1864; died in prison, Aug. 24, 1864; buried at City Point.

Andrews, Adson A., sergt., 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 11, 1864; died in prison, Jan. 10, 1864; buried at Danville.

Fuller, William, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed in battle, Sept. 18, 1862; buried on battle-field.

Rich, Bela, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; died of sickness acquired in army, Sept. 22, 1862; buried at Craney Island.

Ingols, David, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; died of wounds received in battle, June 30, 1862; buried at Brooklyn.

Mosher, Dewitt, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; died after leaving service, Oct. 30, 1862.

Luce, Hiram, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; died of sickness acquired in army, April 29, 1862.

Nye, Samuel, private, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died of sickness acquired in army, Sept. 19, 1864; buried at Washington, D. C.

Higbee, Lorenzo, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; died of sickness acquired in army, April 9, 1861; buried at New Albion.

Powell, De Lafayette, private, 13th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; died of sickness acquired in army, Sept. 28, 1864; buried at New Albion.

Allen, Charles F., private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; died in prison, Oct. 5, 1864; buried at Savannah.

Cummings, Charles L., private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; killed in battle, May, 1864; buried on battle-field.

Kelly, Nelson, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; died in prison, April, 1862; buried at Ship's Point Hospital.

Ingraham, Adelbert, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; died of sickness acquired in army, Feb. 1, 1862; buried at Alexandria.

McClear, John, private, 154th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of sickness acquired in army, June 18, 1864; buried at hospital.

Wheeler, David, priv., 47th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1863; died in the service.

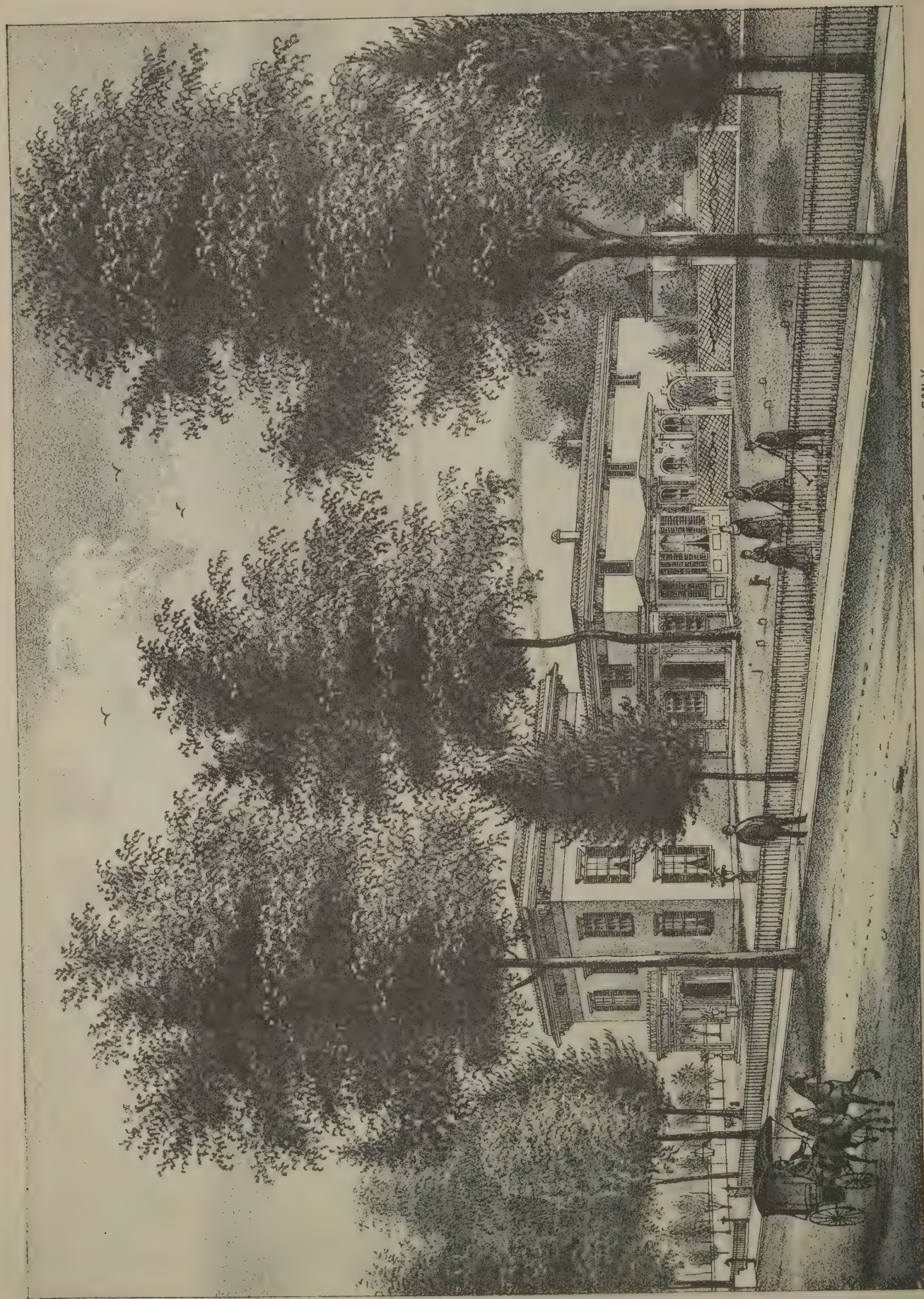
Hunton, John, private, 13th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1, 1863; died of sickness acquired in army, Nov. 12, 1864; buried at New Albion.

Horth, Millard F., private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 22, 1864; died of wounds received in battle, Sept. 4, 1864; buried at Long Island.

Lane, Alfred, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed in battle, July 2, 1863; buried at Gettysburg.

Wily, John, private, 13th H. Art.; enl. May, 1861; died of sickness acquired in army, June 21, 1865; buried at New Albion.

Brooks, James A., private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; killed in battle, June 1, 1862; buried on battle-field.



RESIDENCE OF HON. C. V. B. BARSE, OLEAN, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

OLEAN.

THE VILLAGE.

A RETROSPECTION extending over three-quarters of a century carries us back to the time when the first settlement was made at "Olean Point," which also constituted the first permanent settlement effected within the present limits of Cattaraugus County. Seventy-five years, with their momentous events and changing vicissitudes, have passed into the silent night of eternity since the first white settler made his permanent location within the present corporate limits of the village. Although there are none now living, within the scope of our work, who remember that time, yet there are those whose years antedate the first settlement of Olean. Some there are whose memories extend back to the time when the log cabin constituted the only habitation of the pioneer, and not a semblance of the present progress and development existed. To these is left the recollection of the hardships and privations they and their families had to endure in order to effect the marvelous change their industry has wrought. Yet, blended with the remembrance of their early trials are memories of the broad hospitality, the Christian fortitude, and the cheerfulness under difficulties that characterized the pioneers. Indeed, as the poet has happily said,

"There are moments in life that we never forget,
Which brighten and brighten as time steals away;
They give a new charm to the happiest lot,
And they shine in the gloom of the loneliest day."

The imagination can scarcely depict the realities of those "days of the past,"—the unbroken wilderness, which presented a wildness in every object upon which the eyes rested, except the sky o'erhead. The only marks in all this region that gave any evidence that the foot of civilized man had trodden the soil were the blazed trees that denoted an indefinite pathway. Such was this village and town when the youthful Benjamin Van Campen came hither, in the service of Adam Hoops, to survey the lands at and about Olean Point. True, a permanent settlement had been made at Almond, Allegany Co., as early as 1796, by half a dozen emigrants from Luzerne Co., Pa., two of whom were Moses and Benjamin Van Campen, uncle and

father of George Van Campen, Esq., now well known as an active and prominent citizen of the village. There was also one John King, and his family and servants, who settled on Oswayo Creek in 1798; and still another Quaker settlement, established on Tunessassa Creek (better known as Quaker Run), in South Valley township, this county.

It was in November, 1802, that young Van Campen was delegated by Adam Hoops and David Heuston to make an examination of the lands in this vicinity. He made his headquarters at King's, on Oswayo Creek, and spent two months in making his examination.*

On the favorable report of Mr. Van Campen, Messrs. Hoops & Heuston purchased of the Holland Land Company a tract of about 20,000 acres, and in the spring of that year Enos Kellogg was sent on to locate and survey the tract. In the year 1804, Robert Hoops, a brother of Adam, came to the location as agent for the lands. He erected a double log house, which was the first building erected in the town. It stood upon the river-bank, almost exactly in the rear of the present Martin farm, and in close proximity to an Indian mound. Some of the trees of the orchard still remain, the venerable landmarks of "ye olden time." The old log house is no more. Time and the vandalism of the age have conspired to remove the only vestige of the past, which should have been preserved with jealous care, as the sole link between days long since departed and the present, and as a historic monument of primitive architecture.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE VILLAGE

offers an interesting item of history. It appears that up to 1804 the stream went by the Indian name of *Ischue* or *Ischua*. From a letter written by Adam Hoops to Joseph Ellicott, it appears that the former gentleman wished to change the name from *Ischua* to Olean. The subjoined copy of the letter, furnished by Hon. George Van Campen, is the most authentic document bearing upon this subject now in existence:

* His son, George Van Campen, Sr., has now in his possession the compass used by his father to shape his course through the then almost impassable forests.

"CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 15, 1804.

"To JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Esq., Batavia, New York.

"DEAR SIR,—It was proposed to me at New York to drop the Indian name of *Iachue* or *Iachua* (it is also spelt other ways). Confusion might arise from the various spellings, of which to obviate all risk I have concluded so to do as proposed. The neighborhood of the oil spring suggests a name different in sound, though perhaps not different in meaning, which I wish to adopt,—it is 'Olean.' You will do me a favor by assisting me to establish this name. It may easily be done now by your concurrence. The purpose will be most effectually answered by employing the term, when occasion requires, without saying anything of an intended change of name. To begin, you will greatly oblige me by addressing the first letter you may have occasion to write to me, after I receive the survey, to the *Mouth of Olean*. The bearer being properly instructed, there will be thereafter no difficulty. Your co-operation in the matter (the effect of which, though not important in itself, may be so on account of precision) will oblige

"Your obed't servant,

"A. HOOPS."

Whether or not Mr. Ellicott acted on the request of Adam Hoops is not shown, but from careful research we find no definite use of the name "Olean" to the village proper until 1823. In his admirable series of articles on the early history of Olean, James G. Johnson, Esq., says:

"When the village was first laid out it was called 'Hamilton,' in honor of the great and popular statesman, Alexander Hamilton, but the local designation of 'Olean Point' was generally used, and in course of time entirely supplanted the name of Hamilton. There never was any formal change of names, the substitution of one for the other being made by common custom and consent. I think the first semi-official abandonment of Hamilton and adoption of Olean was in the authorized village map, published in 1823."

In a communication touching the establishment of the post-office at Olean, Acting Assistant First Postmaster-General James H. Murr states that the post-office was never officially named Hamilton, but was established as Olean in 1817.*

THE SETTLEMENT

of the village proper was commenced in 1808, by James G. Johnson, father of the well-known citizen of the same name. Mr. Johnson came from Canandaigua. He died early in 1811, and was the first interment in the present beautiful village cemetery. Sylvanus Russell and Bibbius Follett came at the same time Mr. Johnson did. He (Russell) came from Angelica. He kept a tavern on the site of the present residence of George Chamberlain. He was the father of the venerable Mrs. Seymour Bouton, now residing in the town of Allegany.

Speaking of Adam Hoops and his settlement here, Hon. D. H. Bolles, in his excellent address delivered at the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, July 4, 1876, says:

"In 1804, Adam Hoops, who had acquired some distinction by his Revolutionary services, and had at one time been a member of Washington's staff, in conjunction with Ebenezer F. Norton, Birdseye Norton, and Joel Steele, purchased from the Holland Land Company a tract of twenty thousand acres where Olean now is. The project originated with Hoops, who believed that his purchase

would derive important and permanent advantages from its location on the Allegany River. His theory was that the river was navigable at all seasons, except when closed by ice, and that the locality would become in time a stirring commercial depot, connecting the State with the West and Southwest. Although that dream was never realized to the extent of his anticipations, it was by no means at that time so visionary as it now would seem. Independently of the fact that at the period of his purchase the means of accurate information as to the habits and capacity of the river were not accessible, it is to be remembered that in that early day, while the whole water-shed tributary to it was densely covered with forest, the streams were much deeper and more capacious the year round than they have been since the country has become cleared. But his immediate enterprise did not prosper. He was unable to complete his payments for the purchase, the mortgage he had given was foreclosed, and the greater part of the tract reverted to the company, a portion of it subsequently passing into the ownership of Norton (Ebenezer F.), his coadjutor. Hoops eventually retired, a ruined and disappointed man, to West Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, where he lived in poverty, subsisting on his Revolutionary pension, and there died in 1845.

"But prior to this catastrophe, he had made considerable progress with his design. In 1804 he commenced a settlement here and laid out this village, which he called Hamilton, after his compatriot in the Revolutionary service, the distinguished soldier and statesman of that name."

Robert Hoops, who came here in the interests of his brother, Major Adam Hoops, in 1804, was a widower, and died in the village, in reduced circumstances, about 1816, and his remains are interred in the village cemetery, the ground comprising which he donated nine years before. After his death, his housekeeper, a maiden lady named Nancy Furbelow, kept house for John Fobes for a few years. Afterwards, being quite aged and left totally unprovided for, she went to live with a Mrs. Campbell, in Pennsylvania, her board being paid by the town. She thus became the first pauper in the county.

The most rapid influx of settlers to the village occurred between the decade commencing in 1810 and ending in 1820, and the place began to assume a numerical importance that led the proprietors to form visionary ideas as to its future growth and ultimate progress. One of the greatest impediments to its permanent development was the existence of the mortgage held by the Holland Land Company, which debarred Hoops or his agent from giving a clear title to purchasers; hence few, comparatively, could be induced to buy except on contracts, many of which, fortunately, were recognized and honored by Ebenezer F. Norton and his co-purchasers of the foreclosed mortgage of Adam Hoops, in 1821.

Prominent among those who settled in the village previous to the year 1820, the following are deserving of mention. It is impossible to obtain the exact dates of the arrival of these pioneers in the various interests represented by them severally, but we subjoin a brief notice of the most important personages among them, as a part of the history of the community in which they lived and labored.

* See under head of "Olean Post-office."

Judge F. S. Martin* arrived in 1819, and became one of the leading men of the place. He was born in Rutland Co., Vt., April 25, 1794. In December, 1830, he was appointed postmaster at Olean. He was appointed judge of Cattaraugus County, by Gov. Seward, in 1840. He was elected State Senator in 1847, and remained in the Senate and House of Representatives until 1850, when he was elected to the Thirty-second Congress. He died in June, 1865.

Hon. Timothy H. Porter was the first judge of the county, appointed in 1817. By profession he was a lawyer, but gradually withdrew from the practice of law, and finally settled on his farm, the next north of Judge Brooks, where he died about the year 1840, leaving an interesting family of six sons and one daughter. At various times he was chosen a member of either branch of the State Legislature, and latterly was a member of Congress from this incipient and widely-extended district.

Henry Bryan, one of the earliest lawyers of the place, and an inveterate practical joker, will be remembered by the few remaining early settlers, particularly as his memory has been immortalized in the annals of local history in the series of articles entitled "Fun, Fact, and Fancy," from the pen of Col. James G. Johnson. In this connection might be mentioned the pioneer "merchant tailor," H. L. Osborn, who was the counterpart of Bryan, and the practical jokes perpetrated by each upon the other—in which, by the way, Judge Porter usually took an active part—forms the most interesting item in the humorous history of the county. The following is quoted from a local writer:

"On a certain occasion Bryan wanted to have his hair cut, and as barbers were not as numerous in those days as they are here now, he was innocently inquiring for some one who could do the job for him. Osborn heard his inquiry, and was not long in discovering a chance for a joke. So he promptly spoke up, 'I'll cut your hair, if you'll go over to my shop;' and seeing a look of incredulity on Bryan's face, quickly dissipated it by stating, 'I used to cut hair a good deal before I came here, and don't think I have entirely forgotten how, yet.' 'All right;' and they forthwith repaired to Osborn's shop, where he was speedily put in a chair and his shoulders enveloped in a dirty towel. Osborn got a comb and combed Bryan's hair down over his eyes, and getting his big shears, began clipping away. At the same time he kept up a 'perfect stream of talk,' telling some ludicrous tale and snapping his shears to the time of his voluble music. He kept on until Bryan began to think he had been working on one side of his head long enough. As soon as he remarked this it struck him forcibly that the entire performance of Osborn was quite unusual, and he quickly clapped his hand on the side of his head where the tricky tailor had been so persistently clipping away. To his horror, he found that that side of his head was cropped close down to the scalp. Without waiting a moment for explanation, Bryan leaped down from the chair, and catching Osborn by the throat, landed him squarely on his back on the floor, sat upon him, and began pounding

him and pulling his hair and ears, and tumbled him around generally, until he was completely exhausted. Meanwhile all the hands in the shop were convulsed in laughter, and even poor Osborn laughed and screamed with mirth between the blows and pulls of the irate Bryan. After finding there was nothing but fun to be pounded in or out of the tailor, Bryan left to find some more reliable hand, or at least equalize the damage as best it could be done.

"Something more than a year afterwards Bryan discovered Osborn coming out of the tavern, bent over sideways, with his hand up to the side of his face, groaning, apparently as if in great agony of pain. With a feeling of honest solicitude, Bryan inquired what was the occasion of the trouble. Osborn replied that it was a terrible tooth-ache, which had kept him awake all night. 'Why don't you have it out?' inquired Bryan. 'I can't,' said Osborn; 'Dr. Mead and Dr. Smith are both out of town.' Quick as lightning Bryan saw his chance to repay the old hair-cutting score, but without betraying it by look or word he said, 'Come over to my office; I've got a pair of turn-keys, and will jerk it out for you in a minute;' and then, with a malicious repetition of Osborn's specious statement, he continued, 'I used to pull teeth a good deal before I came here.' Over they went to Bryan's office, Osborn groaning and moaning, and Bryan chuckling over his long-desired opportunity for retaliation. Getting into the room, Osborn was seated in a chair while Bryan pretended to be rummaging in the back room for the turn-keys, and soon managed to slip out of the rear door, run to Dr. Mead's office (which was near by), and, getting in through a back window, soon got hold of a pair of turn-keys, and quickly returned. Placing himself before the tailor, and speaking a few encouraging words, he began winding a handkerchief around the stem of the instrument, to prevent it hurting the mouth. Having made a roll sufficiently large to fill Osborn's mouth, he carefully hooked on to the troublesome tooth, and getting all ready he gave it a little twist, just enough to break the connection but not to remove the tooth, and then stopped! Osborn was in a perfect agony of pain, but in consequence of having his mouth full of handkerchief and turn-key was unable to utter a word of remonstrance, though his smothered groans could be heard out in the street. He leaped to his feet and struggled desperately, but Bryan, being the strongest, held his head in a fixed position, the same as one would hold a newly-hooked fish, while, like the fish's tail, Osborn's legs gyrated in every direction, doubling and twisting in more grotesque shapes than were ever attributed to the elongated pedestals where-with Nast elevated Carl Schurz into notoriety. Holding him securely, Bryan began to talk to the writhing cabbage-maker: 'You cut hair, don't you? Dash you, how long did you cut hair before you came here? You're a dashed good hand at cutting hair, aren't you? You cut it all on one side, don't you?' and so he continued holding him up by the aching tooth, and reminding him of the hair-cutting exploit. Poor Osborn wriggled and squirmed like a worm on a hook, and vainly essayed to beg for mercy and relief from his torture, but the handkerchief prevented everything but a horrible muffled groan. Bryan continued to exercise him thus until, out of sheer pity and fear of con-

* For further information concerning Judges Martin and Porter see under head of "The Bar."

sequences, he gave the keys another turn and brought out the tooth, while Osborn dropped into a chair without the least effort on his part. Bryan had at last got even with him, and the account was square again."

Osborn removed to Peru, Ill., some time in 1830, where he died about fifteen years later, leaving a wife and several daughters. Another noted character in the early history of the village was Sylvanus Russell. As a means of perpetuating the memory of this pioneer, we mention a personal incident which is typical of the character of the man. He was prominent among the best men of his day; prompt, active, decided, and exceedingly resolute, especially in his adherence to his opinions. The anecdote we refer to is as follows:

Benjamin Seeley had just come into the country. He was a large, strong, bony, active laboring young man, and among other things in which he excelled was the then not uncommon art of chopping cord-wood. He boarded with Russell, and soon engaged with him to chop some wood at a given price per cord, board included. After breakfast each morning Seeley would take his axe and go to the woods. The scene of his labors covered a part of the public square, and to and beyond the present site of the Episcopal church. Returning for dinner, he would always go into the bar-room, playing at checkers, as was a favorite and common practice. After a week or ten days of this kind of work, Russell became uneasy and surly. He was positive Seeley was not fairly earning his board. Accordingly, one afternoon, when Seeley was seating himself for his regular pastime, Russell approached him, and roughly said, "Young man, I think it about time we measured up what little wood you have cut, and have a settlement." "All right," answered Seeley, quietly, and out to the woods they went. After they had taken the dimensions of the various piles, they returned to the tavern and "figured up" the total. To Russell's surprise, they "figured" that Seeley had cut an average of three cords per day. Without hesitation Russell handed him the balance due, and then said, "Young man, you can leave now. I'll be d—d if I'll have a man around me who will put up three cords of wood a day, and spend half of the time playing checkers in the house." And Seeley had to leave. Mr. Russell died about 1840, respected by all who knew him in the years of his prominence and prosperity. Seven of his children are still living,—five daughters and two sons. They are,—Jane, widow of Leander Kimball, of Jackson Co., Mich.; Evert, a farmer, residing in Farmersville; Catharine, now the wife of Seymour Bouton, of Allegany; John N., of Hamilton Co., Ohio; Harriett, widow of William Smith, of Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; Mary, wife of Luke B. Latin, of Great Valley; Esther C., widow of Wm. Harns, of Ellicottville.

Ebenezer Reed, who, with his numerous family, arrived about 1815, and soon thereafter became proprietor of that historic hostelry, the "Old Boat-House." He had a family of twenty-four children, of whom more than a score were by his first wife. He resided here about thirty-five years, and then died, acknowledging a readiness to "shuffle off the mortal coil."

Luman Rice was a prominent citizen, coming here in 1818. He was born at Glastenbury, Conn., Jan. 18, 1787,

and married at Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1810. On arriving here he kept the old tavern, built partly of logs, with a frame wing at each end, that occupied the present residence of Hon. D. H. Bolles, south of the Moore House. In 1819, he purchased the tavern, then in an unfinished state, now forming part of the Olean House, and kept a hotel in it until 1822, when he moved to Portville, and became owner of about 300 acres, including the site of the present village. He there erected a saw-mill, a store, and subsequently, in 1826, a hotel, which was burnt in 1831. He had seven children, namely: Delila A., married Alfred Wright, of Portville; Marcia P., married O. P. Boardman, of Olean; Luman E., married Sallie Harrison, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Ambrew D., married Sarah S. Smith, now postmaster at Portville; Harriet L., married a Mr. Smith, of New Orleans; Susan B., married John D. Park, of Cincinnati; Malvene M. (married Harvey Scovil, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Rice, notwithstanding the fact that he lost his arm at an early day, while landing an ark laden with plaster, was quite an energetic and enterprising man, and one of the most prominent pioneers of Portville. He died June 18, 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

David Bockes was an early merchant and hotel-keeper. He came in about 1817, from Albany, N. Y. He frequently held various town offices, which he filled with fidelity and remarkable ability. He became quite wealthy. He died some twelve years since, and his family have all moved to the West.

David Day was a highly-respected citizen for nearly half a century. He represented his district in the Legislature in 1835. He held the office of postmaster from 1839 to 1849, and from 1853 to 1857. He died about 1862. His only daughter now lives in Corry, Pa.

Col. James G. Johnson came in 1819, and has resided in the village ever since, with the exception of twelve years which he spent in the town of Allegany. He has been engaged in mercantile and lumbering business, and latterly as an oil producer.*

Among other early settlers who arrived prior to 1820 might be mentioned Jacob Downing, an old hotel man; Samuel Bronson, father of Mrs. Samuel Oosterhoudt; James Bronson, a brother of Samuel; Judge James Adkins; Henry Miller; Milton B. Canfield, a prominent ex-sheriff; Samuel Barrows, lawyer, who left about 1823; John Boardman; Henry L. Kinsbury, an early schoolmaster; Masten Morrill, an eccentric justice of the peace, who kept his docket chalked on the side of his log house; Allan Rice; John Fobes, father of Milton B. and George N. Fobes; and others.

The influx of immigration during the decade ending in 1840 was not very extensive. Among those who arrived within the period indicated, who subsequently became prominent citizens, were Lambert Whitney, M.D., in 1833, who still resides here, having practiced medicine for forty-five years; James Senter, mechanic; Norman Birge, the well-known harness-maker; Ansel Adams, at one time a merchant, now a land-owner; C. H. Thing, a prominent merchant, who died in 1865. After the passage of the

* See biographical sketch and portrait of Col. Johnson.

notorious "Stop Law" of 1842, work was abandoned on the Genesee Valley Canal and the New York and Erie Railroad, and for about ten years remained unfinished. On the completion of these enterprises, several persons of means, mentioned hereafter, came in and permanently located.

The period embraced within the years 1840 and 1865 witnessed the greatest acquisition of capital to the village, particularly during the decade ending in 1860, which included the completion of the New York and Erie Railroad and the Genesee Valley Canal, which gave an impetus to commercial and manufacturing enterprises, the beneficial effect of which is one of the most prominent features of to-day. During the period above named (1840-1865) the following capitalists and business men arrived, namely: C. V. B. Barse and A. Blake, hardware merchants; N. S. Butler and R. O. Smith, the principals in the general mercantile line; W. H. and D. C. Conklin; the Myrick Bros.; Jacob Coss; Charles Gillingham and the Brickell Bros., prominent manufacturers; Drs. John L. Eddy, Charles Hurlburt, and Charles A. Woodruff, prominent physicians; H. C. and M. A. Blakeslee; H. S. Morris, oil speculator; C. S. Cary and H. Harper Phelps, lawyers; George Van Campen and M. V. Moore, hotel proprietors; Hollis W. More, carriage-maker; Wm. B. Pierce, grocer, baker, and provision merchant; Charles Dotterweich, brewer; George W. Dickinson, the present publisher of the *Times*, succeeded his brother, C. F. Dickinson, in 1872; H. McKenzie became publisher of the *Record* in 1877; Amos Bronson, druggist, now retired from business, came to Olean in 1858.

The first incident of a melancholy nature that occurred in the town was the death of David Heuston, by the falling of a tree, in 1807.

THE MURDER OF A SQUAW.

One of the chief characteristics of the Indian is superstition, which, added to his natural ferocity of disposition, combines to constitute a nature which, from the earliest knowledge of the race, has distinguished them as savages. The ancient and foolish belief in witchcraft was a predominant trait in the aborigine. As late as 1807, and within the present corporate limits of Olean village, was enacted the execution of an Indian squaw, whom the Indians accused of being a witch. It appears from various narratives of the circumstances that during the earlier part of the year 1807 a terrible sickness prevailed, which in its ravages became epidemic. Indians and whites alike were attacked. The squaw who was the victim of her people's barbarity had been absent in Buffalo, and on her return she visited some of her friends who were afflicted, and foretold their death, evidently basing the prediction on the general fatality of the disease. For this she was denounced as a witch, and was sentenced to death, as many in so-called civilized communities had been, less than a century before, the cruelty of the mode of death being the only distinguishing feature in otherwise parallel cases. The death-sentence was carried out in a manner the extreme cruelty of which was typical of their savage rites. She was tortured to death by the thrusting of burning sticks down her throat, the operation being continued until death

ensued and put an end to her excruciating agonies. It is said that the execution took place in the presence of several whites, who allowed the sentence of the Indian tribunal to take its course, that perhaps being the wisest policy to pursue under then existing circumstances. Mrs. Hicks, a venerable pioneer of Portville, relates that some time subsequent to the execution of the squaw she endeavored to convince an old Indian, Sam Parker by name, of the folly of a belief in witchcraft. The only reply she could elicit from him was, "Squaw bad woman; poison Indians; ought to die."

This was followed by the accidental drowning of four persons, in the spring of 1820. Their names were Dr. Bennett, Jeremiah Osborne, Joseph Lockwood, and a young emigrant named Kibbey. How the accident happened was never positively known, but it was generally supposed that in going down the river (the accident occurred down near Plum Orchard Bend) their boat became entangled in an old tree-top, was upset, and the whole party unaccountably drowned. They were on the way to Elliptoville to attend court. The usual route was down the river to Great Valley, and thence up the creek to the then county-seat. The bodies of Dr. Bennett, Osborne, and Kibbey were recovered after long search, but that of Lockwood was never found. The others were buried, and their remains are still in the village cemetery. Originally a wooden slab or board was set up at the head of each grave, and the name, age, and circumstance of death was painted thereon. In time these planks rotted away, were buried in the earth, and for a long period lay flat, each on the grave of the man whose name it commemorated. One of them finally disappeared, but the other was reset, and can be seen to-day a short distance to the left of the cemetery entrance. There is nothing left now but a weather-beaten plank, rounded at the top, having on one side some ridges and elevations, slightly suggestive of lines and letters. These are occasioned by the better preservation of the wood where the black lettering covered the original white ground, the double coating of paint much better resisting the action of summer's heat and winter's storm. It is nearly sixty years since the accident occurred, yet the consternation which it created in the little community will rise fresh in the minds of the few yet left who can recall the period of the occurrence of the accident.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Those of the old settlers remaining, who were here in 1834, will remember with feelings of awe, which forty-five years have failed entirely to efface, the terrible tornado that passed over this village and town in March of that year. O. P. Boardman relates vividly the way in which it came near demolishing their house, and how people being caught in the current of the wind wave whirled around like feathers in a fitful breeze; and how their unfinished barn was devastated, the awful force of the tornado breaking off six-inch joists as though it was done by mechanical skill, under human agency. A regular opening was made in the forest, which remained visible for years, and until obliterated by pioneer development was known as the "fallen timber." Rollin Pratt also relates the sad catastrophe that befell Mrs.

Orton, in which, for obvious reasons, he was incapable of rendering her assistance.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

In 1830 a steamboat, named the "Allegany," came up from Pittsburgh to Olean. Judge James Brooks acted as pilot from Warren. It was a difficult undertaking, owing to the number of mill-dams and other obstructions that impeded the progress of navigation on the Allegany River. The old citizens had quite an enthusiastic time over this event, looking to the possibility of making the river permanently navigable.

EARLY MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

From the time of the establishment of the first store in Olean to the present time, the mercantile and business interests of the place have prospered. The first store was opened by Levi Gregory, in 1811. It was situated on the lot now occupied by the Baptist church. "For many years," says one who knew him well, "he prospered and did a good business. He built and lived in the house now occupied by Hon. C. V. B. Barse. His store building now forms the rear part of the house known as the residence of Seth Warren. Some time during the latter part of 1818, Gregory's finances became disturbed, and after much unavailing effort the sheriff sought him on a civil process; but Gregory successfully barricaded himself in his house, and the officer could not get service on him. On Sunday morning, however, he came boldly out, took a boat, and hired several men to row him beyond the State line before the day expired."

Following Gregory, and contemporarily with him in some instances, came G. E. Warner, William De Forest, Hoyt Webb, Joseph and Odell Lockwood, and Ebenezer Lockwood, David Jones, Henry Miller, Samuel McClure, and many others, who flourished in the place in early days.

As mentioned in the history proper of the town, Sylvanus Russell kept the first tavern, and among his contemporaries and followers in that business were Ebenezer Reed, Luman Rice, Jacob Downing, Jehiel Boardman, and others. Both Russell and Reed were also engaged in building flat-boats for navigation on the river.

Among the first physicians were Drs. Eastman, Smith, Bennett, Mead, and Finn, who each practiced their professions here prior to 1825. In 1833, Dr. Whitney arrived.

In the list of early lawyers we find the names of John A. and Henry Bryan, Timothy H. Porter, Squire Hazen, Roderick and Justus White, and others.

In "Williams' Register," for 1837, is contained the following notice of Olean:

"The village of Olean is situated at the point formed by the union of the Olean Creek with the Allegany River, and contains at present about 70 dwelling-houses, 5 stores, and 3 public-houses. On the creek at the village are several mills, 1 tannery, and 1 iron-foundry. The Allegany is here fifteen rods wide; the north bank of the river rises gently, and forms a beautiful site for a town.

"The village was laid out thirty years since, and, before the construction of the Erie Canal, was the depot for all the

property sent from that part of the country down the Allegany, and the place of embarkation for the emigrants who annually embarked for the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi. The construction of that canal temporarily changed the line of travel; but of late years, Olean has again attracted public attention. The population of the town increased between 1830 and 1835, from 561 to 830, of which about 500 are in the village. At the junction of the creek with the Allegany is a level plat, where the village is located, running from 20 to 60 feet above the level of the river, which affords hydraulic power sufficient to propel extensive manufacturing establishments.

"The water-power of Olean Creek is owned by a company, to whom belongs the north bank of the Allegany as far as the mills and dam in the Allegany, four miles above the creek. A bill is now before the Legislature to authorize that company to construct a canal and slack-water navigation from Olean Creek to the Pennsylvania line. This canal is to empty into Olean Creek, thus augmenting the hydraulic power at that spot with the stream of the Allegany, and also communicating with the bituminous coal-mines at Smethport, Pa., 22 miles above Olean.

"When the Rochester and Olean Canal shall be finished, it will attract a great transportation from these mines for the supply of Western New York, and furnish a ready means of transportation of goods to the great West."

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

An act was passed by the Legislature in 1847, empowering any hamlet, not already incorporated by special law, containing a population of 300, and having an area of one square mile, to become incorporated. Under this law Olean was incorporated in 1854. The trustees elected at the first town-meeting were Lambert Whitney, M.D., C. V. B. Barse, Charles H. Thing, and John K. Comstock. Enos C. Brooks was appointed clerk. The village existed under this municipal arrangement until April 1, 1858, when a special act was passed by the Legislature, the first two clauses of which read as follows:

"1. The territory within the following limits in the town of Olean, Cattaraugus County, New York, shall constitute the village of Olean, to wit:

"Beginning at the north bank of the Allegany River, at the north end of Fifteenth Street, as described on a map of the village of Olean, made by T. J. Gosline; running thence north on the east line of said street, 75 chains and 11 links, to the north line of township No. 1, in the fourth range of the 'Holland Land Company's Purchase;' thence east on the said north line 92 chains and 128 links to the west bank of the Olean Creek; thence southerly, following the west bank of said creek, to the north bank of the Allegany River; thence westerly along the said river to the place of beginning.*

"2. The said village shall be divided into four wards, each ward to comprise the territory and be numbered as follows, to wit:

"All that part of said village lying west of the centre of Union Street and south of the centre of State Street shall be the First Ward; all that part lying east of the centre of Union Street and south of the

* Chap. 566, Laws 1868, Sec. 2, amends this section by changing the west boundary line as follows:

"Beginning at the north bank of the Allegany River at the south end of Seventh Street, as described on a map of the village made by T. J. Gosline; running thence north, on the east side of said street, to the north line of township No. 1, in the fourth range of the Holland Land Company's Purchase."

centre of State Street shall be the Second Ward; all that part lying east of the centre of Union Street and north of the centre of State Street shall be the Third Ward; and all that part lying west of the centre of Union Street and north of the centre of State Street shall be the Fourth Ward."

The first corporation-meeting for the election of officers was held in May, 1858; but the records of the village, including the period from 1858 to 1872, having been destroyed by fire it is impossible to give the data ordinarily furnished touching the first meeting, with the presidents for the years missing. Subjoined is a list of the presidents of the village, from 1872 to 1878, inclusive, together with the present corporation officers:

F. H. Myrick, 1872; C. V. B. Barse, 1873-74; C. W. Phillips, 1875; Dr. John L. Eddy, 1876-78.

The trustees for 1878 are H. W. Chamberlain, First Ward; D. C. Conklin, Second Ward; A. T. Eaton, Third Ward; Lyman Latimer, Fourth Ward. George E. Ramsey, Treasurer; E. C. Brooks, Esq., Clerk; and John King, Police Constable.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.*

The earliest and most important public improvement, enhancing the prosperity of Olean and vicinity, was the construction of the

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL,

which was commenced in 1836 and completed in 1856. In alluding to this item of local history, in his Centennial Address, Judge Bolles said:

"The subject of public improvements attracted the attention of the people at an early day. The Erie Canal, commenced under great difficulties and against bitter ridicule and opposition, but completed with vast éclat and enthusiasm, and crowned with magnificent success, at once gave rise to many projects of that character, the general drift being then in the direction of canals as it now is in the direction of railroads. As we have seen, Major Hoops selected this locality for settlement, in consequence of being, as he supposed, at the head of navigation on the Allegany River, expecting to make it an important port by connecting the river at this point with the commerce of the State. No sooner was it seen that the Erie Canal was destined to be completed, and likely to prove a success, than an effort was put forth to connect that work with the Allegany by a lateral extension. With that view petitions were presented to the Legislature from the people of this county, Allegany and Genesee, in 1825, and the Senate at once responded by a series of resolutions, one requesting the canal commissioners to explore the route, and the other referring it to the joint committee on canals, to inquire into the expediency of making a survey of the route from the headwaters of the Allegany to the Genesee River at Scottsville, in the county of Monroe. The agitation of the project was kept up by a series of urgent applications to the Legislature from the citizens of the counties interested, and by the speeches and votes of their representatives, till, on the 6th of May, 1836, an act was passed providing for the

construction of the work as now located, except that it contemplated the intersection of the work with the Allegany at this place instead of Portville, the distance being 108½ miles. In 1840 it was opened for navigation from Rochester to Squakie Hill, a distance of 36 miles, and in 1853, against many discouragements and drawbacks, it was completed to this point amidst great enthusiasm and celebration. It was an important feature of the original project to render the river permanently navigable to Olean by slack-water navigation, and thus connect the canal and river into a continuous water-route; but this was never consummated. Pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed in 1856, the canal was extended to Millgrove, and there made to form a junction with the Allegany, its originally-intended junction with the river here (Olean) being abandoned."

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD

was completed in 1851. The formal opening of the road took place May 15, 1851. The train on that occasion contained the President and his cabinet officers, and was greeted with the booming of cannon and the rolling and continuous shouts of enthusiastic crowds along the line. The route as originally intended would have brought the depot near the present site of Root & Keating's tannery, but by some adverse influences it was located without the corporation limits, although the necessary conveniences for conveyance to the central portion of the village are furnished, so that the only annoyance experienced is a ride of about a mile; perhaps not a very great grievance, considering the generally prevailing powers of extensive and wealthy monopolies.

THE BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

This important improvement was projected in 1865, and William Wallace, the veteran civil engineer of Buffalo, was prominently identified with it. The people of Buffalo being somewhat tardy in prosecuting the enterprise, Mr. Wallace proceeded to Olean, where he quickly sold stock to the amount of \$28,000, of which \$8000 was subscribed by C. V. B. Barse, J. K. Comstock, R. O. Smith, N. S. Butler, Frank L. Stowell, L. Whitney, A. Blake, Fred Eaton, Bradley E. Faunce, and \$20,000 by the town of Olean. The road was opened to Olean, July 3, 1872. Its entire length from Buffalo to Emporium is 121 miles. The road has been one of the most beneficial of all the enterprises with which Olean has been identified.

THE OLEAN, BRADFORD AND WARREN RAILROAD.

The project for the construction of a narrow (3 feet) gauge railroad, to open communication with the Bradford oil district, was first considered in 1877, and immediately put into execution. The road from Olean to the State line was completed Jan. 1, 1878, and one month thereafter the extension from the State line to Bradford was in running order. C. S. Cary, Esq., was largely instrumental in the successful issue of the enterprise, aided by C. V. B. Barse, H. S. Morris, J. G. Johnson, J. B. Strong, R. W. Evans, and others, citizens of Olean.

* See fuller particulars in the general history of the county, and under head of "Internal Improvements."

IRON BRIDGES.

Quite an important item in the line of public improvements is that of bridges. The greatest economy is in iron structures. This is, perhaps, a question upon which differences of opinion exist, yet experience and observation have taught the people of different localities that the construction of iron bridges on the most public thoroughfares is the cheapest and best in the end. There are several very obvious reasons why this is so. Among the most pertinent of which are,—first, the durability of iron structures; and second, the fact that the people intending to settle in a community usually take into consideration whether there will be even the remotest prospect of burdensome taxation on account of bridges, particularly where so many are required as in Olean.

It is flattering to the enterprise of the tax-payers of this town and village that three handsome and substantial iron bridges have been constructed within a few years, at a cost of nearly \$20,000; and after the current assessment is collected they will be entirely paid for. One of these bridges spans the Allegany River, at the foot of Union Street, and the other two are over Olean Creek, one near the Olean Mills, and the other near the residence of O. P. Boardman.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The speculations indulged in by the early settlers of Olean as to the future importance of the village as a manufacturing centre were not by any means of a visionary character. The excellent water-power and other natural advantages were looked upon by those of the past as items of very considerable value, and these advantages have been largely developed by the utilitarian element that has characterized the citizens of Olean in the various stages of its history.

Prominent and perhaps chief among the establishments that have added to the name and fame of Olean as the seat of some extensive industrial institutions is

THE CONKLIN WAGON-WORKS,

owned and conducted by W. H. & D. C. Conklin. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the State of New York, if not in the Middle and Eastern States, and is about the only concern of its character that appears not to be affected by the rivalry of the enormous wagon-factories of the Western States. Its reputation holds good, and perhaps with an increased popularity, in neighborhoods where the senior partner sold wagons and carriages more than thirty years ago, and no opposition of interested parties seems to have any effect in counteracting this popularity. It has always been a principle of the firm that to succeed well an article manufactured should be worth the price asked for it, and by adhering to this principle may be attributed their marked success. The partners superintend personally every department of the works, hence are at all times informed of the quality of the material and the excellency of the workmanship that has won for their wagons such golden opinions wherever introduced; and the capital invested has been earned by them by hard and persistent labor in the business. They keep no traveling agents, believing that an article in use will always reveal its good and

bad qualities, and knowing that teamsters and farmers are the best advertisers when an article suits. Their facilities for obtaining good timber are unequalled, and they always have on hand, ready dressed and seasoned, a sufficient quantity to last for a year or two. They employ only sober, skilled, and honest workmen, and their wagons are made to combine lightness, strength, durability, and easy draft. They have machinery requisite to make, if necessary, 3000 wagons a year, all of which is of the newest and most improved kind. When run to their full capacity they employ 40 men.

It is unnecessary to add anything of a laudatory nature concerning their wagons, for they are so extensively used, and so generally known, that further notice of them would be superfluous. The Messrs. Conklin understand thoroughly every branch of their business, both having commenced to learn it in early life, each serving his apprenticeship at home, under their father.

THE OLEAN TANNERY

was established about 1866, by Jewett & Keating, of Buffalo, and conducted by them jointly until the former retired and a Mr. Root, also of Buffalo, purchased his interest. He, as one of the present proprietors, does not care to have the establishment noticed in the customary manner. We visited the tannery for the purpose of obtaining the necessary data for an extended description, but the requisite information was refused. Appearances would indicate that the establishment was running, however, although no more general activity or enterprise was apparent than at the establishment of Levi Barrett. There were some men working, perhaps fifty or more, and the movement of machinery was perceptible.

THE TANNERY

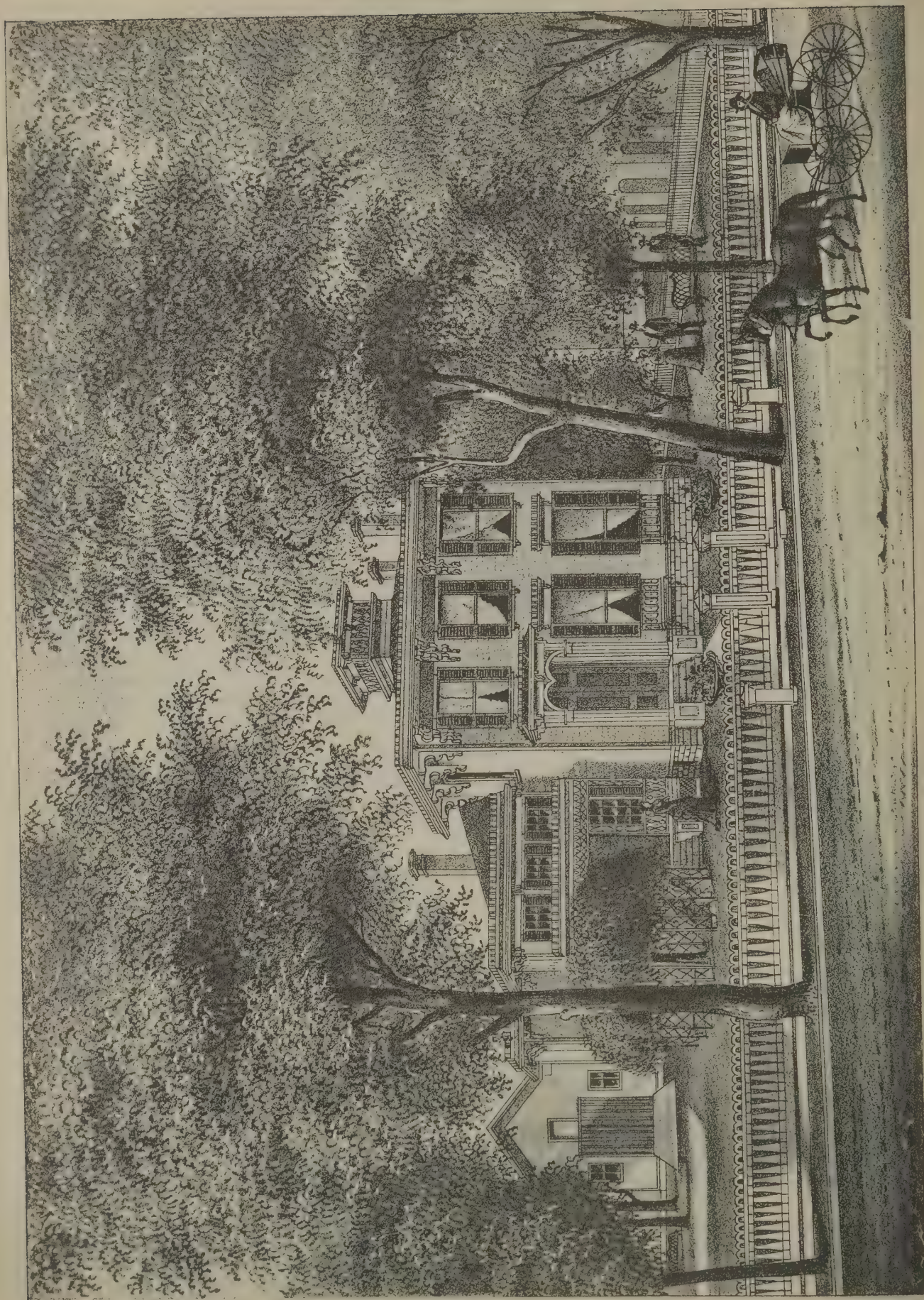
of which Levi Barrett is the proprietor was established by Kelley & Lenham, of Boston, in 1859, and was conducted by them until 1866, when the present owner purchased it. The old buildings were burned in 1871, and, with characteristic enterprise, Mr. Barrett rebuilt them the same year. He employs 12 hands, tans 14,000 sides, and uses 9600 tons of bark per annum.

THE OLEAN MACHINE-SHOP AND FOUNDRY.

This establishment was originally started by Smith & McClure about 1854. It was conducted by them until 1857, when, owing to the general depression in financial matters that prevailed that year, they were compelled to succumb, and the property passed into the possession of C. V. B. Barse, Esq., who disposed of it to Eastman & Myrick. This partnership was formed in 1857, and dissolved in 1864, by the retirement of Mr. Eastman. The present style of the firm is Myrick, Bros. & Co.; the average number of hands employed is 25; nature of business, the manufacture of various kinds of machinery and agricultural implements. This is one of the solid establishments of Olean.

THE CHAMBERLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

of which George Chamberlin & Sons are the proprietors, was first established by the senior partner of the present



RESIDENCE OF R.W. EVANS, UNION STREET, OLEAN, NEW YORK.

concern in 1848, and was at that time located on the site now occupied by Charles Gillingham. In 1873, the establishment was removed to its present location. Their principal business is the manufacture of stump-pullers and ditching-plows. They employ at the works an average of ten men.

THE OLEAN HANDLE-MANUFACTORY

of Jacob Coss & Sons was established by the late Jacob Coss, in the fall of 1868, and is now continued by his sons, Charles G. Coss, Frederick Coss, and Frank Coss, under the style and title of Jacob Coss' Sons. They manufacture hoe, fork, rake, and shovel handles, dowels, trunk-slats, hard-wood lumber, and dimension stuff, also band and ball wheels, and oil-tank and sucker rods. They employ an average of 40 hands, and do an extensive and profitable business.

THE OLEAN HUB-FACTORY

was established in 1874, by L. S. Whitney. In 1875, R. M. Whitney, brother of the original proprietor, was taken into the concern as a partner, and in July, 1878, the latter, purchasing the interest of the former, became sole proprietor. The principal articles manufactured are black birch hubs, which have been quite extensively used by Studebaker Bros., the well-known wagon-manufacturers of South Bend, Ind., and other large wagon-manufacturers. Capacity, 125,000 hubs per annum. Hands employed, 15.

THE OLEAN SASH-FACTORY

was established in March, 1866, by Gillingham & Bagnall. In January, 1867, it was destroyed by fire, but the proprietors, with characteristic enterprise, rebuilt it immediately. In August of the same year, Mr. Bagnall was accidentally killed in the factory, while working at a circular saw. The present style of the firm is Gillingham & Co. Besides regular factory work, they contract for the building of public and private structures, churches, schools, residences, etc. They usually employ from 20 to 30 hands, and do a business amounting to from \$30,000 to \$50,000 annually.

THE PLANING-MILL

of Brickell, Bros. & Co., was established in the early part of 1878, and after running for a short time was burnt by an incendiary, May 15, of the same year. The firm proceeded at once to erect their present building. They are largely engaged as contractors, and employ from 20 to 25 hands, doing quite an extensive business in their line.

THE OLEAN BREWERY,

Charles Dotterweich, proprietor, was established by him in 1856. In 1872 it was destroyed by fire, and in 1874 the present substantial brick building was erected. The capacity of the brewery is 3000 barrels per annum; the number of hands employed, 6.

THE OLEAN POTTERY

was established about 1852, by Isaac H. Wanda, a practical potter and a good business man. He conducted the business for about twenty years. From 1872 until the present proprietor, James H. Brooks, purchased the concern, Oct. 31, 1877, it changed hands several times. Mr. Brooks

succeeded Johnson & Knapp, and they Crane, and he Montell. The goods manufactured include all kinds of stoneware, which is made of South Amboy (New Jersey) clay, the best clay in America for the purpose. The capacity of the factory is about \$10,000 per annum, and employs 10 hands.

THE OLEAN FLOURING- AND GRIST-MILLS

were erected by Judge F. S. Martin, in 1851, and were conducted by him until his death in 1865, when they reverted to his heirs, and from them to A. H. Marsh. In the spring of 1878, the Chesbro Bros. purchased the property, and in the winter of the same year Mr. John Sax, a man of some means and a practical miller, entered a copartnership with them, under the style of Frank Chesbro & Co. The mills have six runs of stones and all the latest improved machinery. Their capacity is about 75 barrels of merchant and 200 bushels of custom work per day.

OLEAN OIL DISTRICT.

Up to 1874 the oil developments in the Bradford district were limited. A few wells on both sides of the State line, in Cattaraugus and McKean Counties, were producing small quantities of what is known as "slush oil;" the third sand oil, up to that time, had not been found. The oil that was produced was in close proximity to the Bradford branch of the Erie Railroad. Some of the oil being of heavier gravity was sold to various parties for lubricating purposes, the remaining portion being shipped over the Erie, by parties loading the car of Mr. Pratt, and consigning the oil to men in New York, and, in the course of a week or ten days, receiving a remittance for the same. About this time (September, 1874), J. H. Dilks came here, and after looking over the ground very carefully, concluded, from general indications, that the Olean district would, at no distant day, be productive of a large quantity of oil. In consequence of these favorable indications, Mr. Dilks commenced the organization of the "Olean Petroleum Company (Limited)," which was composed entirely of Eastern capitalists. Rights of way were obtained, and the construction of a pipe-line from a point in Cattaraugus County, on the State line, was commenced. Stations were erected and terminal facilities provided on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, at Olean, and on Thanksgiving Day, 1874, the first oil was pumped through the pipe-line a distance of fourteen and a quarter miles, and over an elevation of 968 feet, and with one pump of 60 horse-power. Naturally enough, the completion of such a project was hailed with rejoicings and demonstrations of pleasure. And as the stations, pipe-line, and terminal facilities were all within the limits of Cattaraugus County, the enterprise was claimed as a local affair, to which the people of the county gave their hearty co-operation and support. From a production of a few hundred barrels per day, the district within three years from the starting of the operation, was producing 20,000 per day, and from the loading of 7 cars a day at Olean, it had grown into 150 cars a day. At first only a two-inch pipe was used; now the line consists of one three-inch and one four-inch pipe, with ample tanking facilities. In 1876 the Olean Petroleum Company passed into the hands of the "Empire Transportation Company," which also controlled

the Empire Pipe-Line. In 1877 the Empire Pipe-Line was disposed of the Standard Oil Company through the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The original pipe-line at Olean was constructed at a cost of about \$225,000, which, with subsequent improvements, has at least doubled in value and capacity. The amount of oil pumped through during the month of November, 1878, exceeded 175,000 barrels.

OLEAN OIL-REFINERY.

In the fall of 1876, Wing, Wilbur & Co. commenced the construction of an oil-refinery at Olean, and completed it early in 1877, at a cost of \$22,000, and having a capacity for 500 barrels per diem. After operating it one year they sold out to the Standard Oil Company, who have trebled its capacity, refining now 1500 barrels per day. Being situated at the terminus of the pipe-line, with the advantage of three railroads for distribution and competition, it is considered one of the best locations in the whole country.

The oil developments in the immediate vicinity of Olean north and east of the ridge separating it from the Bradford district proper—with the exception of three or four ill-judged experiments which proved failures, made by some piratical parties who, like camp-followers and parasites of an army, are a kind of pensioners upon legitimate oil operators—were not commenced until in October, 1876, when J. G. Johnson, of Olean, A. H. Marsh, N. A. Dye, E. C. Howard, and W. H. Smith, of Allegany, and R. W. Evans, then of Bradford, organized a company called the "Allegany Oil Company," with sufficient capital to make a thorough test of the lands in Olean and Allegany. Their first effort was on the lands of J. G. and E. M. Johnson, in Allegany, where they obtained a good paying well, to the perfect surprise of the whole community, who were waiting for the result, and ready to apply the old maxim, "fools and their money are soon parted." In little more than two years from the successful issue of their enterprise more than 150 good, profitable wells are in operation in the vicinity of the visionary project, so called by the knowing ones, and 2000 barrels of oil flow daily from the great underlying reservoirs, which is to reward the courage and energy of the pioneers in oil within the Olean district, who, in face of discouragements and difficulties, persevered on to success.

Among those residents of Olean who are extensively engaged in oil operations are J. G. Johnson and his son, Elisha M. Johnson, C. V. B. Barse and his son, Mills W. Barse, H. C. Morris, R. W. Evans, J. H. Dilks, Joseph N. Pew, and Capt. Thompson.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The first banking institution having a nominal existence at Olean was the "Butchers' and Drovers' Bank," established in 1848 by Rufus Hatch, now of New York, with headquarters at Buffalo, and a resident cashier, George W. Smith, at Olean. This bank loaned its money and transacted its general business in Buffalo, but made its bills payable at Olean, on account of the difficulty the redeeming agent of the State had in getting to its so-called headquarters. To get to Olean at that time required a stage journey of three days. The institution died gradually, without doing any good and very little harm.

In 1860 a private banking-office was started by Stowell, Chamberlain & Co., of which Calvin T. Chamberlain was manager and F. L. Stowell cashier. It quietly ceased its existence in 1866.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF OLEAN.

In 1869 there was a deep-felt want of a bank in Olean. At that time a majority of the business men of the place, and of the towns adjoining, kept their accounts and did their banking business at Cuba. Several attempts were made to organize a bank, but failed to secure the necessary amount of cash capital. About this time C. V. B. Barse had returned from Bay City, Michigan, where he had disposed of his hardware business, and with his son and partner took nine-tenths of the stock of the State Bank, which was organized with a paid-up cash capital of \$100,000, and began business in the summer of 1870. Since that time the bank has been under the personal care and supervision of Mr. Barse, and has been so soundly and conservatively managed as to secure the unlimited favor and liberal custom of the best business element of the country.

The first and present officers of the bank were and are C. V. B. Barse, President; Henry S. Morris, Vice-President; Mills W. Barse, Cashier. R. O. Smith and Charles S. Cary, with the above, are its directors.

The subjoined is the official statement of the financial condition of the bank at the close of business, Dec. 21, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$230,110.10
Overdrafts.....	3,205.00
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	18,067.98
Due from other national banks.....	10.00
Due from State banks and bankers.....	12,528.41
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	1,767.62
Checks and other cash items.....	736.32
Fractional currency (including nickels).....	29.24
Specie.....	1,441.41
United States legal tender notes.....	20,780.00
Bills of other banks.....	4,660.00
Redemption fund.....	4,500.00
Total.....	\$405,836.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Undivided profits.....	16,651.29
National bank notes outstanding.....	90,000.00
Individual deposits.....	144,397.23
Demand certificates of deposit.....	49,378.09
Certified checks.....	38.50
Due to banks and bankers.....	5,370.97
Total.....	\$405,836.08

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OLEAN

was organized in September, 1871, with William F. Wheeler as President; Nelson S. Butler, Vice-President; L. F. Lawton, Cashier; John E. Dusenbury, E. G. Dusenbury, Geo. S. McIntosh, Samuel Oosterhoudt, James G. Johnson, and Asher W. Miner (and the above officers), Directors. This institution was established for the purpose of facilitating the banking interests of the village and vicinity through the medium of a national bank. The gentlemen connected with the establishment are all capitalists and first-class business men, and most of them men of considerable financial experience and ability. The First National Bank is a gov-



OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, A. BLAKE, PROPRIETOR,
OLEAN, N. Y.

ernment depository, and at the close of business, Dec. 21, 1878, held \$14,606.99 to the credit of the United States.

The following is the statement of the financial condition of the bank, as per the last official statement:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$358,094.56
Overdrafts.....	3,383.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	1,927.03
Due from approved reserve agents.....	10,725.00
Due from other National banks.....	655.43
Due from State banks and bankers.....	9,864.87
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	15,360.34
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	4,302.67
Premiums paid.....	3,057.50
Checks and other cash items.....	2,239.24
Bills of other banks.....	3,410.00
Fractional currency (including nickels).....	701.52
Specie.....	2,480.65
Legal tender notes.....	10,980.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	4,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.....	700.00
Total.....	\$532,382.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund.....	22,000.00
Undivided profits.....	16,823.06
National bank notes outstanding.....	90,000.00
Dividends unpaid.....	2,805.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$155,584.98
Time certificates of deposit.....	74,832.93
Certified checks.....	37.60
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	230,455.51
United States deposits.....	1,000.00
Due to other National banks.....	14,606.99
Due to State banks and bankers.....	31,281.51
Notes and bills re-discounted.....	1,410.73
Total.....	22,000.00
Total.....	\$532,382.80

THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the institutions that have gone out of existence was the "Western Insurance Company," which was incorporated on the 22d of January, 1853, and did business until December, 1855, when its affairs passed into the hands of a receiver.

FIRES IN OLEAN.

One of the greatest obstacles to the progress of Olean has been the frequency and extent of its conflagrations. The most serious visitation of this kind occurred on Monday, Jan. 15, 1866. It commenced in and destroyed George John's store, and spread with terrible rapidity until all the buildings on that side of the street, to the corner above Barse's store, were consumed. The loss to the business portion of the village was great, aggregating \$250,000, upon which the total insurance was \$169,555. In this fire H. Harper Phelps lost his life in endeavoring to save his library.

About two years subsequent to the above, namely, on the 10th of March, 1868, the wooden block, from the Olean House to the Petroleum Hotel, was destroyed by fire, including in its devastation the *Advertiser* office. The loss this time was \$65,000, and the insurance \$30,000. Notwithstanding these calamities the business interests of the village have progressed. The burnt districts have been rebuilt in most instances by substantial brick blocks, which are alike an ornament to the place and a credit to those erecting them, respectively.

THE OLEAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first successful attempt at organizing a fire department in the village was made on the 17th of September, 1856, when the old "Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company" was organized with a good working membership. The first officers of this company were J. A. Petrie, Foreman; William B. Barse, First Assistant Foreman; J. F. Johnson, Second Assistant Foreman; H. Harper Phelps (who subsequently lost his life in a fire while endeavoring to save his library), Secretary; W. P. Wilcox, Treasurer; Nelson S. Butler, Steward; M. A. Blakeslee, Axeman; D. T. Stringham, First Assistant Axeman; William Brown, Second Assistant Axeman. This company was in existence until 1865, when it was allowed to disband, and the village was without a hook and ladder department until Dec. 27, 1877, when

PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1,

was organized at the office of W. H. Mandeville, at which the following officers were elected: Charles Phillips, First Foreman; H. Pullman, First Assistant Foreman; E. S. Andrews, Second Assistant Foreman; J. K. Van Campen, Treasurer; R. C. Hill, Secretary. The present membership is 24.

EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1,

was organized in 1857, with a full complement of working members, of 40 men. This company has kept up its existence, sometimes a somewhat feeble one, since its organization. The last election of officers was held May 8, 1877, at which the following officers were elected, namely: M. A. Blakeslee, Foreman; E. M. Johnson, First Assistant Foreman; S. R. Sill, Second Assistant Foreman; F. W. Kruse, Secretary; D. C. Conklin, Treasurer; C. W. Havens, Steward; John Williams, Nozzleman.

FOUNTAIN HOSE COMPANY, NO. 1,

was organized in 1857, and has maintained its organization uninterruptedly ever since. It has generally been well officered, and noted for the promptitude with which its members mustered for a fire. The present officers are Fred. C. Mayer, Foreman; Thomas Randolph, First Assistant; W. D. Hatch, Secretary; Herman Schutz, Treasurer. Present membership, 25. The present fire department consists of a Chief Engineer, W. H. Mandeville, and Assistant Chief Engineer, Chas. H. Emerson; a Treasurer, A. H. Abbey, and three other members,—Fred. C. Mayer, C. H. Phillips, and M. A. Blakeslee, who each occupy the position of foreman of the respective companies.

THE POST-OFFICE AT OLEAN.

The official establishment of the Olean post-office was effected Nov. 10, 1817. Prior to this date, a weekly mail was carried from Olean to Moscow by Calvin Abbott. In the latter part of the decade ending in 1830, Stephen Olney carried a mail between this place and Warren, Pa. Moses Haney, now of Hinsdale, was another early mail-carrier. The late John Magee, of Steuben Bank memory, together with his brothers, T. J. and Hugh Magee, were the first contractors for carrying the eastern mail between Olean and Bath in stages. In writing on this subject, Col.

James G. Johnson says, "It is undoubtedly best to state in this connection, that the principal routes of travel from the east to the west led to Olean, and thence by the river. One of these routes was from Canandaigua through Geneseo, Moscow, Perry, Pike, Rushford, Cuba, and Hinsdale. Another was through Dansville, Almond, Angelica, Friendship, Cuba, and Hinsdale. There was also a turnpike road beginning at Bath and terminating at Hinsdale, which was a toll-road, and within my recollection there was a toll-gate on it at what was then known as the Howe Farm, two and a half miles above Hinsdale."

From a communication received from the post-office department at Washington, we are enabled to give the list of the postmasters at Olean, together with the dates of their appointments respectively. They are as follows, namely: Horatio Orton, appointed Nov. 10, 1817; Sylvanus Russell, July 20, 1820; Henry Bryan, May 26, 1824; Dar-rar Swain, Oct. 26, 1829; Frederick S. Martin, Dec. 25, 1830; David Day, Nov. 14, 1839; Olcott P. Boardman, July 11, 1849; David Day, May 23, 1853; Henry W. Fish, Dec. 19, 1857; Rufus L. Page, March 27, 1861; James G. Johnson, Oct. 25, 1870; George N. Fobes, Feb. 3, 1877; Milton B. Fobes, May 28, 1878.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious history of a community constitutes one of the principal and most important features of its social civility. Liberty of conscience in religious matters is one of the chief traits of American freedom. Nor was it in indifference to religious convictions that this religious liberty originated, but in the finally well-understood and well-applied principle of the freedom and equality of moral as well as of political rights. Religious freedom and independence were almost paramount to all other aims and objects which were had in view by the primitive emigrants to America; and those of all creeds came here with the purpose of establishing and enjoying the freedom of religious convictions. Intolerance and persecution stained, however, even in this land, the first pages of Puritanic establishment. It was the momentary victory of the dark spirit of the past overpowering at times the bright coruscations of truth. But bigoted ferocity finally yielded before the light of reason, before the vital and all-absorbing force of principles. And the justice of religious tolerance has been handed down from father to son through all the generations succeeding the Pilgrim fathers. In all communities is found not only the innate love of religious equality, but also its full enjoyment. The pioneers of this village, like those of all other localities, were of various religious beliefs, but sectarian prejudices were abandoned, and for a time at least, all worshiped together until the followers of each denomination represented were numerically and financially strong enough to establish religious societies according to the tenets of their faiths, respectively. Thus we find, after some years, churches of each denomination organized, and as soon as circumstances permitted, edifices were erected, used separately by the different sects, or alternately by two or more of them. Finally, the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, and Roman Catholics severally erected houses of worship in the village, and the members of each now wor-

ship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and yet remain devoid of intolerant bigotry and sectarian animosity.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OLEAN.

The first missionary of this denomination in Western New York was Rev. John Spencer, for his worth and years reverently called Father Spencer. Sent out by the Home Missionary Society of Connecticut in 1809, he received as his field of labor all the tract then known as the Holland Purchase. He probably preached the first regular sermon in this place.

The first church organization was formed Aug. 28, 1822, by Rev. William Stone, missionary, who came on from the East. The organization and early meetings were held in the chamber of a store, then owned by Hoyt Webb, which stood upon the present site of the hardware-store of C. V. B. Rarse. The original documents of this organization—"the confession of faith," "the covenant," etc., with names of original members—are still preserved. The original members were Cornelius Brooks, Abijah C. Warren, Anson King, Norman Smith, John Boardman, Bathsheba Warren, Sophia King, and Abigail Smith. The first church-meeting was held the same day, and Anson King, Abijah C. Warren, and Norman Smith were chosen elders. Anson King was elected deacon and Norman Smith clerk.

This infant society placed itself under the care of the Presbytery of Bath. The Presbytery of Angelica, which was formed in Angelica, Nov. 25, 1828, has this church enrolled upon the minutes of its first meeting. Weakened by the removal of several of its members, this organization in a few years passed out of existence.

A second organization took place in the latter part of the year 1838, under the ministerial care of Rev. Reuben A. Willoughby.

Judge Adkins and family came into the town some time before this and held prayer-meetings in their house, and from this influence the organization sprang. The building in which the society was formed—the house of Judge Adkins—is still standing, on the east side of the Olean Creek. Many of the original members are still living. Among those who then became members were Henry Dusenbury and wife, Wm. F. Wheeler, Judge Adkins and his wife and two daughters, Erastus E. Platt, and John W. Mulford. Others afterwards prominent in the society were James G. Johnson, Norman Birge, A. S. Wheeler, Caleb Smith, and O. P. Boardman.

In the spring of 1839 a lot was purchased, which now constitutes a part of the church property, and a wagon-shop upon it was remodeled and repaired for a house of worship. The cost of the entire property was \$200.

On Dec. 9, 1841, there was organized the society in connection with the church. This was done to meet the requirements of the revised statutes of the State. The day chosen was most appropriately that one set apart by Gov. Leonard, as the day of thanksgiving. Deacon Henry Dusenbury presided over the meeting. On motion of Erastus E. Platt the society was legally organized. The first trustees chosen were Henry Bryan, Wm. F. Wheeler, Edwin M. Birge, Olcott P. Boardman, James G. Johnson. Rev. John

J. Aiken was chosen pastor. Among others than those already mentioned, prominent in the society, were Samuel Bradley and Caleb Smith.

The present church edifice was built in 1856, under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Ditto, Mr. Flemming being contractor, at a cost of \$6000, the Rev. Sylvester Cowles being pastor at this time, and prominent in effecting the organization of the church. The dedication service was held March 7, 1857. Prominent among the subscribers were C. V. B. Barse, N. S. Butler, Jacob Coss, Samuel Bradley, Abraham Merritt. The edifice was remodeled and repaired in 1865, under supervision of Jacob Coss, at a cost of \$3500, and a parsonage built in 1870, costing \$3300.

The following ministers have been engaged in labor by this society: Rev. William Stone, 1822; Reuben Wiloughby, 1838; Charles Hequemberg, 1839; J. J. Aikens, 1840-42; Nathaniel H. Barnes, 1845-47; John Lane, 1848-50; Sylvester Cowles, D.D., 1850-60; Wm. W. Taylor, 1860-61; A. D. Axtel, 1861-62; J. B. Beaumont, 1862-66; G. R. Alden, 1866-69; M. W. Clute, 1869-74. Present pastor, Henry M. Curtis, came Dec. 22, 1874.

The church building has lately (1878) been greatly enlarged, and is one of the most complete and beautiful church edifices in this part of the State, the cost of improvement being \$5000. The work was completed under the supervision of Jacob Coss. The main edifice has a seating capacity of 550. In addition to the audience-room there has been erected a fine chapel and Sunday-school room, with church parlors, dining-room, and kitchen adjoining, all completely furnished.

The church membership is 240. The average attendance of the Sabbath-school is 165.

The Session of the church at present consists of F. H. Myrick, Abraham Merritt, James H. Brooks, L. F. Lawton, Nelson S. Butler, Dr. C. H. Bartlett.

The Board of Trustees is constituted of F. H. Myrick, Charles G. Coss, Mills W. Barse, Edwin M. Bailey, William G. Collins.

Wm. Wilkinson is Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The church has rapidly grown during the last four years. One hundred and four have been added to the membership of the church. The pew-rentals amount to \$2400 annually.

Among those who have died as honored officers of this church are Deacons Isaac H. Wands, John P. Osborn, Caleb Smith, and Jacob Coss.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OLEAN.

The history of Methodism in Olean dates back to 1819, in July of which year Olean Circuit was formed, and a minister, named Reuben A. Ailsworth, was appointed to preach the gospel according to the tenets of the Methodist faith within its limits. The circuit remained as originally constituted until the summer of 1823, when it was united with that of Friendship and called Friendship Circuit. In the following summer it was connected with Rushford Circuit, and was a part of the latter until 1829, when Friendship Circuit was re-formed, and Olean again became a part of it. They held their first quarterly meeting at Friendship, July 18, 1829.

At the Genesee Conference, held in October, 1834, the

circuit was divided, and Olean held its first quarterly meeting at Bolivar, October 26, of that year; the second at Cuba, the third at Hinsdale, and the fourth at Height, now New Hudson. The next year they were again united with Friendship. There were three preachers who traveled both circuits that year, with a claim of \$827. Their deficiency was \$244. The next year (the fall of 1836), Olean was again set apart as a separate circuit, and has so continued to the present time. It now has three appointments, viz., Olean, Hinsdale, and Allegany. Portville was taken from Olean at the conference held at Lockport, September, 1852.

The class at Olean was formed by A. C. Du Bois, Sept. 25, 1836, with twenty-two members, and this is the date of the regular organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village, and not in 1819, as has been erroneously stated in previous publications. The first gospel sermon preached by a Methodist minister in the territory now included in Olean Circuit was on the occasion of the funeral of William Shepard, father of Wm. B. Shepard, Sept. 23, 1809, by Josiah Bullard, a local preacher, who had once belonged to the traveling connection.

The circuit preachers following Rev. Reuben A. Ailsworth have been as follows: Jasper Bennett, Richard Wright, James Hazen, James B. Roach, John Arnold, J. S. Lent, John Hill, Warren Bannister, Elijah Boardman, Jacob Sanborn, Sheldon Doolittle, Jonathan Ramson, William Gordon, Samuel W. Wooster, R. L. Waite, Marshall St. John, John Cozart, E. B. Hill, William Buck, Alvin T. Waller, William McKinstry, Abram C. Du Bois, Francis String, Samuel Pitt, Horatio N. Seaver, Orin F. Comfort, J. D. B. Hoyt, Hugh Ely, Loomis Benjamin, Carlton Fuller, Thomas B. Hudson, Milo Scott, Joseph W. Thins, John Rennard, Gilbert De Lamater (now a member of Congress from the West), Schuyler Parker, B. F. McNeal, E. M. Buck, C. P. Clark, A. F. Curry, J. W. Ready (4 years), W. Terry, W. C. Willing, Lambert Newman, M. W. Ripley (4 years), D. B. Worthington (died in Olean, Sept. 25, 1865), G. G. Lyon (4 years), S. B. Dickinson, C. B. Burlingham (3 years), L. A. Stevens, E. B. Williams, present incumbent, appointed 1877.

The first church edifice was erected in the spring of 1852, and dedicated by a local preacher, who held some position on the Erie Railroad, then recently completed at this point, and who had made a liberal donation towards the new edifice.

The present trustees are Reuben A. Brooks, William P. Myrick, George Baker, George Chamberlain, Charles Gillingham, David P. Godfrey, and J. W. Hoyt. Stewards, Charles Gillingham, George Baker, George Chamberlain, Charles Smith, Reuben A. Brooks, Moses Drake, M. C. Follett, W. P. Myrick (Recording Steward), and A. Spreater. The present membership is probatures, 5; full members, 165; number of teachers in Sabbath-school, 22; number of scholars, 160; Superintendent, Charles Gillingham. The church and Sabbath-school are both reported in a flourishing condition.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF OLEAN

was originally organized as a conference class about 1830, by Rev. Eliab Going, who was pastor of the church at

Hinsdale, who preached at Olean every alternate Sunday. It was about 1839 that the Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, a graduate of Hamilton Theological Seminary, was appointed the first resident pastor, in which capacity he remained until the early part of 1841, when the Rev. Benjamin Thomas succeeded him, and continued in the pastoral relation over the church up to the time of the disbanding of the society, which occurred in 1843. During his pastorate the membership numbered about 50. In 1846 the society was reorganized by Rev. D. W. Titus, now in charge of a Baptist Church in Detroit, Mich. There were about 20 members included in the reorganization, a few of whom, notably Deacon S. W. Warren, Dr. Lambert Whitney, and Ephraim Simmons, were among the constituent members of the original society. These have continued active and zealous members through the entire existence of the church at Olean, and are now among its honored and influential members. Rev. Titus remained in charge about five years, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Fisher. There were three pastors who remained but a year or two each, among them Rev. William Tilly, in 1856, during whose ministrations the largest revival in the history of the church occurred. In 1860, Rev. L. S. Stowell was pastor, and following him the Revs. Farr, A. N. Tower, W. Mudge, L. W. Olney, and the present incumbent, Rev. D. D. Brown.

In 1848 the first church building was erected. It was formerly used as a store, and donated to the Baptist society by Dr. Andrew Mead, one of its old active members. This building served the requirements of the congregation until 1860, when the present edifice was erected, during the pastorate of Rev. L. S. Stowell. An addition of 20 feet has recently been made to the main building, intended for the organ, the choir, and church parlors. The building will now seat about 500 persons, and is with the organ and furniture valued at \$12,000. A fine new organ has just been purchased at a cost of \$1500, of which amount Dr. Lambert Whitney subscribed \$500 as a memorial to the choir, of which his daughter, Miss Frances Sarah Whitney (familiarily known to her acquaintances and friends as Frankie), was a member from her early girlhood, and for the twelve years preceding her decease its talented organist. Miss Whitney departed this life in the summer of 1878, to join the celestial choir, and among its angelic voices to sing her Saviour's praise, whom she loved on earth and delighted to devote her peculiar talents to his honor and glory.

The present officers of the church are S. W. Warren, John Gray, and D. L. Simmons, Deacons, and S. K. Hale, Clerk. The Trustees are John Williams, George E. Ramsey, and John Pratt, and Dr. Lambert Whitney, Clerk of the Society.

The present membership is 200; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 200; Superintendent, D. L. Smith. The church and Sunday-school are both prospering.

ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

at Olean was organized Feb. 22, 1830. Rev. William W. Bostwick, missionary at Bath, Steuben County, and adjacent parts, was called to the chair; Horatio Orton and Ebenezer Lockwood were elected wardens; Sylvanus

Russell, William W. Penfield, David Day, David Bockes, William Low, Nathaniel Goodspeed, Henry Stephens, and Horatio L. Osborn, were chosen vestrymen. At this, the first meeting of the society, it was decided that Monday in Easter week should be the day for annual meetings for the election of church officers.

The first rector was Rev. Thomas Morris, who was rector of the church at Ellicottville from 1836 to 1840. His successors to the rectory have been Revs. Humphrey Hollis, M. E. Wilbour, Charles E. Beardsley, G. W. Dunbar, Henry H. Loring, John A. Staunton, C. T. Seibt, C. J. Machin, B. D. Borom, M. B. Benton, and John J. Andrew, the present incumbent.

The church edifice (the first erected in the village) was commenced in 1836, and completed Jan. 21, 1839, at a cost of \$3882. It was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Wm. H. De Laney, bishop of the diocese of Western New York, on the 17th of September, of the above year.

The present church officers are Ansel Adams, senior warden; M. A. Blakeslee, junior warden; C. P. Moulton, Judge D. H. Bolles, H. C. Blakeslee, B. P. Crosby, John Hill, Oscar W. Hamilton, and S. T. Brickell, vestrymen.

The present communicant membership is about 100; the number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 125; the Superintendent of Sunday-school, Rev. John J. Andrew, the rector.

The church and Sunday-school are prosperous.

EMANUEL CHURCH (LUTHERAN)

was organized on the 2d of January, 1857, by Rev. Adam Ernst, the first pastor. The successors in the pastorate since Rev. Adam Ernst have been as follows: Revs. F. H. Doermann, C. Engelder, and J. Bernreuther, the present incumbent. The first church officers were F. G. Lang, president; J. Seefried, secretary; C. Gross and H. Stumpf, church wardens.

The church edifice was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$2100; its present value is \$3000; its seating capacity, 200. The first trustees were J. H. Knehl, G. Stinz, and H. Stumpf; present trustees, M. Scheiterly, P. Mueller, and C. Alles. The acting church officers are J. Bernreuther, president; G. J. Rotschky, secretary; M. Scheiterly and G. J. Rotschky, church wardens. The present voting membership is 20; communicants, 87; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 35; Superintendent of Sunday-school and secular schoolmaster, Rev. J. Bernreuther.

SAINT MARY OF ANGELS' CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

The congregation of this church commenced worshipping in 1851, with about sixteen members. Father Doran, the first priest, said mass for these in different shanties about the town, and only six times yearly. Father McGiver followed the same plan a few years, when Father J. McKenne bought a lot from Dr. Lambert Whitney, and built upon it a small structure, which was temporarily used in worship. Bishop Timon appointed Father Pamphelo, O. S. F., pastor; who built a frame church 40 by 60 feet, in 1857, and attended it monthly. As the congregation increased, services were held semi-monthly, then weekly. From 1857 to 1876 the church was attended regularly by Franciscan Friars, who

resided in Allegany. In 1876, Bishop Ryan appointed Father J. Hamel the first resident pastor of the congregation, under whose charge the church has been enlarged and improved. The congregation, which numbered sixteen families in 1851, now (1878) numbers over two hundred families. The church as it now stands, 110 long by 40 feet wide. The transept is 64 by 31½ feet. Seating capacity, including gallery, 800.

The religious societies of Olean are unusually well supported. The pulpits of the various churches are filled by earnest and eloquent preachers, who very generally receive the hearty and earnest co-operation of the laity in the prosecution of religious duties. A prosperity rarely met with is enjoyed by each denomination, which results in much good to the moral welfare of the village.

EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY.

Paramount in importance with the pioneers of Olean was the education of their youth, hence is found in its earliest annals the establishment of schools and the maintenance of a regular system of instruction. The early settlers of this section of country evidently realized the vast and beneficial results that have characterized the American system of education, and the fact that in its public common schools is presented the highest triumph of democracy and self-government. Education had been domesticated among the people in the Eastern States for years, and those who for the betterment of their material positions emigrated to what was then, as it were, the *ultima thule* of civilization brought with them the knowledge of systematic general education; and no sooner did they effect a permanent settlement than schools were inaugurated, and as soon as practicable the excellent common-school polity was established, and ever after sustained.

Fresh from the eastern schools, young men and women devoted the first years of their matured activity to teach in these primitive schools of the past. They fulfilled their tasks with the unshaken confidence of youth in its energies, and thus not only exercised their intellectual functions in a noble calling, but disciplined their own minds for the rigorous avocations of life in the new country. In the galaxy of the names of those who honored the position of village school-teachers here in the early years of its history that the kindly remembrances of past scholars bring forth from the memories of the "long ago," are Henry L. Kingsbury, Anna Carpenter, Lewis Seymour, John K. Faulkner, Rollin Pratt, all save the latter having passed away. Mr. Pratt survives, a model of old-time chivalry and innate courtesies. He is a man withal, who rightly prides himself on the purity of his language and the dignity of his deportment. When he does an act of kindness he characterizes it with a politeness and suavity that would reflect honor upon Chesterfield himself; and his every action carries the indelible impress of the *suaviter in modo*. As an example, we quote from one who knows him well the following incident:

A young lady named Sheffield had been out horse-back riding, and returning, found Mr. Pratt just leaving the place where she was about to alight. With a polished bow, stepping forward to assist her, he said, "Miss Sheffield, I

hope you do not experience any accession of fatigue from the protracted length of your equestrian excursion?" During the tornado that visited Olean in 1834, an incident occurred that called forth a grandiloquent display from the worthy dominie, which, from the same *reason* that debarred him from rendering much-needed assistance, we are compelled to omit.

The public schools sufficed for the purposes of education in the village until 1851, when it was deemed expedient to establish an academy, which was done in the fall of that year. Prefacing a lengthy report on the subject, appears the following note to the editor of the *Republican* from Rev. S. Cowles, one of the prime movers of the undertaking:

"SIR,—I am directed by a vote of the citizens in Olean, who feel an interest in establishing an academy in this place, to forward you for publication an abstract of the report presented by a committee to a public meeting on that subject, on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

"Ever yours,

"S. COWLES."

Then follows the report, which contains several pertinent reasons why an academy should be established at Olean.

The board of trustees consisted of Messrs. Lambert Whitney, M.D., Henry Dusenbury, James H. Brooks, Olcott P. Boardman, Judge Frederick S. Martin, John Fohes, Abraham Merritt, and Rev. Sylvester Cowles. The first principal was Prof. J. A. Woodruff. The trustees erected a commodious building, similar to the present one occupied by the public schools, in which educational matters flourished until April 1, 1857, when the building was accidentally burned to the ground. The present structure was immediately erected, and the institution conducted with varied success until Oct. 3, 1868, when it was merged into a union public school, with an academic department, and the building purchased by the school district in which it is located. It is now under the control of the village board of education, which consists of Messrs. R. W. Evans, President; John L. Eddy, Olcott P. Boardman, H. F. Morris, H. W. Moore, Fred. Eaton, M. C. Follett, R. M. Whitney, and C. H. Emerson, Secretary.

THE OLEAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was organized in the spring of 1871 by about twenty prominent citizens, subscribing five years, at \$1.50 per year, each in advance. Messrs. Jewett & Keating subscribed \$190, and several others smaller amounts. The first officers elected were Miles R. Bull, President; W. H. Mandeville, Secretary; W. F. Burlingham, Librarian. Those occupying the position of president of the association to the present have been as follows: M. R. Bull, 1871; W. P. Culver, 1872; W. H. Mandeville, 1873; C. P. Moulton, 1874; W. H. Mandeville, 1875; Prof. W. H. Truesdell, 1876; W. H. Mandeville, 1877-78.

The present (1878) officers are W. H. Mandeville, President; Mrs. D. H. Bolles, Vice-President; Fred. B. Coss, Secretary; Charles Gillingham, Treasurer; Miss Anna Hazlett, Librarian. The managers are Charles H. Emerson, M. A. Blakeslee, and Mrs. Dr. Wilcox. The present number of volumes is 1500. The library is located in the store of J. P. Hastings. The general rules of the institu-

tion are, that books can be kept three weeks, and on those retained longer than that a fine of ten cents per week, or fraction thereof, is imposed. The yearly membership-fee is \$1.50, payable in advance.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The organization and maintenance of ancient and honorable secret and benevolent societies constitutes quite an important factor in the history of a community, and one which, despite occasional sectarian opposition, invariably flourish, equally with religious or business enterprises. The village of Olean is admirably well supplied with associations of this character, all of which are in a generally prosperous condition. The societies here represented are Olean Lodge, No. 252, F. and A. M.; Olean Chapter, R. A. M., No. 150; St. John's Commandery, K. T., No. 24; Crescent Lodge, No. 60, A. O. U. W.; Olean Lodge, No. 417, I. O. O. F.; and a lodge of I. O. G. T. Subjoined we give a brief historical sketch of each of these organizations, as forming a portion of the social history of the village.

OLEAN LODGE, NO. 252, F. AND A. M.,

was instituted by dispensation, in March, 1852, and received its charter from the Grand Lodge in June of the same year. The first chief officers were Andrew Mead, W. M.; David Bockes, S. W.; Edwin B. Andrews, J. W.; Aaron J. Allen, Treas.; David Day, Sec. The present principal officers of the lodge are M. Southeron, W. M.; John L. Eddy, S. W.; L. M. Crake, J. W.; William B. Pierce, Treas.; L. F. More, Sec. The lodge now numbers 90 members, has regular communications every first and third Tuesday in each month, and is in a generally flourishing condition.

OLEAN CHAPTER, R. A. M., NO. 150,

was organized March 26, 1855, with John Jakin, H. P.; Russel Martin, K.; David Day, S.; Samuel R. Homer, Treas.; and H. S. Shular, Sec. Those occupying the chief offices in the chapter at present (1878) are Milton B. Fobes, H. P.; L. Durkee, K.; George Van Campen, Jr., S.; William B. Pierce, Treas.; and L. F. More, Sec. The present membership numbers 75. Regular convocation every second and fourth Friday in each month.

ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, K. T., NO. 24,

received its dispensation Jan. 5, 1854, and worked under the same until Feb. 8, 1856, when it was granted a charter. The first officers were Hiram Turk, E. C.; C. S. Farnham, Gen.; James S. Mott, C. G.; H. H. Nye, S. W.; W. A. Baldwin, J. W.; D. D. Gardner, Treas.; S. P. Swift, Rec. Present officers, M. B. Fobes, E. C.; H. O. Wait, Gen.; M. W. Barse, C. G.; E. M. Johnson, S. W.; G. W. Dickinson, J. W.; C. V. B. Barse, Treas.; C. S. Stowell, Rec. There are 121 sir knights, and their regular convocation is every third Thursday in each month.

There was a Masonic organization in Olean prior to 1819, but the records of its existence have been destroyed, hence no reliable information concerning it can be obtained.

The Odd Fellows had an organization in Olean as early

as 1851. We learn from one of the original members of the old lodge that Caleb Jewett was its N. G.; J. K. Comstock, V. G.; and T. A. E. Lyman, P. G. It had a good working membership, numbering upwards of 100. The records, regalia, etc., were destroyed in the great fire, and the lodge was allowed to suspend until Aug. 14, 1878, when

OLEAN LODGE, NO. 417, I. O. O. F.,

was organized by A. Pringle, D. D. G. M., assisted by Brother Norton. The present chief officers of the lodge are A. I. Cotton, N. G.; W. C. Winsor, V. G.; W. Smith, Sec.; George Brickell, Treas.; Dr. Lambert Whitney, George Brickell, and George S. McIntosh, Trustees. The present membership is about 30. Meeting in the hall over Merritt's store, corner Union and State Streets, every Wednesday evening.

CRESCENT LODGE, NO. 60, A. O. U. W.,

was organized Feb. 3, 1877. The first principal officers were William D. Chamberlain, M. W.; George E. Rumsey, P. M. W.; Myron A. Dodge, F.; H. W. Eaton, O.; E. C. Blighton, Rec. The present chief officers are William D. Chamberlain, M. W.; George E. Rumsey, P. M. W.; D. W. Godfrey, F.; H. W. Eaton, O.; A. H. Morris, Rec. Present membership, 40.

PLEASANT RIVER LODGE, NO. 483, I. O. OF G. T.,

was organized with 54 charter members, on the evening of Oct. 2, 1878. The officers elected at the first meeting of the lodge were F. W. Marsh, L. D. W. C. T.; Rev. E. B. Williams, P. W. C. T.; R. A. Rapp, W. C. T.; Mrs. W. J. Wise, W. V. T.; W. H. Burroughs, W. S.; L. A. Washburn, W. F. S.; Mrs. L. A. Washburn, W. T.; Rev. D. D. Brown, W. C.; William L. Myrick, W. M.; Mrs. Shumway, W. J. G.; W. J. Wise, W. O. G. The present number of members is 65.

OLEAN CEMETERY.

In 1807 Robert Hoops donated three acres of land, the present site of the Olean Cemetery, for burial purposes, for which it has ever since been used. The first interment in it was that of James G. Johnson, in April, 1811. Among the old and prominent settlers whose remains repose within the hallowed precincts of the old grave-yard are Deacon Anson King and wife, the latter the mother of James G. Johnson, Robert Hoops, Sylvanus Russell and wife, Cornelius Brooks and wife, Judge Timothy H. Porter and wife, Judge Frederick S. Martin, Pardon Thrall and wife, Jehiel Boardman and wife, Zachariah Oosterhoudt and wife, James Brooks and wife, Dr. Bennett, Jeremiah Osborn, and young Kibbey (the three recovered bodies of the four persons drowned in 1820), Ebenezer Reed, David Day, Col. Luke Goodspeed and wife, David Bockes, Dr. Edward Finn and wife, and others.

The grounds are now inclosed within a neat white fence, the graves are tenderly cared for and tastefully decorated with flowers and shrubs, those emblems of perpetual remembrance and ever-recurring change. Here and there, dotted amid humbler graves, are handsome monuments, erected to the memory of dear departed ones

as tokens of affectionate regard and of undying love. But whether lying under marble or only under the cool green sod, faithful hearts and willing hands bring oft-repeated offerings from Flora's treasury to deck the mounds or to ornament the marble shaft. Many whose names we mention left a posterity to mourn them, and all a record worthy the emulation of those who follow. Then let us who remain endeavor so to live that those we love and those who know us best may in the future deem us also worthy examples for succeeding generations.

OLEAN IN THE REBELLION.

Patriotism is an innate and heaven-born virtue. Next to the love of God and of family comes the love of country. Indeed, he who is naturally the champion of family ties is also the fearless opponent of oppression and the ardent conservator of the national honor. From the inauguration of American independence to the close of the Civil war, and in all intermediate struggles, patriotism has shown itself to be the characteristic trait of the American people. This quality, even in the dark ages of the past, and in the classic history of mediæval times, has been the most admirable and the most glorious.

The citizens of Olean during the Rebellion made an excellent record, and one which will forever remain a bright page in her annals. When the government called for aid many left the peaceful avocations of industry and became a part of that citizen soldiery that soon became alike the wonder and the admiration of the world. And those who, by age or infirmity, could not enter the ranks generally gave of their means to preserve the country's credit and to help sustain the good old flag that their forefathers, many of them, had fought to win.

In the military history of the county data pertaining to the regiments in which many of the soldiers who went from Olean to the front will be given.

It is right and proper that these things should be preserved; for in the future, when the great struggle shall have passed from actual remembrance, when those who participated in it shall have filled honored graves, and when even their children shall have quietly followed them, and only the beautiful offerings of flowers, the lovely feature of our Decoration Day, shall remain,—then on the pages of history, written in letters of gold, shall be the honored list of the gallant ones who gave their best energies, some their blood, and thousands their lives, to perpetuate the Union, and to immortalize the well-earned assumption that our country is "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

It is but a day in the calendar of Time when the place where Olean now stands was a dense and unbroken forest,—when the towering monarchs, the growth of centuries, waved their green tops in the breezes of summer, and rocked their gigantic arms in the tempests of winter; all was solitude and silence save the voice of Nature and the plash of the beautiful Allegany. Then, as though some spirit of power had arisen in its strength and waved its magic wand o'er this lovely spot of creation, the forest vanished, and in its place this fair village, with its streets teeming with commerce and resonant with the hum of a busy and intelligent

population; its spires glittering in the sunbeams,—stands forth in the beauty and splendor of material development and intellectual progress.

To whom is due this wondrous change? Where seek for the untiring energy and the restless enterprise that has caused this growth and prosperity? To the pioneer and his posterity primarily, and then to the capitalist, the merchant, and the mechanic,—to these various elements belongs the honor of "making a city;" for, ere the future historian shall be called upon to continue Olean's annals, she will be a city in both numerical strength and commercial importance.

THE TOWN OF OLEAN.

Around the town of Olean cluster the most important events in the history of the settlement of Cattaraugus County. It was within its limits that the original settlements were made, and upon its territory the embryo commencement of the principal factors that have led to the present wealth, happiness, and prosperity of the county originated. Hither the first pioneers came; here the first mills were erected; the first white child born; the first tavern opened; the first road laid out; and here began the establishment of the elements of culture and civilization that have since developed so materially and progressed so rapidly all over the county.

The earliest settlement of which any record exists was made 75 years ago, and the redemption of the wilderness from its primitive state to a fertile and productive agricultural condition was a work of considerable magnitude, and fraught with a vast amount of toil and care. But the pioneers of Olean, like those of other new sections of country, were a hardy and industrious class, and sought to establish their homes with the greatest possible expedition. The process was naturally slow and laborious; but diligence and unrelenting labor triumphed, and we behold to-day the magnificent result of the work of their hands and the benefits of their intelligence.

Olean is geographically located upon the south border of the county, near the southeast corner. As now constituted it is designated on the map as township 1 and part of township 2, in range 4 of the Holland Land Company's purchase.* The surface of the town is hilly upland, separated into two distinct parts by the valley of the Allegany. The highest elevations are 500 to 600 feet above the valley. The soil in some parts is adapted to agriculture, in others to grazing. A large portion of the land is covered with timber, hence lumbering is one of the principal occupations. The principal streams are the Allegany River and Olean Creek, the latter of which flows south through the northern part.

THE SETTLEMENT

at the village of the town was commenced, in 1804, by Robert Hoops, brother of Major Adam Hoops, whose agent he was, and David Heuston, who was accidentally killed, in 1807, while getting out spars, probably to be used as oars for the pioneer rafts made that year. These made their locations near the river. Following them, in 1806, came Cornelius Brooks, a Revolutionary soldier, who was taken

* See notice of sub-divisions under head of "Civil Organization."

prisoner at the battle of Long Island, who made his location this year, but did not permanently settle thereon until 1808. He was quite a prominent man in the history of the town. In 1814-15 he held the office of supervisor, and subsequently several important positions in the town government. His son, James Brooks, who accompanied him here, was appointed the first side judge of the county, and sat at the Court of Common Pleas, held at the home of William Baker, in the village of Hamilton (Olean), the first Tuesday in July, 1817, with Timothy H. Porter, first judge, and Ashbel Freeman, his associate side judge. Several members of the Brooks family still reside in the village and town, notably Col. Enos C. Brooks, a justice of the peace of Olean, and Reuben A., a farmer, who, with the heirs of Amos C. Brooks, resides on the old homestead farm. John Brooks, a brother of Cornelius, accompanied him hither, in 1806.

Judge Brooks was noted for his profuse hospitality, and it is said by one who knew him well, that for several years prior to his death the family scarcely ever sat down to a meal without some visitor. The judge's residence was familiarly known as the "Methodist Tavern and House of Refuge," from the fact that the itinerancy of the Methodist Church of Albany always found a cordial welcome there. Judge Brooks was reverently recognized as the father of Methodism in this section of country. He was also a firm supporter of the temperance cause, and did all in his power for its general advancement, believing that much of the prevailing misery and vice was attributable to intemperance. After an eminently useful life, Judge Brooks died at the old homestead, April 17, 1854, having lived to within a few months of the allotted space. Judge Brooks raised a family of ten children, namely, Polly C., married Jabez C. Percival, resides at Palo, Mich.; James H., married Harriet L. Hastings; residence, Olean, N. Y.; Reuben A., married Eliza Hastings, Olean; Elizabeth A. (deceased), married Rev. Robert Thomas; Enos C., married Margaret A. Hill, Olean; Cornelius D., married Harriet A. Minear, Monroe Co., N. Y.; Amos C. (deceased), married Mary M. Miner, Olean; Rachel E. (deceased); Julia A. (deceased); Sarah K., married Rev. W. H. Kellogg; resides in Wisconsin.

William Shepard, father of William B. Shepard, settled on the farm now occupied by the latter in 1806. Pardon Thrall, father of Willis and Erastus Thrall, arrived in 1806, and settled on the farm on the opposite side of the creek to the Boardman place, upon a portion of which now stands the Olean tannery. James Green moved to and built a saw-mill on Haskell Creek, in 1809, but soon thereafter sold out, and moved to Great Valley, and subsequently removed to Golconda, on the Ohio River, where he died. Zachariah Oosterhoudt, father of Samuel Oosterhoudt, now a prominent merchant of Olean, settled just west of Reed's tavern and buildings at an early day.

Just outside the present corporate limits of the village in March, 1814, Jehiel Boardman settled. He was born at Bolton, Conn., Sept. 30, 1761, and died at Olean, in the place where he first settled, July 27, 1834. He had nine children, as follows: Sallie H., married Stephen Eaton, of Derby, Vt.; Patty, who died at Olean, Nov. 6, 1876, aged eighty-five years; Orville (deceased), married Catharine

Freer, of Albany; was a prominent citizen of Allegany Co.; John (deceased), twice married; Polly, married Calvin H. Carner, Olean; Worcester, died in 1822; Emma, twice married; Roxy, died in infancy; Olcott P., married Marcia P. Rice, daughter of the late Luman Rice, of Portville, now living on the old homestead. Jehiel Boardman was a man well calculated by disposition and inclination for a pioneer. He was energetic, industrious, and scrupulously honest, and for the score of years he lived and labored in the newly-settled town of Olean, his influence was greatly felt and duly appreciated by his fellow-citizens.

Among other prominent settlers who arrived from 1818 to about 1830, and located permanently within the present limits of the town, the following are worthy of mention, namely:

Abijah C. Warren, father of Seth W. Warren, Samuel Dickinson, David P. Godfrey, Rollin Pratt, an early surveyor and school-teacher; Jerome Rose; ex-sheriff Richard Welch, Ephraim Simmons, Thomas V. Oviatt.

Coming several years later than the above, are Asa Burlingame, Erastus Parker, Samuel R. Homer, and others.

The primitive events in the history of a community have an interest that forms an important feature, and one which deserves a conspicuous place in its annals. Hence, we present the annexed information, having verified its authenticity by the best existing authorities.

The first birth within the present bounds of the town of Olean, was that of Olean, daughter of William Shepard, May 22, 1807.

The first death was that of William Shepard, who died on the 21st of September, 1809. His remains now repose on the old homestead occupied by his son, William B. Shepard.

The first house erected was by Robert Hoops, and stood on the farm now known as the Martin homestead, in the summer of 1804.

The first tavern was kept by Sylvanus Russell, near the "Old Boat-house," at Olean Point, in 1808. In writing of Mr. Russell, James G. Johnson, Esq., has the following: "Sylvanus Russell was from Angelica, and was the first man married in Allegany County. His wife's maiden name was Esther Van Wickle, and the event occurred in 1805. He afterwards kept a tavern on the site of the present residence of George Chamberlain, and was father of the venerable Mrs. Seymour Bouton, now residing in the town of Allegany."

The first saw-mill was erected by Willis Thrall and William Shepard, on Olean Creek, three miles above its mouth, on what is now known as the Van Dusen farm, in the winter of 1807. The first lumber cut in the county was at this mill, and the first raft was made up in the spring of 1807, and run down the creek and river by Bibbicus Follett, Jedediah Strong, and Dr. Bradley. This mill was of primitive construction, being a single upright saw, yet for many years it was actively engaged, and did good duty as late as 1830, and perhaps a few years later.

The first grist-mill was built by Robert Hoops, at the mouth of Olean Creek, in 1809. It was a small frame building, about 24 by 32 feet, and two stories high. It had a single run of stones, yet for nearly a score of years (until

about 1828) it did all the grinding for the entire population, the bolting having to be done by hand.

The first road authoritatively constructed was by an act of the Legislature, passed April 5, 1810.* The road was to run "from Canandaigua by the head of Conesus Lake, by the most eligible route to the mouth of the Olean River." Messrs. Valentine Brother, of Canandaigua; George Hornell (afterwards Judge Hornell, of Hornellsville), and Moses Van Campen, of Angelica, were appointed Road Commissioners, and Moses Van Campen, Surveyor. Roads prior to this were little better than bridle-paths, requiring the most careful driving to avoid stumps and other obstacles with which they abounded.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Olean was formed at the same time the county was erected, namely, March 11, 1808, and at that period included all the territory now embraced within the present limits of Cattaraugus County. A map of that part of the town containing Hoops' purchase was made July 16, 1805, and designated as townships 1 and 2, ranges 3 and 4 of the Holland Land Company's Purchase. Olean remained as originally created until July 16, 1812, when Ischua, afterwards Franklinville, was detached; a part of Perry (now Perrysburg), April 13, 1814; Great Valley, April 15, 1818; Hinsdale, April 20, 1820; and Portville, April 27, 1837. At its formation in 1808 the town contained an area of 725,760 acres, which has since been judicially (and judiciously) reduced to 21,846 acres, as at present.

The first town-meeting held in the town as originally formed was at the house of Joseph McClure, at Franklinville, then the centre of population in the newly erected town in April, 1808. The first town-meeting held in Olean as at present constituted was held in the house of Sylvanus Russell, many years later. After a careful and extended search we found the old town record, from 1809 to 1812 inclusive, which consists of a few leaves from the original book; also in another volume the records from 1813 to 1849; and still in the book at present in use, those from 1850 to 1878. Prior to our investigations, it was supposed by all those who take an interest in the preservation of records and documents relating to events occurring in the history of the town government, that all such antedating 1850 were destroyed in the great fire of 1866, which would have been the case had the book not been borrowed by a person who resided without the burnt district. Subjoined we give a list of the town officers elected in 1809, together with all the supervisors and town clerks from that year to 1878, inclusive, and the justices of the peace from the time the office was made elective by the people (1830) to the present:

Supervisor, James Green; Town Clerk, David McClure; Assessors, Ira Norton, Robert Hoops, John McClure; Constable and Collector, Thomas Morris; Constable, Willis Thrall; Poor Masters, Henry Conrad, John Brooks; Commissioners of Highways, Cornelius Brooks, William Atherton, Joseph Hunter; Overseer of Highways, District No. 1, Asahel Atherton; Overseer of Highways, District No.

2, William Shepard; Overseer of Highways, District No. 3, Daniel Cortright; Overseer of Highways, District No. 4, Ebenezer Reed; Overseer of Highways, District No. 5, Robert Hoops; Overseer of Highways, District No. 6, Seth Humphrey; Pound Masters and Fence-Viewers, William Atherton, Willis Thrall, Josiah Hollister, Jonas Burroughs.

"Fences to be 4½ feet high in the first 2 feet from the ground, the openings not to exceed 4 inches, and the top openings not to exceed 8 inches."

- 1810.—James Green, Supervisor; John Brooks, Clerk.
- 1811.—Cornelius Brooks, Supervisor; John Brooks, Clerk.
- 1812.—Cornelius Brooks, Supervisor; John Brooks, Clerk.
- 1813.—Nathan Horton, Supervisor; Cornelius Brooks, Clerk.
- 1814.—Cornelius Brooks, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk.
- 1815.—Cornelius Brooks, Supervisor; Silas Knight, Clerk.
- 1816.—Israel Curtis, Supervisor; Silas Knight, Clerk.
- 1817.—Israel Curtis, Supervisor; Horatio Orton, Clerk.
- 1818.—Seymour Bouton, Supervisor.
- 1819.—Ebenezer Lockwood, Supervisor; Timothy H. Porter, Clerk.
- 1820.—Israel Curtis, Supervisor; Griswold E. Warner, Clerk.
- 1821.—Ebenezer Lockwood, Supervisor; Timothy H. Porter, Clerk.
- 1822.—Ebenezer Lockwood, Supervisor; Griswold E. Warner, Clerk.
- 1823-24.—David Bockes, Supervisor; Griswold E. Warner, Clerk.
- 1825.—Allen Rice, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk.
- 1826.—Samuel Barrows, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk.
- 1827.—Allen Rice, Supervisor; David Bockes, Clerk.
- 1828.—Samuel Barrows, Supervisor; David Bockes, Clerk.
- 1829.—David Bockes, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk.
- 1830.—Frederick S. Martin, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; Jonathan More, Justice of the Peace.
- 1831.—Frederick S. Martin, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; Timothy H. Porter, Justice of the Peace.
- 1832.—David Day, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; James Bowers, Justice of the Peace; Joseph Crandall, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.
- 1833.—David Day, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; John W. Barton, Justice of the Peace; Andrew Mead, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.
- 1834.—David Day, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; Jonathan More, Justice of the Peace; George Pinkerton, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.
- 1835.—David Day, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; Timothy H. Porter, Justice of the Peace; David Day, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.
- 1836.—Frederick S. Martin, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; William Wales, Justice of the Peace.
- 1837.—David Day, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; Harvey May, Justice of the Peace.
- 1838.—Frederick S. Martin, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; Lambert Whitney, Justice of the Peace; James Brooks, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.
- 1839.—Elkannah Day, Supervisor; Sylvanus Russell, Clerk; Timothy H. Porter, Justice of the Peace.
- 1840.—James G. Johnson, Supervisor; Evert Russell, Clerk; Lambert Whitney, Justice of the Peace.
- 1841.—Elkannah Day, Supervisor; William W. Penfield, Clerk; John S. Birge, Justice of the Peace.
- 1842.—Elkannah Day, Supervisor; William W. Penfield, Clerk; Andrew Mead, Justice of the Peace; David Day, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.
- 1843.—James G. Johnson, Supervisor; William W. Penfield, Clerk; Timothy H. Porter, Justice of the Peace.
- 1844.—James G. Johnson, Supervisor; John N. Russell, Clerk; William L. Stork, Justice of the Peace.
- 1845.—James G. Johnson, Supervisor; Ansel Adams, Clerk; James Brooks, Justice of the Peace.
- 1846.—Roderick White, Supervisor; Homer C. Blakeslee, Clerk; Caleb Smith, Justice of the Peace; Christopher Whitney, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.
- 1847.—Elkannah Day, Supervisor; Julius R. Smith, Clerk; David Day, Justice of the Peace; William W. Penfield, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.

* See Session Laws, 1810, chapter cxlv.

- 1848.—David Day, Supervisor; Julius R. Smith, Clerk; William W. Penfield, Justice of the Peace.
- 1849.—David Day, Supervisor; Julius R. Smith, Clerk; William W. Penfield, Justice of the Peace; Christopher Whitney, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.
- 1850.—Daniel Hickox, Supervisor; Henry Milham, Town Clerk; A. J. Moses, Justice of the Peace.
- 1851.—Samuel Oosterhoudt, Supervisor; Hiram G. Cook, Town Clerk; Olcott P. Boardman, Justice of the Peace; Paul Reed, Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy.
- 1852.—Hiram G. Cook, Supervisor; David Day, Town Clerk; Lambert Whitney, Justice of the Peace.
- 1853.—George F. Stevens, Supervisor; Joseph L. Savage, Town Clerk; Lambert Whitney (held over on a tie vote).
- 1854.—M. A. Blakeslee, Supervisor; Christopher Whitney, Town Clerk; John Fobes, Justice of the Peace.
- 1855.—M. A. Blakeslee, Supervisor; Lyman Packard, Town Clerk; Elkanah Day, Justice of the Peace.
- 1856.—Justus S. White, Supervisor; John Fobes, Town Clerk; Abram Merritt, Justice of the Peace.
- 1857.—Justus S. White, Supervisor; John P. Osborne, Town Clerk.
- 1858.—George S. McIntosh, Supervisor; James F. Johnson, Town Clerk; John S. Shaw, Justice of the Peace.
- 1859.—Frederick Crooker, Supervisor; Fred. Eaton, Town Clerk; Lambert Whitney, Justice of the Peace.
- 1860.—George S. McIntosh, Supervisor; H. Harper Phelps, Town Clerk; E. H. G. Meachem, Justice of the Peace.
- 1861.—James T. Henry, Supervisor; H. Harper Phelps, Town Clerk; Nathan P. Wilcox, Justice of the Peace.
- 1862.—E. H. G. Meachem, Supervisor; Lambert S. Whitney, Town Clerk; John S. Shaw, Justice of the Peace.
- 1863.—Frederick Eaton, Supervisor; Wm. A. Comstock, Town Clerk; Henry Johnson, Justice of the Peace.
- 1864.—Hollis W. Moore,* Supervisor; James Kelsey, Town Clerk; E. H. G. Meachem, Justice of the Peace.
- 1865.—J. T. Henry, Supervisor; Morgan Merritt, Town Clerk; L. H. Kelsey, Justice of the Peace.
- 1866.—J. T. Henry, Supervisor; Edward J. Finn, Town Clerk; Jas. F. Johnson, Justice of the Peace.
- 1867.—Salmon Shaw, Supervisor; C. S. Cleveland, Town Clerk; Martin Carr, Justice of the Peace.
- 1868.—Russel Martin, Supervisor; E. A. Adams, Town Clerk; Wm. Ellithorpe, Justice of the Peace.
- 1869.—Russel Martin, Supervisor; Calvin S. Stowell, Town Clerk; Daniel Collins, Justice of the Peace.
- 1870.—Frank L. Stowell, Supervisor; Elisha M. Johnson, Clerk; James F. Johnson, Justice of the Peace.
- 1871.—Hiram C. Miller, Supervisor; John Smith, Clerk; Lyman Latimer, Justice of the Peace.
- 1872.—Levi Barrett, Supervisor; John Smith, Clerk; Martin Carr, Justice of the Peace.
- 1873.—C. W. Phillips, Supervisor; John Smith, Clerk; L. H. Kelsey, Justice of the Peace.
- 1874.—Calvin S. Stowell, Supervisor; John Smith, Clerk; John S. Shaw, Justice of the Peace.
- 1875.—Calvin S. Stowell, Supervisor; H. W. Rugg, Clerk; James F. Johnson, Justice of the Peace.
- 1876.—Charles W. Phillips, Supervisor; William D. Chamberlain, Clerk; Martin Carr, Justice of the Peace.
- 1877.—Samuel H. Bradley, Supervisor; G. H. Phelps, Clerk; M. A. Dodge, Justice of the Peace.
- 1878.—Charles W. Phillips, Supervisor; George H. Phelps, Clerk; Enos C. Brooks, Justice of the Peace.

The present town officers, other than those above mentioned, are: Assessors, O. P. Boardman, George S. McIntosh, Manly A. Blakeslee; Overseer of the Poor, Jos. M. Bristol; Collector, John King; Town Auditors, Samuel Oosterhoudt, Hollis W. Moore, Joseph R. Jewell; Inspectors of Election, William Carter, Charles D. Judd, William

D. Chamberlain; Constables, John King, Joseph Bergher, J. H. Andrews, James K. Van Campen, Francis E. Johnson; Excise Commissioner, Frank S. Stowell.

The town of Olean, in 1845, had a population of 550, including the village. The number of inhabitants, each lustrum since, has been as follows: In 1858, 899; in 1855, 1611; in 1860, 2706; in 1865, 2701; in 1870, 2668; and in 1875, 3109. The four years from 1875 to 1879 have received the largest augmentation to the population of any similar period in the history of the town, most of which has been added to the village, the population of which is now estimated at about 3600.

From the report of Hon. Neil Gilmour, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, we glean the following statistics of the public schools of Olean, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878:

Number of children of school age, 1332; average daily attendance, $482\frac{948}{1000}$; number of teachers for 28 weeks or more, 14; number of weeks taught, 191 $\frac{1}{2}$; amount of public money received, \$2157.37; amount of tax raised for schools, \$4091.04; amount paid for teachers, \$8406.95; number of districts, 6; number of school-houses, 7; value of school-houses and sites, \$20,370; volumes in school library, 319; value of books, \$240.

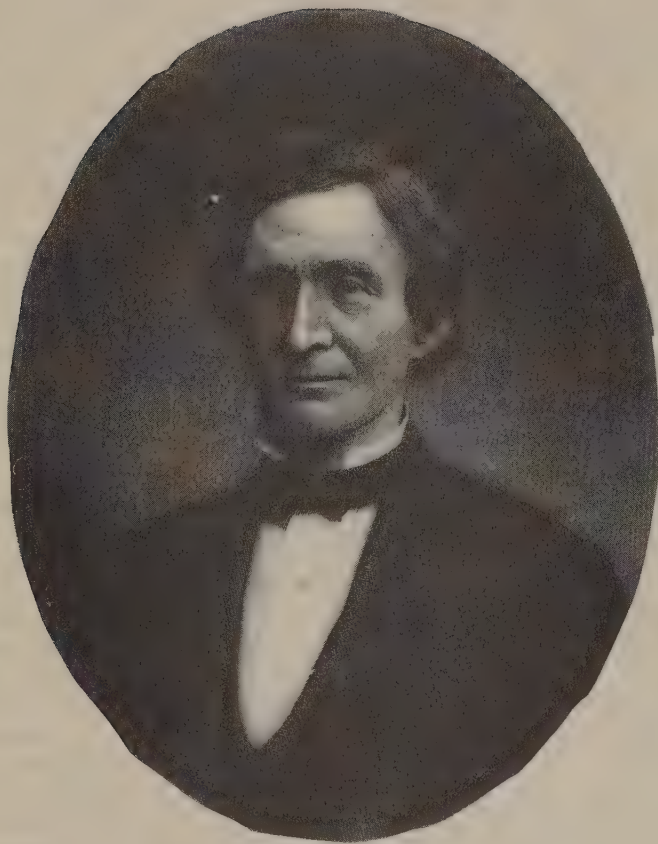
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES G. JOHNSON.

The subject of this sketch, whose birth was nearly coeval with the organization of the county, and whose retrospect embraces substantially the whole subsequent record of events, is, more emphatically than any other man now living, identified with its history. With mental faculties of a superior order still unimpaired and vigorous, and particularly a memory retentive to a remarkable degree of the scenes and occurrences which have filled up the intervening years, and in many of which he played an active and honorable part, no occupation delights him more, in the mellow evening of his life, than to entertain his friends with reminiscences of incidents long ago transpiring, and of persons who have passed into the world of shadows. Of his early friends and contemporaries but few are left, and the number is fast diminishing. It is well worth while to preserve and perpetuate the names and memories of the worthies who, with toil and sacrifice, laid deep and strong the foundation of the prosperity which subsequent generations have enjoyed.

James G. Johnson was born at Bloomfield, Ontario Co., on the 13th day of September, 1811. He was the second son of James G. Johnson, a gentleman of English descent, and one of the original settlers in the village of Olean, which, however, at that time and for some years afterwards was called "Hamilton." His mother, whose maiden name was Sophia Stone, was of Scotch parentage, and, on her mother's side, a descendant of the Dudley family. The death of his father, in 1811, led to the return of his widowed mother to her father's house, where she remained until 1819, and then went back to her home in Olean, ac-

* Tie between Fred. Eaton and J. K. Comstock, and Hollis W. Moore appointed.



J. H. Johnson

accompanied in the removal by her infant son. At about the age of eight years he commenced attending school, and continued his attendance about two years, from the end of which time until he reached the age of thirteen his schooling was limited to the winter months, the residue of the year being devoted to work. And this was the sum of his educational opportunities and advantages.

Of course the institution he thus attended was of the roughest and most primitive description, and yet it is by no means certain but that these schools in the wilderness, which, compared with our modern ample and costly facilities, seem scanty, mean, and inefficient, did not supply a discipline quite as profitable as those of our own day. Certain it is, that the pupil whose honest poverty compelled him to labor nine months in the year, to enable him to spend the three winter months in school, would improve the advantages of instruction with a keener application and prize them with a higher appreciation than one who was obliged to put forth no effort and practice no self-denial to obtain them. Indeed, it may be taken for granted that the stimulus supplied by an ambition so cheerfully submissive to sacrifice much more than overbalanced the splendid opportunities that proffer themselves to the modern scholar. So it is with other things, and the world over. What we gain with toil we prize, while what we win without exertion possesses but slight appreciated value.

At the age of fourteen, Mr. Johnson left his mother's roof, to provide henceforth for himself. In those days of scanty resources and patient industry young men did not expect to jump into a fortune without an effort, and he was content to give his time and labor for board and clothing. For eight months he performed the duties of a clerk in a little country store at Centerville, in the county of Allegany, at the end of which time the merchant failed, the store was closed, and the subject of our memoir was again adrift. But he was much too ambitious to remain idle, and soon found employment in the store of Ebenezer Lockwood, then a merchant at Olean, in whose service he remained for two years, and until the concern was discontinued. After serving a year in the same capacity with William Bagley, on the same terms of compensation, to wit: board, clothing, and an occasional trifle of spending-money, he entered the store of Osburn & Bockes, where, for the first time, he received a regular stipend, and where he remained a few months. The following year he was out of employment, but being of a jovial and sociable disposition, he spent his time in fun, frolic, and social pleasure, which, while ministering greatly to the enjoyment of himself and others, produced no harm to any.

Having thus sown his "wild oats," which, thanks to a conscientious mother and an old-fashioned New England training at her hands, were still oats with no admixture of tares, and thus prepared himself for the sober duties and responsibilities of active life, he entered into an engagement with the late Judge Martin, as clerk in his store, at a salary of ten dollars a month, besides board and washing. This was in 1831, and he continued the connection with a gradually increasing compensation for five years, and then entered into partnership with his employer, under the firm-name of Martin & Johnson, having, during his clerkship

and under the instruction of Mr. Martin, acquired a complete and efficient mastery of the business in all its aspects and details. During the period of nine years the partnership business continued with decided success and to the marked advantage of both. The connection terminated in 1846, when, having purchased a quantity of timber land and a saw-mill in the adjoining town of Allegany (then called Burton), he removed to that place with his family, and entered upon the business of lumbering. In company with Eleazar Harmon, Esq., of Ellicottville, he laid out the plat where now the village of Allegany stands, dividing the area into lots, which were advantageously sold. As was customary at that time, and indeed to some extent still, he carried on a mercantile business in connection with his lumber enterprise.

In 1854 he added another to his list of occupations by uniting with Gilbert Palen in building and operating the sole-leather tannery which was afterwards owned by Mr. Strong, and which was the first of the kind on the line of the Erie Railway west of the county of Delaware, the pioneer of a countless host of similar establishments waging a war of extermination upon the apparently interminable hemlock forests, that seemed to invite and defy the onslaught.

The outburst of war, in 1861, found him still in the manufacture of lumber, and for a time effectually wound up the business, prostrating the markets and practically blockading the Ohio River, one side of which was in possession of the Confederates. More fortunate, however, than many other lumbermen, none of his property fell into rebel hands. In the summer of 1862, without his solicitation or knowledge, he was, at the instance of Hon. R. E. Fenton, then member of Congress from his district, and afterwards Governor, commissioned by the President as captain and assistant quartermaster, and assigned to brigade duty in the Army of the Potomac. He was present at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and was with the army under McClellan and Burnside in its march to Fredericksburg. His health becoming greatly impaired by the hardships of army life and the arduous duties of his post, he was detached from field service and stationed at Aquia Creek in the memorable winter of 1863, and subsequently at Harrisburg, where he remained till the close of the war, discharging the duties of his place, although greatly reduced by diseases contracted in the service, from which, indeed, he has never fully recovered. For meritorious service he was promoted to the rank of a colonel of volunteers.

Returning to Olean in 1865, he became engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits, and established an active, extensive, and prosperous business; but his health would not admit the attention and activity necessary to its prosecution, and he resigned it to his sons. He took a prominent and active part in the establishment of the First National Bank at Olean, of which he still remains a director, contributing his full share to the sagacity and success that have distinguished that institution. When the oil development became an established fact in the Bradford district, and long before any successful experiment had been made north of the Pennsylvania line, Mr. Johnson persisted in the belief and declaration that petroleum would yet be found in pay-

ing quantities in the towns of Allegany and Olean. He manifested his faith by his works, and the event amply justified his prophetic shrewdness. Associating himself with a few enterprising neighbors, a company was formed. The first well in either town was sunk on land leased by him to the company, and the result was the fulfillment of a project which had been generally regarded as chimerical. This enterprise was the forerunner of the whole great and extending development of that vast interest in this locality,—a development which has clothed an immense area of broken, barren, and hitherto seemingly worthless territory with enormous value, and is destined to add millions to the resources of that portion of the State. Since his successful experiment, Mr. Johnson has devoted his time and attention to that business, and is reaping the reward of his prescient sagacity in a steady and handsome revenue from the interests of which he is the fortunate proprietor.

Although he never has been possessed by any ambition for office, preferring greatly the pursuit of a legitimate business and the quiet enjoyment of domestic life, he has taken, from the outset, a decided interest in politics. It was impossible that a man of his devotion to principle and capacity for business should be overlooked by his party. Entirely against his wishes and his protests, he was nominated by the Whigs, in 1848, for the Legislature, and although his district was Democratic by over three hundred as a current majority, he was elected. It is a singular fact that his brother, Marcus H. Johnson, nominated by the Democrats the same year for the same office in the Second District of the same county, was also elected against a standing Whig majority of about three hundred. In the fall of 1849 he was again nominated by the Whig party for the office of county clerk, and triumphantly elected over a popular Democratic competitor. In 1871 he was appointed postmaster at Olean, performing the functions of the office most efficiently and acceptably till in the year 1877, when he voluntarily resigned. On repeated occasions and in many ways has he been honored by emphatic evidences of neighborly and popular regard, and it may be said of him, with perfect truth, that he has deserved and justified them all.

It would be scarcely possible that a life so long as his, though its general tenor has been pleasant and successful, should be without its troubles and its sorrows. His wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Gaylord, a most estimable lady, whose companionship and love for nearly forty years ministered incalculably to his happiness and well being, left his side a few months ago, and waits a reunion with him in another and a better world. Of his two sons, the elder, Henry, a spirit bright, gracious, and universally beloved, preceded his mother to that inevitable bourne whither we all are tending, and to which in a few short years she followed him in the same path of faith worn by so many Christian feet. At still earlier periods of his history death was busy in his family, taking from his household four of his sons, each bright and full of promise. Mournful as his later life has been made by this domestic desolation, and in spite of failing health, he has borne the heavy burden with the uncomplaining fortitude that forms a conspicuous trait of his character, and he finds with his surviving son a home replete with comfort and kindly ministration. Neither age

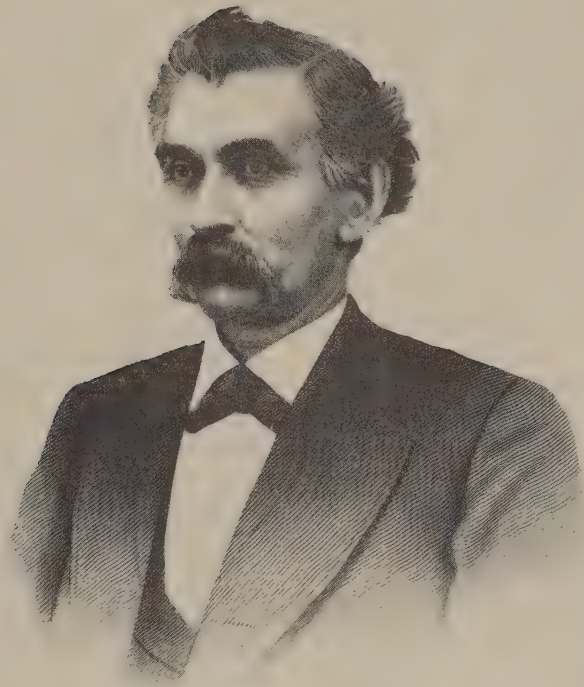
nor feeble health has quenched his energy or dimmed his interest in the occurrences of the time. None are better informed than he as to passing events. In every enterprise conducive to the public advantage he bears an active and influential part. In all the relations that man sustains to his kind, as an associate, a citizen, a trusted adviser, and a friend, he stands high in the general regard. The community in which he lives could better spare many a younger man, and this imperfect sketch will but echo the universal sentiment in closing with the expression of a fervent hope that he may long remain among them, a source of benefit to all around him and an embodiment of the virtue and intelligence of an earlier time.

HON. GEORGE VAN CAMPEN.

This gentleman bears an ancient and distinguished name in the history of Holland. The name in its early application signified land-men,—men of the fields, or camp-men. Van, prefixed, was intended as a designation of distinction or eminence which they, in common with other Dutch families, were supposed to have merited. The name in its early spelling was with "K," and was pronounced "Fon-Kompe."

Three centuries ago the Dutch stood pre-eminently in the front rank of the nations of Western Europe, and among her citizens of note were Jacob Van Campen, Lord of Randeaubrook; Vice-Admiral Van Campen, of the East India Naval Squadron; John Van Campen, commanding one of Admiral Van Tromp's ships in the war with England; Lieutenant Lambert Hendrickson Van Campen, in the West India naval service; John Nicholas Van Campen, Governor of Curaçoa, one of Holland's West India dependencies; and among the more recent of Holland's honored names are Nicholas Godfried Van Campen, the son of a florist, who, by his own efforts, rose to the Lecturate of the German Language and Literature in the University of Linden, and afterwards to the Professorship of Dutch History and Literature in the Amsterdam Athenæum, a celebrated old school, enjoying the same rank as the Linden University. He was a great scholar and a laborious writer, mainly in the domain of history. His historical works enumerate in all nearly sixty volumes, while he translated numerous works from both ancient and modern languages, having a knowledge of seven or eight foreign tongues, and writing French and German equally with his native language. He was a great patriot and a warm admirer of America. He died in 1839, and his son is now an esteemed and influential publisher and bookseller in Amsterdam.

The first of the name in America, John Aerenzen Van Campen, farmer, arrived in New Amsterdam (now New York), June 19, 1658, in the ship "Brown Fish," Cornelius Maerten, master. In the month of March, 1662, his wife, Grietje (Grace), and his son, Nicholas, arrived in the ship "Faith." Soon after, John A. Van Campen and other sturdy Hollanders formed that wonderfully prosperous settlement on the Delaware River, above and below the Water Gap, including Minisink. They were followed by a very important and valuable addition composed of French Huguenots. They made treaties with the native races, lived in



Geo Van Campen

peace and concord many years, and until disturbed by influences beyond the control of the little colony. They followed with great success the peaceful pursuits of agriculture; they cleared lands and built upon them; they erected saw- and grist-mills, and operated them; they opened mines and utilized their treasures; and they constructed macadamized roads for the convenience of travel. For more than three-quarters of a century they lived in peace, and enjoyed the prosperity their industry had wrought, in happiness and contentment.

By the year 1750, such had been the prosperity of the Van Campens that they were the owners of large tracts of land on both sides of the Delaware, in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. In the adjustment, settlement, and disposition of various vexatious questions arising from their Indian neighbors; the proprietaries; boundaries, both public and private; in provisions, both civil and military, the name of Van Campen stands conspicuous. Colonel Abram Van Campen, of Sussex County, who was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas by King George II., was one of the most trusted and honored citizens of New Jersey. His old stone mansion on the Delaware was the seat of unbounded hospitality. It was here that the distinguished patriot, John Adams, notes in his diary, after driving in his coach from home, on his way to Philadelphia, that, "when he arrived on the Delaware, he always stopped several days to rest with 'Squire Van Campen.'"

On the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware were settled several members of the family,—Jacob, Aaron, John, and Cornelius Van Campen, the latter the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. In the conflicts which Pennsylvania encountered with the Connecticut colony on the Susquehanna all of these brothers were conspicuous, and always as the true, wise, and trusted adherents of Pennsylvania's finally-successful rights. Between the years 1769 and 1773, three brothers of the Van Campens, including Cornelius, were members of the Delaware Company, in opposition to the Connecticut colony, to settle upon the lands and maintain the claims of Pennsylvania under the grant of King Charles II. The fierce strife and often bloodshed between the "Pennites" and the "Yankees," as they were called, was continued, and only gave way to the all-absorbing struggle of 1776, and was followed by that relentless and barbarous system of warfare adopted by England in employing the savage Indian as her allies.

In common with others, all the resources, tact, courage, and endurance of the Van Campens was offered on the common altar of defense and patriotism.

On the 28th of March, 1780, while Cornelius and his brother were preparing to rebuild their farm buildings, before burnt by the Indians, a party of ten of these savages made a stealthy and sudden descent upon them. First killing Jacob, they secured his young son and Peter Pense, and then cautiously advancing to the farm of Cornelius, who was aided by his elder son, Moses, and younger son, Nicholas, suddenly sprang upon them, running a spear through the father and tomahawking Nicholas. An Indian made a spring at Moses, who dexterously parried the spear aimed at him, and was shielded by one of the Indians, who was attracted by his coolness and skill, his life thereby being

saved. Thus suddenly two families were left fatherless, Cornelius leaving five sons (besides he who was slain) and four daughters, Benjamin, the father of he who forms the subject of this biography, being the youngest, then a little past two years of age. By this catastrophe a happy and united family was broken up, the remaining members never afterwards being united in one household. The mother, with the younger members of the family, returned to the Delaware, the home of her childhood and of her venerable and respected father, Moses De Pew.

J. F. Meginniss, in his "History of the West Branch," published in 1857, after several references to the exploits of the Van Campens, says, "Nearly all the old people yet living on the West Branch are familiar with the names of Moses and Jacobus Van Campen. They were remarkable adventurers as well as noted Indian killers, and distinguished themselves in many a hard-fought battle. Their services were very valuable in the protection of the frontiers."

In the moving tide of population in the year 1796 was founded that heroic settlement on the western verge of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, in township No. 4 of the seventh and last range west, consisting in that and the following year of fifteen families from Eastern Pennsylvania, in which came Rev. Andrew Gray, a Scotch Presbyterian, and son-in-law of the lamented Captain Lazarus Stewart, who fell at the Wyoming massacre, and his brother William, Major Moses Van Campen, and his brothers Samuel and Benjamin, Captain Henry McHenry and his brother Matthew, Joseph, Samuel, and Walter Karr, George Lockhart, together with other excellent material. Next to the felling of the forest and erecting their own dwellings, they built the school-house, in which they also worshiped God. In this house the aged and scholarly widow Van Campen taught school in the summer, and the Rev. Andrew Gray in the winter, and held stated religious services on the Sabbath. Of this and another settlement Colonel Charles Williamson, in a series of letters published by T. & J. Swords, New York, in 1799, says,—

"Of these begun in 1796 there were two worthy of notice: that of the Rev. Andrew Gray, who moved from Pennsylvania, with a respectable portion of his former parishioners, and a Jersey settlement on the head of the Canasraga Creek. Both of these exhibit instances of industry and enterprise rare as uncommon."

It was in the former of the above-referred-to settlements that George Van Campen was born, Nov. 13, 1817. His father beginning on seventy-six acres of land in 1796, with his beloved mother as housekeeper in 1797, with whom she remained until her death. Here he continued to live for more than fifty years, prospering, and accumulating four hundred and forty-six acres of land, mostly productive and adapted to agriculture. The son (George) remembers with pleasure the pride with which his father told him that he had never sued a man nor been sued on his own contract or obligation during a business career extending over fifty years.

His mother, a woman of great energy, industry, and deep piety, was the daughter of George, and the granddaughter of Hezekiah Saunders, of Rhode Island, both of whom served faithfully through the Revolutionary war, and were

active in that memorable and closing event that brought joy to the heart of every struggling colonist,—the battle of Yorktown and surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He remembers his grandfather relating that so chagrined were the British officers on marching out to surrender that they tore their hair from their heads, and that George Washington's colored body-servant felicitously said of Cornwallis to his master, "Massa, he no more Cornwallis, he Cobwallis."

Here, in the midst of these favorable surroundings, his early years were spent, commencing school in the sixth and continuing until the close of his fifteenth year, and by earnest study and close application laid the foundation for his most cherished purpose, a thorough and liberal education. In the month of November of that year a sad bereavement fell on his father's family. His older brother, the first-born of his mother, aged seventeen, and his sister, next younger, aged thirteen, died within twelve hours of each other.

These melancholy events made necessary a complete change of his youthful plans. He was then the oldest son at home; his father, in addition to his large farm, had, in 1826 to 1828, organized under the post-office department a system of postal service for the easterly part of Allegany, parts of Steuben and Livingston Counties, which contracts he held until 1842. For nearly six years he had charge of this service, its quarterly collections, its reports and correspondence with the department at Washington. During these years all his spare time was devoted to study, mostly under the direction of that celebrated instructor, Rev. Moses Hunter, founder afterwards of a noted school at Quincy, Ill.

These now much-prized engagements brought him largely in contact with the leading business and public men of the time. Spending several years after his majority in a general merchandising establishment, on the 25th day of December, 1843, he made his first engagement in Randolph, in this county, where he continued in the same business until 1851, when he exchanged his real estate for timber lands in Allegany, where he removed and continued his business, adding lumbering and the buying and selling of real estate, succeeding in the year 1856 to the contract of purchase made by Rev. John Doran with the late Judge Benjamin Chamberlain and Hon. E. Harman, of over eleven thousand acres of land, to which afterwards he devoted his time, giving up his merchandising to his ever-trusted and respected clerk, partner, and friend, Adelbert H. Marsh.

On the 1st of March, 1869, he removed to Olean, where he has since continued to reside, continuing the same pursuits; owning with his sons, James K. and George, Jr., the Olean House, managed by his sons.

In the year 1845 he made the acquaintance of Sophia T. King, then a pupil in the Leroy Seminary, now Ingham University, to whom he was married on the 4th of August, 1847. She was the daughter of the late Anson and Sophia King, who in their early years came with their respective parents, about the beginning of the century, from the New England States to Ontario County. Her grandfather, Gideon King, from Massachusetts, in company with Zadock Granger, purchased twenty thousand acres of land, which they sold afterwards successfully. Her grandfather, Isaac Stone, from Connecticut,—her grandmother Parthenia

Stone being the daughter of David Dudley, of Guilford, and sister of Mrs. Rev. Timothy Field, mother of the four well-known brothers, Field; David Dudley Field being the oldest. They have been blessed with eight children,—five daughters and three sons: James King, born in 1851; George, Jr., in 1854; Benjamin, in 1866; and Josephine Maria, in 1868. Four daughters dying in infancy and childhood. Mrs. King, by her first husband, was the mother of Hon. Marcus H. and Colonel James J. Johnson.

For more than forty years he has been an active and deeply-interested participant in the stirring and momentous events of those years. Always a thorough Democrat in the best sense of that much-abused term,—never a partisan,—always asserting the right and exercising the freedom to act with that organization which seemed to him at the time most likely to promote the greatest public good.

In the struggle of 1860 he took the middle ground, supporting the Douglas ticket, but afterwards, when the country was threatened with dissolution and disintegration, his whole energy and efforts were at once and unhesitatingly thrown in favor of any and every sacrifice—to the last man and dollar—for the maintenance of the supremacy and integrity of the Union.

He was, in the early part of 1863, offered a special consulate by the lamented Lincoln, at Liege, Belgium,—a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, manufacturing almost exclusively arms. This he accepted, and was commissioned under date of Feb. 19, 1863, and was accredited by Leopold, King of the Belgians, which position he held until there was no further need of such consular service.

In the spring of 1867 he was elected one of four from the Thirty-second Senatorial District as a member of the convention to revise and amend the constitution. The convention met on the first of June, and continued in session, having two recesses, until the last day of the next February.

The convention took high rank as a learned, laborious, and painstaking body. Almost all its important provisions have since been adopted, becoming a part of the fundamental law.

The Van Campens have been for generations Dutch Reformed or Presbyterian. Such was the religious denominational conditions surrounding his early years, to which he recurs with pride and gratitude.

Although such have been his highly-prized associations, yet in no element of his nature is he sectarian, holding firmly to that catholic declaration, that "in every nation, he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him;" and, as the sum of Christian philosophy, that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Finally, the inspirations of his nearly fifty years of active life have not been riches or honor, but those fields offering the greatest opportunity of usefulness, and the labors and duties the most difficult, were to him the most attractive.



W. H. Mandeville

In the various departments of business none require more tact and energy or a closer application than that of which W. H. Mandeville is pre-eminently the representative in this vicinity. The difficulties in the way of success in this line of business are manifold, and to many insurmountable. Among the greatest of these is the competition that characterizes all branches of insurance, which, by unscrupulous and financially worthless companies, is carried to such an extent that it requires the finest sort of executive ability, coupled with shrewdness and an indomitable will, to accomplish results even bordering on success. Therefore, when we encounter a man who has achieved not only more than ordinary success, but also a creditable and extended reputation, it is nothing less than his due to place him in a prominent position among the very best business men in the community in which he lives. Such a position we unhesitatingly assign the subject of this sketch.

William H. Mandeville was born at Millport, Chemung Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1841. He is the son of John D. Mandeville, for some years a prominent merchant, and latterly a well-known insurance agent, who died in Olean, in 1867. In 1847, Mr. Mandeville removed with his parents to New York City, and from thence to Belmont, Allegany Co., in 1851. At the public schools of these two places he obtained what little of literary education he ever had, except a brief period at an academy. The requisite general commercial knowledge he has gained by observation and practical application, and by the same means has also added materially to his literary attainments. In 1858 he went to Almond, and entered the mercantile establishment of H. W. Crandall, where he remained for about one year. Returning to Belmont, he entered the store of John Thompson, with whom he stayed two years. In June, 1861, he removed to Hornellsville, and engaged with Martin Adsit, a prominent merchant of that place. This engagement terminated in 1863, and he returned to Belmont and became associated with his father in the insurance business, under the firm-style of J. D. Mandeville & Son. In 1865 they removed to Olean, where they continued a successful and growing business jointly until 1866, when the firm

became J. D. Mandeville & Sons, and so continued till the death of the senior partner, which, as before stated, occurred in 1867. The business was afterwards continued under the name of Mandeville Bros. In September, 1869, his brother retired from the firm, since which W. H. Mandeville has conducted the business alone. He now does the most extensive insurance business in Western New York. He represents fifteen companies, the financial solidity of which is above cavil or doubt. Of this, the promptitude with which they pay their losses is a sufficient guarantee. Mr. Mandeville has paid out for losses by fire more than half a million of dollars, and in the thirteen years he has been doing business in this vicinity he has had but three contested losses, and they were dishonest ones, as one was proven to be at the time; and subsequent developments in the other two showed his status in the suits to have been correct. The Cattaraugus County Board of Underwriters, recognizing Mr. Mandeville's aptitude for the position, elected him their president, which office he has since retained. He was also chosen to the same position in the McKean County (Penna.) Board, and served with eminent satisfaction. At the organization of the Olean Library Association, he was elected secretary; in 1873 he was chosen president; elected to the same office again in 1875, 1877, and 1878, now occupying the position for the fourth time. In 1876 he was made Chairman of the Centennial Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence. In 1877 he was elected Chief of the Olean Fire Department, and re-elected in 1878.

On the 22d of August, 1872, he married Miss Helen L. Eastman, daughter of W. W. Eastman, Esq. They have one son, "the image of his father" and the joy of the household.

Mr. Mandeville is comparatively a young man, who has much of his life's history yet to make. We can say of him, however, and that, too, without undue praise, that he possesses the requisite qualifications for a successful business man, — tact, energy, industry, and, above all, unswerving personal integrity. These, joined to a commendable ambition, never fail of the most flattering ultimate results.

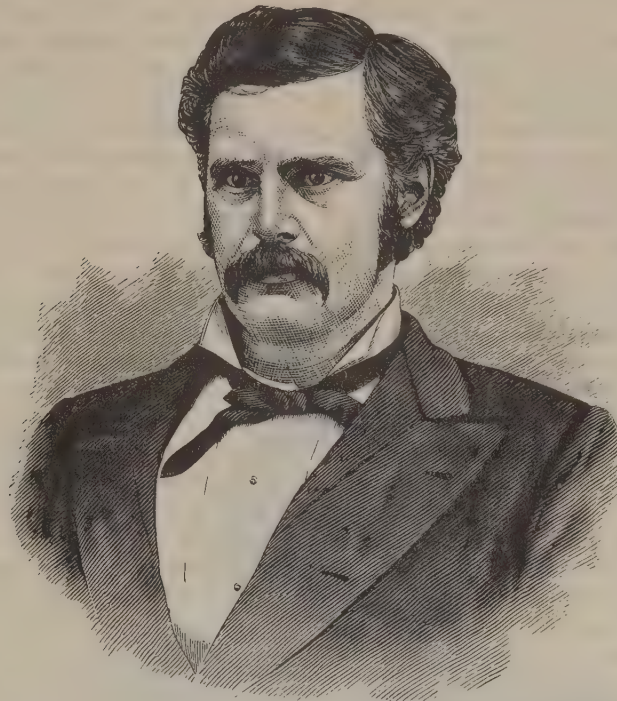


Photo. by Winsor & Whipple, Olean.

GEORGE W. DICKINSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1847. After receiving the rudiments of his education at a common school, he entered the Penn Yan Academy, in his native county, where he remained two years. He then, in the year 1863, laid aside text-books and engaged as an apprentice in the office of the *Yates County Chronicle*, S. C. Cleveland, publisher.

In March, 1864, he entered the office of the *Angelica Reporter*, then published at Angelica, Allegany Co., and the following year became an equal partner with his brother, C. F. Dickinson, in the publication of that paper. In November, 1870, he became sole editor and proprietor of the *Angelica Reporter*, and soon after removed the office to Belmont, the "hub" of Allegany County, at the same time changing the name of the paper to *The Allegany County Reporter*, thereby enlarging its sphere of usefulness.

Jan. 1, 1872, he purchased the office of *The Olean Times*, and published *The Allegany County Reporter* and *The Olean Times* in conjunction until 1874, when he disposed of the *Reporter* establishment to a stock company, retaining one-half interest, and filling the station of editor-in-chief.

The same year a consolidation was effected with the *Wellsville Times*, and the enlarged and improved *Allegany County Reporter* made its first appearance in Wellsville, January 21 of that year, where it is still published, under the same title.

In 1875 he fitted and furnished the office of the *North-ern Tier Reporter*, at Port Allegany, now successfully operated by A. J. Hughes, editor and proprietor.

In July, 1875, he disposed of his interest in *The Allegany County Reporter* to Enos W. Barnes, since which time *The Olean Times* has received his personal attention, occupying foremost rank in the field of country journalism.

As a citizen, Mr. Dickinson has an honorable reputation, and his course as editor and publisher has been such as to entitle him to the thorough confidence and respect reposed in him wherever his lot has been cast.

He became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Belfast, N. Y., in 1869, and has attained the rank of J. W. in St. John's Commandery, No. 24, of Knights Templar. He is also a member in good standing of Crescent Lodge, No. 60, A. O. U. W.

NELSON S. BUTLER.

The most pleasurable duty of the biographer is to narrate the principal events in the career of a self-made man, to follow step by step the various interests that, by persistent labor and unremitting energy, have been brought to a successful issue. As in the life of a nation, so in that of an individual, the march of progress is slow, but when founded upon the basis of integrity is sure of ultimate triumph, to the admiration of the world on the one hand, and to that of a community on the other. In the salient points in the life and character of Mr. Butler are presented many features alike worthy of notice and of imitation.

Nelson S. Butler comes of New England origin, and both of his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war, both participating in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was born in the town of Sanford, Broome Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1829. His preliminary education was received in a select school kept by a Miss Shipman at Binghamton, whither his parents had moved when he was about four years of age. He afterwards attended the public schools, and subsequently completed his studies under Prof. William Gates, the well-known educator of Maine, Broome Co., this State, to which place his parents removed about the year 1837. Mr. Butler left school in the spring of 1845.

Alexander Butler, the father of he of whom we write, was a tanner by trade, and later in life became a farmer. He was originally from Connecticut, but immediately from Otsego Co., N. Y. He was a man of eminent respectability, and by example and precept inculcated into the minds of his children the importance and imperative necessity of habits of industry and morality. His mother came from the good old Massachusetts family of Tarbell, and was a lady of great force of character, and admirably aided her husband in the correct training of their children. Under these influences young Butler developed into a steady and industrious youth, and the benefits of his early bringing up have been eminently instrumental in shaping his subsequent career.

It was on the 12th of November, 1845, that N. S. Butler, then in his seventeenth year, embarked on the sea of life, his first active employment being in the mercantile establishment of H. P. Badger, at Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y. In this position he remained until the spring of 1852. During his clerkship he acquired a great deal of practical business knowledge, and by economy saved a small amount of money. When he attained his majority, which was during his engagement with Mr. Badger, he tendered to his father his savings up to that period (\$150), as was the custom with dutiful youth in those days, but his father declined to accept it, telling his son to keep it as a portion of his first capital.

In 1852, Mr. Butler removed to Olean, and entered the store of the Smith Brothers, with whom he remained two years. At this time (1854) he had accumulated \$875, with which, and some credit,—which he could readily get, for his honesty and steady habits were well known,—he purchased the stock of goods of C. H. Thing, and entered a copartnership with F. P. Thing, a brother of the former. This business connection lasted three years, when it was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Thing. In 1857 he entered into copartnership with C. H. Thing, who also conducted a small banking business. During this year the store occupied by N. S. Butler & Co. was destroyed by fire, as also was a large portion of the business part of the village. Nothing daunted by this calamity, they erected a shanty store on the public square with a promptitude and dispatch that was creditable to their enterprise. Here they conducted a thriving trade until 1860, the major portion of the business being transacted by Mr. Butler, his partner's attention being required in his banking institution. During the winter of 1859–60, Mr. Butler purchased the old Petrie store, which, with his characteristic energy, he set about remodeling and enlarging. It occupied a part of the site of his present fine store building, erected by him in 1866. At the termination of the partnership of Butler & Thing (doing business under the firm-style of N. S. Butler & Co.), a copartnership consisting of N. S. Butler, Dr. A. Blake, and L. W. Gifford was formed under the old title. In the spring of 1861, Dr. Blake sold his interest to C. R. Hawley, one of the clerks of the concern, and the business was continued under the latter arrangement two years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and the business was conducted by Mr. Butler alone until August, 1866, when he associated with him H. C. Miller, one of his former

clerks. The style of the firm was then changed to Butler & Miller, and so continued until 1872, when Mr. Miller retired and removed to Williamsport, Pa. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Butler took Messrs. William H. Stenson and F. C. Burlingham, two of his clerks, into partnership with him. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Stenson retired, and the business of the establishment was continued by the remaining partners until Sept. 4, 1878, when Mr. Burlingham disposed of his interest to Mr. Butler, who continues the business alone. In the fall of 1865, in connection with C. R. Hawley, he established a dry-goods store at Bay City, Michigan, under the firm-name of C. R. Hawley & Co., and in the winter of 1872 started a branch store at that place, under the style of F. A. Bancroft & Co., and in the fall of 1878 established a branch store at Alpena, Mich., under the firm-name of C. R. Hawley & Co.

On the 26th of August, 1857, Mr. Butler married Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Aaron Wade, of Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have an interesting family of three children,—two sons and one daughter. In religious affiliation Mr. Butler is a member of the Presbyterian Church, having united with the church of that denomination at Painted Post in 1851, and by letter with the First Presbyterian Church of Olean in 1852. The first year of his connection with the church at Olean he was elected superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which position he filled faithfully and well for fifteen years. He was re-elected to the same office in 1873, and elected each year successively until 1877, when he declined. In the fall of 1869 he was chosen an elder of the church, and has been elected each term since. In 1874 he received a certificate from the Normal Department of the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly, which was a fitting recognition of his proficiency as a Sunday-school teacher.

Mr. Butler never aspired to any political distinction, his time and energy being required in his extensive business operations. The only office he ever accepted was that of village trustee, which he filled with fidelity to the best interests and to the satisfaction of the tax-payers. He was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Bank of Olean, now the First National Bank of Olean, of which he has been vice-president since its organization.

During the war of the Rebellion the patriotism of Mr. Butler naturally led his sympathies on the side of the Union. In 1861 his partner, L. W. Gifford, enlisted, and was promoted captain in the Bucktail Regiment of Northern Pennsylvania, and three of his clerks also enlisted, leaving it impracticable for him to go to the front. But he gave freely of his means, and sent a substitute to represent him in the conflict, and his entire support and assistance was rendered in behalf of the Union Government.

Mr. Butler is now one of the best business men in the county. His industry and enterprise are widely known. His success is due to his own exertions, and the uncompromising spirit of personal integrity that has actuated every movement in his business career. Possessing sound judgment, perfect knowledge of commercial transactions, and a determination to be eclipsed by no competitor, he stands to-day pre-eminently at the head of the mercantile business of Cattaraugus County. He has a true sense of moral



N. S. Butler

obligation, and a due and unswerving faith in providential interposition in the affairs of mankind; hence his domestic as well as business life is above reproach, and as such a record of it ought to be preserved to posterity.

JOHN L. EDDY, M.D.,

was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Nov. 27, 1829. He is the son of Deacon John C. Eddy, who was a native of Rutland, Vt. He received his preliminary education at Ludlow Academy, Vermont, and his medical studies were first commenced at the Pittsfield (Massachusetts) Medical College, and subsequently at a similar institution at Castleton, Vt., from the latter of which he was graduated, with honors, in



Photo. by Winsor & Whipple, Olean.

JOHN L. EDDY, M.D.

June, 1854. The year prior to his graduation he spent in the office of the celebrated surgeon Middleton Goldsmith, M.D., LL.D., of Castleton. In 1854 he entered a medical partnership with J. M. Copp, M.D., at Machias, Cattaraugus Co., whither he had removed in August of that year. In 1857 he removed to Allegany, this county, and ten years later to Olean. He has practiced his profession in this county for nearly a quarter of a century with marked success, and now enjoys as extensive a practice as any physician within its limits.

On the 1st of November, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Elvire L., daughter of William Loomis, a prominent farmer and politician of Machias. They have had five children, of whom three—two daughters and one son—survive.

Dr. Eddy entered politics as a Republican, at the organization of that party, in 1854, and has since remained an advocate and supporter of its principles. He has never allowed his name to be put forward for political preferment, rather choosing to devote his time and attention to his profession. Like all patriotic men and good citizens, however, he has taken an interest in local politics, and has evinced

an intelligent consideration for the success of his party. In 1876 he was elected president of the corporation of Olean, to which office he has been twice re-elected. Prior to this he was one of the trustees of the village, and is now a member of its board of education. In these various positions, Dr. Eddy has striven to faithfully discharge the duties incumbent upon him, and that he has succeeded is shown by the general popularity he enjoys with all classes of the people.

At the reorganization of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society he became one of its members, which connection he has since maintained. In religious belief, Dr. Eddy is a Baptist, of which society he is an active and zealous member. For a number of years he held the office of trustee in the society, besides other positions in the church government.

As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Eddy stands at the head of his profession in Western New York. He has been a careful student, and has kept pace with the advancement in medicine and surgery that has marked the period in which he has practiced. He is rapid and sure in diagnosis, careful in the application of remedial aid, and being of a genial and kindly disposition, his conduct in the sick-chamber is characterized by a gentleness of manner and cheerfulness of mien that is oftentimes as efficacious as medical skill itself. As a neighbor, friend, and citizen, Dr. Eddy bears an irreproachable reputation, and as a Christian he is noted for his charity and benevolence.

HON. C. V. B. BARSE.

Among the truly representative men of Cattaraugus County, few, if any, have been more intimately associated with the material development of the county than has Hon. C. V. B. Barse, and none occupy a more prominent position in commercial circles, deservedly so, than he. His life offers a marvelous example of what well-directed energy and personal integrity can accomplish, and as such is worthy the emulation of others.

C. V. B. Barse was born in Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1817. He received his education at the public schools of his native town, and at the Penn Yan Academy. His first business occupation was as a clerk in the hardware-store of Morgan & Smith, of Penn Yan, in whose employ he remained about three years. He subsequently filled a similar position in the store of Wood & Seymour, of Geneva, and continued in the capacity of a clerk until he attained his majority. He then left Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he was last thus employed, and came to Franklinville, this county, where he embarked in the general mercantile business on his own account, remaining in that business venture uninterruptedly until 1851. As showing the spirit of enterprise he always possessed, we mention the fact that, while engaged in the hardware business, he thoroughly mastered the tinner's trade, and became quite an expert mechanic. In 1848 he established a branch store at Olean, and on the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad, in 1851, he came himself to this village, and enlarged and otherwise extended his business.

During his residence at Franklinville he became acquainted with, and, on the 7th of September, 1841, mar-

ried, Miss Mary H., daughter of Aaron Wade, a prominent and respectable farmer of that town. This union has been blessed with three children, namely: Frances L., born June 20, 1844, married D. C. Lefevre, an extensive leather merchant of Albany; Mills Wagner, born Dec. 6, 1846; William Claude, born March 11, 1855; the latter of whom is deceased. His son, Mills W. Barse, is now the cashier and one of the directors of the Exchange National Bank, and is quite an active business man.

In 1864, Mr. Barse visited Bay City, Mich., and while there saw a favorable opportunity to establish a hardware-store, which he did in connection with H. S. Morris, now vice-president of the Exchange National Bank, at Olean. They conducted this business with satisfactory success for five years, during four of which Mills W. Barse represented his father's interest in the store.

In 1868 he received the Republican nomination and was elected to the State Legislature, and served in that position to his personal credit and to the general satisfaction of his constituents. We quote the subjoined touching his political life, from an article written by Colonel James T. Henry, who was, perhaps, the most impartial and best informed political writer of the county:

"We never regarded Mr. Barse as a successful politician. He had all the requisite ability to become a conspicuous leader, but, whether from timidity or an aversion to the ways and modes of politicians, we never clearly understood. We always gave him credit for an obstinate contempt for the tricks and devious manipulations of the active managers of his party in dealing out political preferment. His first political office—that of the Loan Commissioner of the county—was conferred upon him by Governor John Young, in 1847. He was subsequently re-appointed by Governor Hamilton Fish, and thus held this important position for four years. He discharged his duties faithfully, honestly, and well. Mr. Barse was appointed the first Canal Collector at Olean, in 1857.

"As member of the Assembly, in 1869, he took high rank as an incorruptible legislator, free from every suspicion of jobbery or class legislation. The two years he was in the Assembly—for he was re-elected—'The Tweed Ring' reigned supreme. All the measures for robbing the city of New York were perfected and became laws; but Mr. Barse opposed them all. While hundreds of thousands of dollars were prodigally paid to members of the House and Senate for their support given to these plundering enactments, Mr. Barse voted steadily with the minority against them. He obtained prominence as a conscientious, upright law-maker, absolutely free from taint of corruption or the suspicion of it. During his service in the Legislature he was a member of the committee of ways and means, and notwithstanding the fact that the House was the second year Democratic, he retained his position on that committee, a very sure evidence of his fidelity to his duties thereon. After the close of his second term in the Assembly he retired to private life. In 1871 he was nominated by an irregularly-constituted senatorial convention for senator, and declined it; why, we have never been able to ascertain. Judge Allen D. Scott was nominated by the same convention, and by the same vote given Mr. Barse, and was elected."

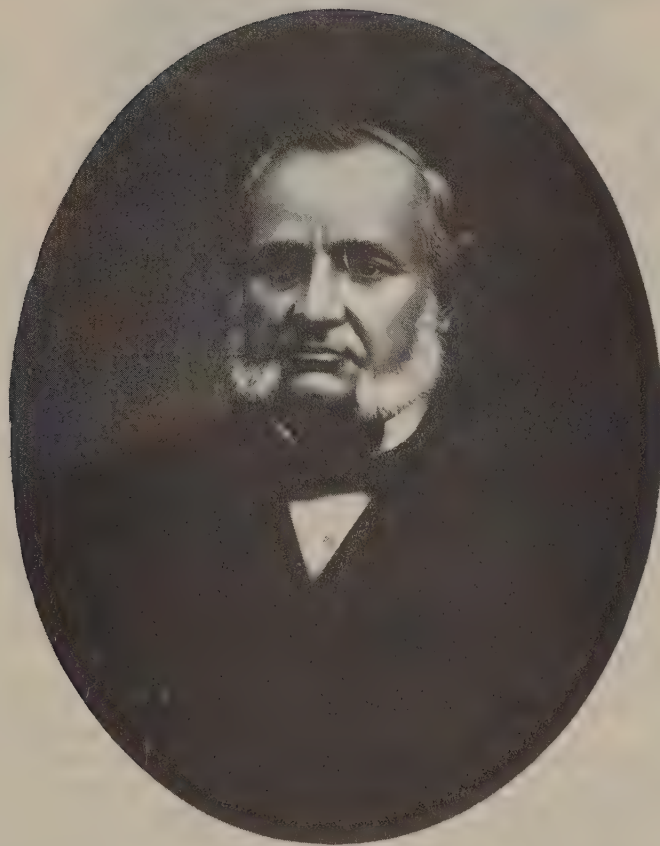
Another important enterprise which owes its establishment to Mr. Barse was the organization of the State Bank, in 1870. The bank begun business in the summer of 1870, with a paid-up cash capital of \$100,000, of which six-tenths was owned by Mr. Barse and his son, Mills W. Since that time the bank has been under his personal care and supervision, and has been so soundly and conservatively managed as to secure the unlimited favor and liberal patronage of the best business element of the country. On the 1st of January, 1878, to accommodate its increasing business, and to conform to the popular desire for a uniform and national banking system, the capital stock was increased, and the State Bank merged into the Exchange National Bank, of which Mr. Barse is the president, and his son, Mills W. Barse, is the cashier and one of the directors.

The general good fortune that has attended Mr. Barse in most of his business transactions, while bearing on their ever-successful issue the imprint of good luck, was not in any way accidental. It was rather the necessary consequence of untiring industry, good management of his interests, and, above all, a firm, uncompromising spirit of personal honor and integrity. When he began trade, the speculative tendency which has so conspicuously marked the conduct of mercantile pursuits in this country of late years was comparatively unknown. Capital was limited, business principles few and simple, and the standard of individual rectitude severer than we find them to-day. Hard and persistent labor, diligence, punctuality in fulfilling engagements, were the prime—we might almost say the only—factors of success. These Mr. Barse possesses in a marked degree. From his embarkation in business to the present his name has continued a synonym for excellent judgment and fine business qualifications.

DR. ADONIRAM BLAKE

was born in Chittenden County, Vt., July 1, 1825. When about fourteen years of age, his parents removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and he attended the St. Lawrence Academy (now the State Normal School) at Potsdam, procuring his education with his own earnings. His father, John B. Blake, was a native of New Hampshire, from whence he emigrated to Vermont, and from there to St. Lawrence County, in 1839, where he died in 1840, leaving the duty of taking care of the widow and daughter incumbent upon his son, which duty the latter faithfully and cheerfully performed for three years.

After leaving school, young Blake removed to Orleans Co., N. Y., and studied dentistry at Allison, where he practiced that profession about three years. He then moved to Buffalo, and established a route which included Aurora, Sardinia, and Olean, and traveled that, visiting the places named, as a dentist for about fifteen years. In 1859 he made his permanent residence in Olean, where he formed a partnership with Nelson S. Butler in the dry goods business, and remained in that about two years. He then purchased the mercantile establishment formerly conducted by Fred. Eaton, in which he remained until 1864. During the latter year he purchased a hardware stock and commenced in that business, in which he is



C. V. B. Barse



Photo. by Winsor & Whipple, Olean, N. Y.

Ol P Boardman

OLCOTT P. BOARDMAN, youngest son of Jehiel and Sallie (Hatch) Boardman, was born at Derby, Orleans Co., Vt., March 28, 1810, and at the age of four years his parents emigrated to and settled in Olean, N. Y., purchasing from Adam Hoops lot 1, section 5, town 2, range 4, of the Holland Land Company Survey, where his father commenced to clear and make a home in the dense pine forest that then existed on the north bank of Olean Creek, where his boyhood was spent. He experienced all the hardships and privations of a wilderness home, which experiences had an admirable effect on his after-life and character. He obtained a limited education by attending the district school a few months now and then, as opportunity and circumstances would admit.

At the age of nineteen he engaged for one year as a clerk in the employ of Hon. F. S. Martin, who then kept the "Olean House" and was partner in a store of general merchandise.

His next engagement was with G. E. Warren, a lumber dealer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., during which he spent the spring and summer seasons in Pittsburgh, and the winters in the lumber districts of the upper Allegany, purchasing lumber. In 1832 he repurchased the old homestead (his father having lost title by the failure and bankruptcy of Hoops) from Frederick A. Norton, who had become land-proprietor of part of the "Hoops' Purchase" derived from the Holland Land Company.

He was married Oct. 3, 1833, by the Rev. Alexander Frazer, to Marcia P. Rice, second daughter of Luman Rice, of whom mention is made in the general history of the village. She was born at Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., May 8, 1815.

They have one son only, Luman Olcott Boardman, born at Olean, Dec. 16, 1835; married at Ellicottville, Sept. 5, 1867, to Miss Emeline C. Bartlett, born at Olean, Sept. 7, 1837, daughter of Joshua N. Bartlett, Esq. They have had two children: a daughter, Marcia Rice, born at Olean, Sept. 3, 1868, living; a son, Olcott P., born at St. Cloud, Minn., Jan. 24, 1871; died Aug. 1, 1871. In the spring of 1870, Luman O. Boardman moved to Minnesota, where he extensively engaged in farming.

Having made extensive repairs upon the premises repurchased from Norton during the season of 1833, all was destroyed by the notable tornado of March 20, 1834. With all his timber, of over two hundred acres, there was scarcely a tree left standing.

This catastrophe left him comparatively penniless; but being neither daunted or discouraged, he rebuilt and repaired his premises, his parents, brother-in-law, and others residing upon it until 1849.

From 1834 to 1849 he was engaged in the lumber trade, residing a part of the time in the town of Portville, purchasing lumber and running to the Ohio River markets, —Pittsburgh, Pa., Cincinnati, O., and Louisville, Ky., being the most important ones,—and entirely supplied from the pineries of the Allegany River and its tributaries.

Then in 1849 he moved on to his homestead premises, repairing and making it his home, farming and continuing in active enterprises as had always been his custom, and filling various public offices of trust. In 1851 he was elected justice of the peace, and to other town offices at different times.

From 1849 to 1853 he was postmaster; 1860–62, collector of tolls on Genesee Valley Canal, at Olean; 1862–66, assistant assessor of United States Internal Revenue.

In the fall of 1867, with Hon. H. Van Aernam, he made a partial tour of the "Northwest," purchasing considerable tracts of agricultural and pine-timbered lands in the State of Minnesota, situated on the head-waters of the "Red River of the North."

He was an early advocate of iron bridges (of which the town has three). The first one was built over Olean Creek in 1871, under his supervision as highway commissioner, at a cost of \$5000.

Mr. Boardman has always maintained and advocated temperance principles; has been a professed Christian and member of the Presbyterian Church nearly forty years; is now in his sixty-ninth year, and, owing to an industrious and temperate life, bids fair to exceed the allotted span.

He is now one of the town assessors, and also a member of the board of education.

In the various stages of life, from his youth up, Mr. Boardman's career has been marked by an enterprising spirit of progress and development; by a desire to promote the best interests of the town in which nearly all his life has been spent; by a firm and resolute will; and by an individual rectitude and integrity that leaves him an untarnished reputation and an exalted position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

still engaged, in connection with a large furniture business, which he added in 1875.

In 1874 he erected "Blake's Opera-House," at a cost of about \$20,000. It is a fine building of brick, and is in every sense an ornament to the village and an enduring monument to the enterprise of its builder and owner. Its entire construction was superintended by Dr. Blake, and, as a result of his industrious supervision, it was completed and an entertainment given in it eight months from the time its foundation was laid. Dr. Blake has been actively engaged in building and real estate transactions from the time he first settled in Olean to the present, and has done much towards the material development of the place.

In the great fire of 1866 Dr. Blake lost \$18,000, on which he had an insurance of but \$7000, of which he owed \$3500 for goods, etc. At the end of thirty days after the calamity he had paid up everything, dollar for dollar, and had but a small capital with which to commence business again. Notwithstanding this misfortune, Dr. Blake has succeeded in establishing himself on a firm basis.

On the 1st of September, 1858, he married Miss Anna M., daughter of George Bigelow, Esq., of Erie Co., N. Y. They have had four children, of whom but one—a daughter—survives.

The general characteristics of Dr. Blake are his enterprise and personal integrity. He has always been faithful in the discharge of his business obligations, hence he enjoys an excellent credit and a good reputation as a successful business man. A fine illustration of the Opera-House can be seen elsewhere in this volume.

LAMBERT WHITNEY, M.D.,

was born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Oct. 10, 1812. After receiving his preliminary education at the public school of his native town, he commenced the study of medicine, and chose that as a profession, which he has successfully practiced for upwards of forty years. His parents moved to New Hampshire when he was a youth, and it was there he began the study of the profession he has so long honored. After an interval of five years in his studies, and in June, 1833, he removed to Olean, and entered the office of Edward Finn, M.D., and subsequently completed his office studies under Dr. Andrew Mead, a prominent pioneer physician of this village, in the fall of 1836. He then went to Geneva and attended a course of medical lectures, and in January, 1837, he received his diploma from the New York State Medical Society. He immediately thereafter settled in Olean, and began an active and successful professional career. During the summer of 1837 Dr. Whitney became a member of the old Cattaraugus County Medical Society, and remained such as long as it retained its organization. He is also an honorary member of the present society.

In May, 1834, Dr. Whitney united in marriage with Miss Sallie Senter. They have had six children,—five sons and one daughter,—of whom three of the sons survive. Of these, L. S. and R. M. were the founders of the Olean Hub Factory, and one, the younger son, James O., is now a member of the firm of E. M. Jones & Co., of San Fran-

cisco, a long-established and influential fancy goods and notion house of that city.

In 1834, Dr. Whitney received the appointment of deputy sheriff, and served in that capacity one term, with satisfaction. In 1838 he was elected a justice of peace, and served in that office in all, twelve years. In 1853 he was chosen to represent his town on the board of supervisors, and also

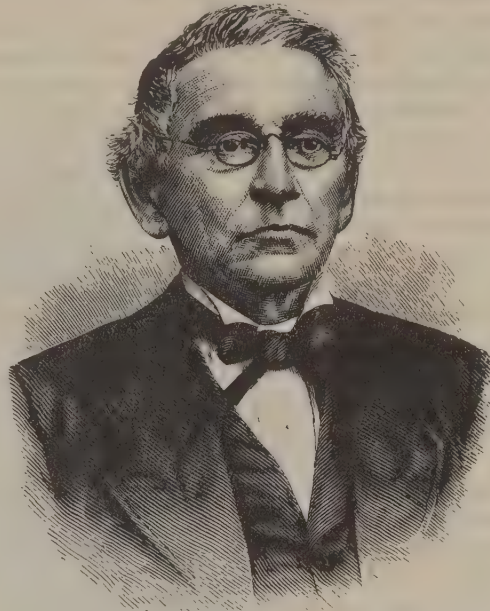


Photo. by Winsor & Whipple, Olean.

Lambert Whitney

occupied the same position the following year, owing to a tie vote between Warren Mills and J. L. Savage, the opposing candidates. In 1860 the people of Cattaraugus County, having confidence in the doctor's integrity, elected him to the office of county treasurer, which responsible position he filled acceptably and well for three years. He now holds the offices of coroner of the county and of health officer of the corporation,—the latter a position of great responsibility and considerable discretionary power,—neither of which Dr. Whitney either neglects or abuses. He always sustains an independent deportment in the administration of official duties, and, being actuated by a desire to do the best possibly to be done for the taxpayers, they appreciate his worth, and insist on his retention in office.

In religion, Dr. Whitney is a Baptist, and for nearly half a century has been an active member of that denomination. His liberality in religious enterprises and his public-spirited activity in secular concerns are alike commendable, and through these qualities, and by reason of his general worth as a citizen, neighbor, physician, and friend, he enjoys a prominent position in the community, and the esteem and respect of all to whom he is known.

JAIRUS BISSELL STRONG.

Although the subject of this memoir was not a native of the county of Cattaraugus, and, indeed, had resided there but a few years, his pre-eminently sterling and attractive qualities of mind and heart had endeared him to every person with whom he came in contact, and his early and sudden decease fell upon every heart with the crushing effect of a personal bereavement. It is a rare destiny, reserved to the select few among mankind, to be so endowed with gracious attributes as during life to win from all a brotherly love and confidence, and at death to leave a memory which all will cherish with a brother's tender and lasting sorrow. Mr. Strong was one of the favored few. Brief as was his career, dying as he did in his early prime, his life was a continuous benediction, evidenced and emphasized by the poignant and universal grief that shadowed and enshrined his grave.

Mr. Strong was born at Woodbourne, in the county of Sullivan (N. Y.), on the 13th day of September, 1834. He was an offshoot of genuine New England stock, his family being represented in the ante-colonial annals of Massachusetts by Elder John Strong, who, driven by religious persecution from his English home at Taunton, settled near Boston, in 1630. The family, even in the mother-country, was an ancient one, boasting its coat-of-arms, which consisted of a mural crown, with an eagle volant and the legend underwritten, "*Tentanda via est.*" Like most New England families, an irrepressible genius of enterprise impelled the young and ardent spirits of this Puritan household to migrate into more promising fields of adventure, and as a result of this transplanting process some of them sought and found a home in the State of New York. Austin Strong, the father of Jairus, was born at Ashland, in the county of Greene, in 1799, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bigelow, was a native of the same place. The same spirit of piety and Christian zeal that prompted the ancestors to sacrifice their worldly ease and comfort and brave the perils of trans-Atlantic life actuated these their descendants, and from the earliest dawn of his intelligence they inculcated into the mind of their son those sentiments and principles of morality which so eminently distinguished the entire current of his history. With true New England fidelity and care they provided him also with a sound and liberal education, and sought by every means in their power to fit him for the intelligent and conscientious discharge of the duties and responsibilities incident to his approaching manhood. With what success their fostering care was attended, and with what affectionate and appreciative zeal he responded to it, was evidenced by the whole tenor of his pure and useful life.

His father's feeble health and failing eyesight compelled this son, at the age of nineteen, to assume the entire financial charge and oversight of an extensive tannery, and this was his introduction to a business which he followed through his whole career, and with conspicuous success. The responsibility thus devolved upon him at this early age was a heavy one, but he confronted it with the cheerful courage that formed so prominent a trait of his character, mastered the theory, practice, and details with singular ease and effi-

ciency, and evinced a capacity for business that settled the question of his prosperity at the outset. With no taint of the rashness or presumption that often detracts from the usefulness of young men placed in positions of authority and trust, his modesty was equal to his merit, and from the first he won the affection and confidence of his men.

In 1858 he was married to Helen G., the only daughter of Gideon Howard, Esq., then residing at Tanner's Dale, in the county of Sullivan, a lady greatly admired and beloved, who, after having for nineteen happy years filled his household with the radiance of her love, survived to bless their offspring with a mother's tender care. Three interesting children were the fruit of this auspicious union.

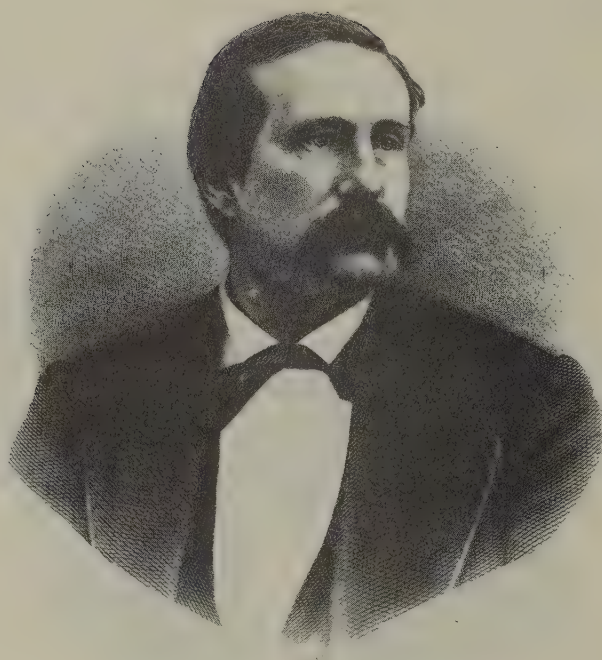
He remained at Black Lake, where his father's tannery was located, till 1864, when he removed to the village of Allegany, in the county of Cattaraugus, and there carried on an extensive tannery until the time of his death. In the summer of 1877 his business was for a time suspended by the destruction of his establishment by fire, but with characteristic enterprise, while the ruins were still smoking, he commenced the work of reconstruction, and his affairs were again in full and successful operation at the time of his decease. Nor did he confine his attention to this one enterprise. The oil development in that vicinity opened attractive opportunities of investment, of which he availed himself with signal judgment and success.

Although his principal place of business remained located at Allegany, he removed his residence to the village of Olean, in 1875, purchased an elegant mansion and grounds, and gratified his own taste and that of his neighbors by beautifying and adorning them. And there, surrounded and made happy by such an aggregate of blessings as rarely falls to the lot of man, and with the seemingly auspicious promise of their continuance for many years to come, he was, on the 18th day of February, 1878, in a moment and with hardly a moment's warning, without the opportunity of gathering the children around him for his benediction or commending his spirit to God who gave it, summoned away from his agonized and awe-struck family and friends forever.

Mr. Strong, though by no means a politician, took nevertheless a warm and intelligent interest in political and governmental questions, and was indeed thoroughly conversant with the current of events. He was naturally and often, without any intrigue or suggestion on his part, designated for posts of honor and trust. He was several times elected to the office of supervisor of the town of Allegany during his residence there, and was in 1875 elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county treasurer, although the usual Republican majority was over fifteen hundred, a position he continued to fill with singular ability and efficiency to the time of his death. Indeed, to every trust he was true and faithful; and yet, though never sacrificing or compromising the slightest requirement of duty or honor, he so bore himself in all the varied transactions of an active life that acquaintance with him at once and irresistibly quickened into a strong and lasting regard. There was indeed in his demeanor something singularly winning. His frank, fresh, open countenance, his hearty and contagious laughter, his genial, whole-souled manner, his quick and generous sympathy, and, in fine, all the emanations of the man, were



R. O. Smith



John Spring

combined into a potent but gentle force that captivated every one who came within the sphere of his influence.

His capacity for disseminating a wholesome hilarity and of calling into active and competitive play the social forces and proclivities around him was unrivaled. He breathed an atmosphere of jocund and healthy merriment. From him there radiated a fervent joyousness that imparted warmth to the coldest heart and kindled a cheerful smile on the visage of despondency itself. His life was a perpetual jubilee, without, however, a taint of cynicism or heartless levity. But it was in the gracious light of his domestic life, in his benignant character of husband, son, and father, that all his noble and tender qualities put forth their fullest and most delightful exercise. Upon his family he lavished a boundless wealth of provident and devoted love, and more precious far than mere earthly riches was the memory of his rare and splendid nature,—a legacy that profusion cannot waste and time cannot destroy.

ANSEL ADAMS.

For more than forty years the subject of this sketch has resided in Olean, and in that time has witnessed its transition from a small hamlet to a prosperous and flourishing village, and by his industry and enterprise has assisted not a little in effecting this change. A period of business ac-

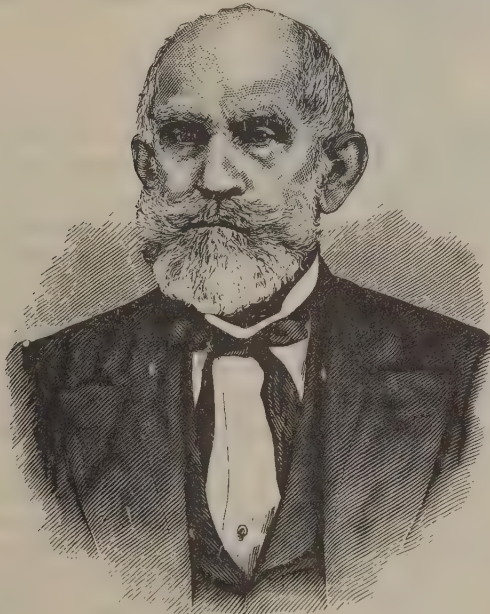


Photo. by Winsor & Whipple, Olean.
ANSEL ADAMS.

tivity extending over more than half a century, of which four-fifths has been passed in his present place of residence, entitles him at least to a brief mention on the pages of the history he in his life and character has helped to make.

Ansel Adams was born at Oak Hill, in the town of Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., July 16, 1804. He is the son of Thomas and Anna (Thorpe) Adams, who were old and respected settlers of that county.

Mr. Adams was married to Miss Ruth A., daughter of Benjamin and Laura (Hickox) Nichols, on the 4th of

March, 1835, and three years afterwards, namely, in the spring of 1838, they removed to Olean, where they have since resided.

In 1839, Mr. Adams was chosen one of the vestrymen of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Olean, and for the past fourteen years has been its senior warden. From his arrival here he has been one of the most active and zealous members of that church.

After an extended mercantile career, Mr. Adams retired on a well-earned competence, and is now, though past the allotted "threescore years and ten," enjoying remarkable good health, which is greatly attributable to a moderate and regular mode of life. He is generally respected as an upright man and a good citizen.

REUBEN O. SMITH.

Born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1823, Reuben O. Smith was the fourth of seven children. His father, Henry Smith, was a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., but attained his majority in Bradford Co., Pa., where he married Anna Spaulding, and immediately settled in Bath, where, 'midst privations known only to the pioneers of that time, this honored father and mother reared their seven children and hewed a home from the then unbroken forest.

With a firm belief in and willing obedience to the divine command, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," their home became, from principle as well as by the necessities of the time, one of industry and economy, from which went forth this family of sons and daughters thoroughly prepared by precept and example for the exigencies of responsible life, but with slight inheritance save a knowledge of useful labor and the rich and wise counsels of a revered father and saintly mother.

Through the district school of that day, with a few months at the Athens (Pa.) Academy, Reuben O., dissatisfied with the unremunerative farm labor of that period, with the consent of his parents, obtained a situation as clerk in a store at the village of Avoca, in his native county, and after three years' clerkship at this and one or two other situations, at progressive salaries of thirty, sixty, and ninety dollars per annum, he obtained a more satisfactory situation with Henry Brother at Bath, with whom he remained two years, and then, at the urgent solicitation of this honored and respected merchant, who he remembers with nothing but pleasure and gratitude, and with him as a partner, he entered upon his mercantile life at Painted Post, N. Y. This copartnership continued a successful business for seven years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent.

Becoming a partner in a large lumbering firm in 1854, he went to Williamsport, Pa., where under his personal supervision was constructed one of the largest water-mills ever built in the country.

Retiring from this firm in 1856, he soon after took up his residence in Olean, where, in 1852, he and his younger brother, Erastus H., had established the firm of Smith Brothers. This firm was dissolved in 1859 by the retirement of Erastus H. on account of failing health, since

which, as sole proprietor or with former clerks raised to a partnership, he has continued in business at Olean.

The advent of this firm caused a revolution in the then existing methods of business in that village. It was a new departure. Hitherto credit, and that long continued, had been universal. No one thought of paying for goods when they were bought. Credit was the idol, the ledger its temple, the merchant the high-priest, the people the votaries, who at this shrine paid burdensome tithes. A new era in business opened. Goods were offered over the counters of this young firm at prices so low as to attract universal attention, and it is safe to say that during the first two years eighty per cent. of all cash paid in this vicinity for merchandise was paid to this firm. But the old merchants were not disposed to sit quietly by and see their business slip from their hands. Intrenched behind ample capital, and a thorough knowledge of the country, they accepted the gage of battle, clinging, however, to the old methods. It was no struggle between pigmies. The strife was prolonged and bitter, and as a consequence prices were greatly reduced. The public enjoyed the fight and benefited by its results. One by one the old firms were forced from the field, and of all who were in the dry-goods trade when Smith Brothers commenced business in Olean not one, nor the representative of one, remains at this writing. But this conflict resulted in making Olean a centre of trade, and in giving the village an impetus that has placed it among the most important in Western New York.

The comparatively insignificant wooden structure in which Smith Brothers commenced business was destroyed by the disastrous fire of 1866, and its place is now occupied by a commodious, well-built, and well-appointed brick building of three stories, erected in that year by Mr. Smith, all of which is occupied by the present firm, consisting of himself and two of his former clerks.

Though previously a Democrat, the struggle in the nation over human slavery from 1848 to 1854 disgusted him with the subserviency of that party to the behests of the slave-power, and he assisted in the formation of the Republican party, and gave liberally of his money, time, and influence to insure its final success; and when the rebellion broke out he was thoroughly aroused, and though so far as his business interests were concerned perhaps sometimes unwisely bitter, he never spared a copperhead, or allowed those interests to interfere with his denunciation of the rebels and their Northern allies, while during those four dark and bloody years he gave of his money with unsparing hand to sustain the life of the nation.

Though often tempted, he has never entered upon the treacherous sea of speculation, but confining himself to legitimate business he has guided that business with a master's hand, and has reaped the reward which attends industry and application, and fairly won an honorable place among the solid and successful men of the land.

Many of his former clerks in addition to a practical business training have been materially assisted by him, and are now prosperous merchants elsewhere.

His wife, a daughter of Judge Lyman Balcom, of Painted Post, is a lady of culture and refinement, and the

twenty-four years of their married life has bound them more closely in mutual love and esteem, while the lengthening years of her residence in Olean but continue to increase the respect and honor in which she is held by a large and continually widening circle of friends.

This sketch would be incomplete and unsatisfactory to its subject without further reference to Erastus H., his brother and former partner, to whose ability and energy he freely ascribes a large part of the success which attended their copartnership in Olean. He was gifted with and exercised a degree of wisdom and fairness not too common among business men, and the geniality and kindness of his social life in Olean is remembered with pleasure by all who knew him. Upon his retirement from the firm of Smith Brothers he moved to Towanda, Pa., and at its organization these brothers both became large stockholders of the First National Bank of that place. Erastus H. was shortly after its organization elected president, which post he most acceptably and honorably filled until his death in 1872. He died respected and lamented by all who knew him, and most by those who knew him best.

In conclusion, but with no desire to flatter its subject, the writer of this sketch must be permitted to commend his example to young men, knowing him intimately as he does, and that the habits of strict temperance, industry, and integrity, coupled with a proper degree of economy, followed by Mr. Smith, laid the foundation of and insured his ultimate success.

CORNELIUS H. BARTLETT, M.D.

Although not a native of this county nor one of its pioneers, yet, owing to the professional reputation Dr. Bartlett has acquired, no history of the village of Olean would be complete without some mention of him. The best years of his life have been devoted, with unremitting assiduity, to the study and acquisition of perhaps the most important of all the learned professions,—that of medicine. The marked success that has attended Dr. Bartlett in his practice is not altogether attributable to his extensive knowledge of his profession, but to a *genuine* love for it which he has always entertained, and which constituted the principal incentive that led him to the choice of a medical career.

Cornelius H. Bartlett was born at Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 10, 1825. He is the third son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Waters) Bartlett, the former of whom was a native of Connecticut, and an influential citizen of the place. He was a man of an energetic temperament and great force of character, which qualities are reproduced in his son, of whom we write. He was engaged in the tanning business at Pine Plains and other places.

When the subject of this sketch was about two years of age his parents moved to Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., and there remained about six years, when they removed to Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y. He obtained his preliminary education at the Groton Academy, and completed his literary course at the Cortland Academy. After leaving the latter institution he entered upon the laudable duties of teaching in the public schools of Homer, in which vocation he continued three years. He then directed his atten-



L. H. Partell



CHARLES AUSTIN WOODRUFF, M.D., was born at Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1840. When quite young his parents removed to Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he attended the Rushford Academy. He completed his literary education in 1858, and for the following two or three years he taught school, with marked success. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he had just attained his majority, and was ardent in what he believed was right for the cause of liberty, and was the first in his town to take active measures in getting recruits for the Union army. He induced some eight or ten other young men to join him, and they chose him captain. This small party of heroic young men, sanguine in the buoyancy of youth and the ardor of their patriotism, proceeded at once to arouse the enthusiasm of the citizens. They paraded on horses; went to the woods and obtained a large and beautiful tree, of which they made a liberty-pole; got the ladies interested, so that they made and presented to the little company a flag of the old stars and stripes, which have been the pride of the last century in this "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave." They obtained a speaker to make a fitting oration at the raising of the pole, and amid the booming of cannon and the blaze of bonfires they ran up the national flag, which many of that noble band afterwards fought gallantly to sustain.

At first young Woodruff did not consider it his duty to leave home, rather thinking that those older than himself ought to go; but, many expressing a desire to accompany him, and on the advice of some of his friends, he went, assuming the responsibility as a duty greater even than those of self-interest and love of home. They were mustered in at Elmira, under Colonel (afterwards General) Slocum, where they remained some time. Young Woodruff was sent home twice on a recruiting expedition, and each time took a number back with him. He participated in many battles, was thrice wounded, once quite severely at the battle of Bull Run or at that of Malvern Hill. His letters home during his service created great excitement, and many collected at the post-office to hear them read. The descriptions of battles they contained, and the accounts of army life, had a peculiar interest to those at home, while the patriotic sentiment expressed in them tended to keep alive the prevalent enthusiasm of those times.

On leaving the army, which he did on account of wounds, and a severe lung disease contracted during his service, young Woodruff commenced the study of medicine, under C. S. Hurlbut, M.D., of Olean, with whom he remained about three years. In 1866 he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical

College, from which institution he was honorably graduated March 1, 1867, receiving a diploma endorsed by the entire faculty. He also received a certificate of private instruction in auscultation and percussion from Austin Flint, M.D., and a certificate from Alexander B. Mott, M.D., Professor of Surgery at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and also a certificate from R. Ogden Doremus, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology of the same institution. These all show that Dr. Woodruff became proficient in the various medical sciences indicated. On returning from New York, Dr. Woodruff purchased the practice of his old preceptor, Dr. Hurlbut, and entered upon the duties of his profession at Olean, where he remained actively engaged until within a year of his death, and practiced some until the March preceding that sad event. He loved his profession and adorned it. He was eminently successful, both as a physician and surgeon, and had he been spared he would undoubtedly have acquired a brilliant reputation.

Dr. Woodruff married Miss E. M. Charles, daughter of John Charles, and niece of Richard Charles, M.D., of Angelica. She survives, and is a lady of fine general abilities.

As showing in a slight measure the esteem in which Dr. Woodruff was held, we quote the subjoined obituary notice of him, from the Titusville *Sunday Morning News*:

"His complaint was lung disease, contracted in the service of the United States. He enlisted early in the war, and was sergeant in Company I, of the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers. He was wounded in battle by a ball in the left leg, which could not be extracted with safety, and was carried for about ten years and buried with his remains. He participated in several battles, and was wounded three times, on account of which he received a pension, as a partial compensation for his suffering. He enlisted from Rushford, New York, and about eight years ago he came to Olean, for the purpose of a medical examination by Dr. Hurlbut, then one of the most skillful physicians who has ever practiced in this part of the country. The doctor became interested in young Woodruff, and gave him an invitation to remain as a student in his office, which was accepted. From close application to study he made rapid progress in mastering the science of medicine, and graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York, in the class of 1867, with the highest honors. He soon became the successor of Dr. Hurlbut in his extensive practice at Olean. He had a laborious and successful practice of several years, suffering much in the mean time from his wounds and injuries in the army. For about a year past his failing health has prevented his attending to his professional business. Dr. Woodruff was a member of Olean Lodge and Chapter, F. and A. M. He leaves a widow and a large circle of relatives and sympathizing friends, who mourn his death as that of a young man of good qualities: of heart, fine attainments, and promise of future usefulness and success in life."



Wm H Conklin



D. C. Conklin

WILLIAM H. CONKLIN.

WILLIAM H. CONKLIN was born Dec. 12, 1811, in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and lived in that town until he was thirteen years of age. In the fall of 1824 his father moved into Western New York, and settled in what is now Wyoming County, in the town of Castile. His father took up a new farm, but worked also at his trade,—making wagons. Working with his father he soon learned to make a good wagon, and by the time he was sixteen years old had the most of that kind of work to do. His opportunities for an education were not very promising, as he only had the privilege of attending district school about two months each winter until seventeen years old, but by dint of application during odd hours and evenings, he acquired education sufficient to pass a rigid examination and obtain a certificate to teach a district school, and commenced teaching the winter he was nineteen years of age. As a measure of his success as a teacher it may be remarked that, while the average wages for teaching was about fourteen dollars a month, he easily obtained twenty.

At the age of twenty-one years he was elected school commissioner for the town of Castile, and assisted in organizing and arranging the school districts of the town. When the office of commissioner was abolished, he was elected superintendent of schools for the town. He held the office of justice of the peace nearly four terms, until he moved from the place. He also represented the town on the board of supervisors a number of years, and served as chairman of the board.

He was married, Jan. 7, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Tallman, daughter of Giles Tallman, a farmer and early settler of the town of Castile, and the prosperity of her husband is owing much to her good judgment, skill, and economy. They have but two children living, D. C. Conklin, the efficient and popular junior partner of the Conklin Wagon-Works, and Mrs. Anna Conklin Ross, wife of L. P. Ross, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.

In the fall of 1843 he removed to the village of Castile, and, in the spring following, bought a little place on which was a blacksmith-shop, built a small wagon-shop, and commenced business on a limited scale. He had not much means, but plenty of push and ambition, and had already quite a reputation for making good work, and had an intimate acquaintance with most of the best citizens of the town. He was obliged to enlarge from time to time, until he had a large establishment under his control. He sold extensively in and about Olean, becoming well acquainted with the business men of the place, and at that time marked it as one of the best points for his business in Western New York. Hon. R. White was his first agent in Olean, after his death Justus White, afterwards Cary & White. Mr. Cary is still living, and the firm acknowledge many kind favors from him personally. He finally concluded to remove the works to Olean, and came on here in 1860 and built a shop, and in the fall of that year the machinery and stock were removed, and manufacturing commenced in Olean, and the business has gradually increased to its present proportions.

It has been no small task to work this business up to its present magnitude; both members of the firm have worked incessantly with-

out rest for eighteen years. Mr. Conklin could most always be found working some one of the machines, when he would accomplish as much or more than a journeyman, besides at the same time attending to all the details of the factory. He is still in vigorous health, found at his place of business daily, and capable of doing a large amount of labor. Mr. Conklin is rather retiring, not fond of show, not seen much on the street or in society. He is quick in his judgment and decisions, and decided in his opinions. He hopes to live long enough to see the works still doubled or trebled, and in a new building of sufficient magnitude, and arranged and equipped according to plans that his long experience has suggested.

DEWITT C. CONKLIN.

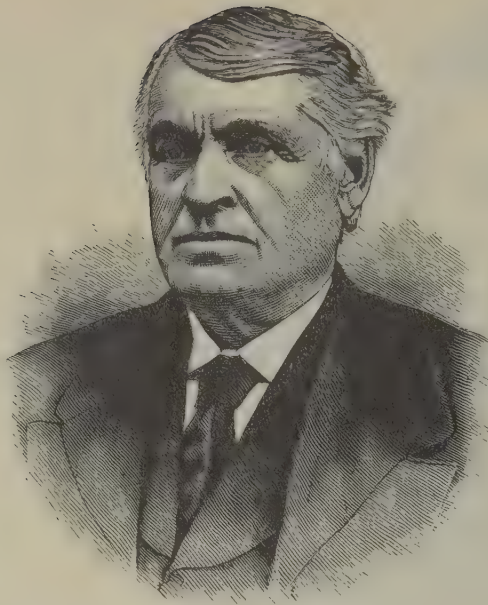
DEWITT C. CONKLIN was born June 28, 1837, in the village of Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y. He is the oldest son of William H. Conklin, and junior partner of the Conklin Wagon-Works in Olean.

He attended the district school in his native village, and was noted for his quiet demeanor and strict attention to his studies. From the district school he entered the select school kept by Davis W. Smith, in the village,—one of the ablest educators and teachers in Western New York at that time.

He left this school with a good English education. The mechanical skill and sound judgment developed at this time gave promise of more than common manhood. He was early set to work in his father's office and became a correct accountant, and was soon capable of directing the business of a large establishment. He was taken into partnership when twenty-one years of age, and when it was decided to remove the works to Olean the closing of the business and removing the machinery and stock fell to him, while the senior partner removed to Olean to build and prepare for its reception. His share of this laborious task was performed in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

He was married, Nov. 5, 1859, to Miss Hester Fuller, a young lady of good education, and daughter of Elijah Fuller, a prominent farmer near Castile village. They have three children. He moved with his family to Olean, late in the fall of 1860. Mr. Conklin is a hard worker. During a number of years after he came to Olean he acted as engineer, and at same time would run some one of the machines, doing nearly the labor of two men, and there are but few men that accomplish as much business daily as himself. He takes upon himself the book-keeping, shipping work, ordering and assorting up stock, also the financial matters of the works, all of which he performs with excellent ability.

He is now in his early prime, affable and courteous, and lives somewhat retiring; not inclined to show off, with a temper extremely even. Clear from the habits of the use of tobacco or intoxicating liquors, popular as a man in every respect, the pride of his friends, and idol of his family.



Photos. by Winsor & Whipple, Olean.

J H Brooks

JAMES H. BROOKS,

elder son of Judge James Brooks, was born on the old homestead in the town of Olean Nov. 16, 1818. In the days of his youth the country was comparatively new, so that his opportunities for learning were meagre. He attended the district schools, however, and there obtained the rudiments of an education, which one term at Smethport Academy and subsequent self-study and observation largely augmented. He spent most of his life at farming and lumbering, the latter of which he followed more or less for forty years, generally with good success.

On the 15th of September, 1846, he married Harriet L., daughter of Barnabas Hastings, Esq., of Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y. She was born Sept. 27, 1820. They have raised an interesting family of four children, of whom the two sons are deceased. Their names, with the dates of their births, are as follows:

Willard H., born Nov. 8, 1847; died Dec. 13, 1863. He was a promising youth, and in him was reproduced a spark of the old patriotism that his great-grandfather, Cornelius Brooks, the old Revolutionary hero, possessed, for on the breaking out of the Rebellion he, when not more than fifteen years of age, wanted very much to accompany his uncle, Colonel Enos C. Brooks, to the front.

Mary E. was born Sept. 11, 1849. Married Frank C. Burlingham Sept. 1, 1875.

Luella K., born May 21, 1854. Married Charles S. Hubbard April 2, 1877.

James T., born Aug. 11, 1860; died Sept. 19, 1860.

Mr. Brooks has always been an advocate and strong supporter of the temperance cause, as his respected father was before him. He is an active and zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he at present occupies the position of elder.

In politics Mr. Brooks is a Republican, but has never sought political preferment. In 1859 he was elected to the office of coroner, and several terms has served as one of the assessors of his town; also as an inspector of election.

In 1877, Mr. Brooks became proprietor of the Olean Pottery, which he has since conducted with considerable success. This is decidedly one of the chief manufacturing interests of Olean, and is more fully noticed in the history proper of Olean, under the head of "Manufacturing Interests."

In public as well as in private life, the chief characteristics of Mr. Brooks have been his enterprise, industry, and integrity. No man can successfully impugn his honor, and his name is above reproach. Faithful to every trust imposed in him, constant in his friendship, and true in his dealings with his fellow-men, he occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the people, and an honored position among the best citizens of the place.

COLONEL ENOS C. BROOKS,

third son of Judge James and Betsey Brooks, and grandson of the well-known and prominent pioneer Cornelius Brooks, was born in the town of Olean, Sept. 4, 1823. He received the principal part of his education at the public schools, finishing his literary studies at the Lima Seminary, at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y. Immediately after leaving the latter institution he turned his attention to the study of law as a profession, and on Sept. 4, 1850, entered the law-office of Roderick White, of Olean, and three years thereafter emerged forth,

E C Brooks

an applicant for legal recognition. Accordingly, on September 4, 1853, he passed the necessary examination at the general term of the Supreme Court, held at Angelica, and was admitted to practice. He continued actively engaged in his profession until 1856, in which year his library and office effects were destroyed by fire. He then served one term as deputy sheriff of Cattaraugus County.

June 15, 1853, he married Miss Margaret A. Hill, of Olean, by whom he had three children, namely: Ida J., born Nov. 12, 1855; married, Oct. 30, 1878, to Asa C. Couse, of Maine, Broome Co., N. Y. James E., born June 12, 1858, and died Aug. 11, 1865. Maud D., born Jan. 10, 1869.

Politically, Colonel Brooks started out in life as a Democrat, casting his first ballot for James K. Polk. On the organization of the Republican party he espoused its principles, and remained a member of it until 1872, when he voted for Horace Greeley for the Presidency.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, Colonel Brooks at once took an active part in its suppression, and continued until the close of the conflict to do all in his power to sustain the Union that his forefathers fought to inaugurate. We subjoin a brief sketch of Colonel Brooks' military history.

In 1853, Colonel Brooks was commissioned major of the 64th Regiment New York State Militia. On Aug. 17, 1861, his regiment was accepted as a part of the quota of the State, and on the 28th of November following he was regularly mustered in. The organization and recognition of that regiment was due to the exertions of Colonel Brooks, who, through its varied service, remained with it until wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Among the engagements in which the colonel participated might be mentioned those of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862; Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. After this battle Colonel Brooks had an attack of typhoid fever, and was obliged to ask for a leave of absence for thirty days. At the expiration of this he returned, and met his regiment at Arlington Heights, Aug. 29, 1862; then marched through Maryland, and participated in the battle of South Mountain; then led the advance from South Mountain to Antietam, commanding the regiment. After the battle of Antietam moved on to Loudon Heights, near Harper's Ferry, at which place, his gallant conduct in prior engagements having been favorably reported, he received his commission as lieutenant-colonel; after which he continued with his regiment and went with the Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, commander-in-chief. He took an active part in the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was dangerously wounded by a ball passing through his left shoulder, Dec. 13, 1862. He received a leave of absence until April, 1863, and was then assigned to duty as provost-marshal of Western New York, under General Diven, at Elmira, and by him appointed inspector of draft for eleven Congressional districts. He continued in that position until January 8, 1864; was afterwards placed on duty as commandant of Barrack No. 1, at Elmira. On May 4, 1864, reported to Washington, and was honorably discharged. On December 28 following he was made Commissioner of Enrollment, and so continued until the close of the war.

In the fall of 1867, Colonel Brooks was elected county clerk. He is now serving his second term as a justice of the peace. From February, 1876, to March, 1877, he served as clerk in the State-prison in Clinton Co., N. Y. In these positions he has exercised sound judgment and a desire to fulfill the duties incumbent upon him; and that he succeeded is shown by the general satisfaction evinced by the people at large.

tion and energies to the study of medicine, entering the office of Ashbel Patterson, M.D., with whom he remained four years, excepting a short period which he spent in the office of Prof. Caleb Green, M.D. He subsequently attended a regular course of therapeutical and clinical lectures at Buffalo, and afterwards entered the medical department of the Geneva College. He received his diploma in June, 1849, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, locating at Summerhill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he remained about four years. In May, 1853, he removed to Portville, and soon secured an extensive and lucrative practice. In June, 1876, he permanently located at Olean, where he had many patrons. Not only has Dr. Bartlett a large general practice, but so fully does he enjoy the confidence of his fellow-practitioners that he is frequently called in consultation at all points within a radius of thirty miles. The doctor keeps pace, by reading and study, with the scientific advancements that have been made in medicine of late years. He takes pleasure in scientific researches, and is always well supplied with the current medical literature.

Dr. Bartlett has been a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society since its reorganization, and has twice been

called to its presidential chair. He now occupies a seat in its board of censors. He was chosen a delegate to the State Medical Association, and was also honored with a like position in the National Association. As a recognition of his general worth in the profession, he was chosen one of the curators of the Buffalo Medical College, which office he still retains.

In delicate cases, where there is a difficulty in establishing a correct diagnosis, and where a malady assumes a dangerous or obstinate aspect, and in difficult surgical operations, Dr. Bartlett's counsel is frequently sought. In the constant competition which characterizes professional as well as business pursuits, the doctor always retains a gentlemanly deportment and a conscientious courtesy that is one of the most admirable traits of a scholarly and exalted profession.

While in Summerhill, Dr. Bartlett became acquainted with Miss Sylphia Bennie, daughter of David Bennie, M.D., whom he married at Portville, this county, on the 26th of June, 1850. They have three children,—two daughters and one son,—the latter now reading medicine with his father, with favorable prospects of a successful professional career.

R A N D O L P H.

THIS town lies on the western border of the county, and is the second town from the south. When erected from Connewango, Feb. 1, 1826, it embraced all the territory south to the Pennsylvania line, but by the formation of South Valley, April 2, 1847, the town was reduced to its present limits, which are described by the Holland Survey as township 2, in the ninth range, containing 23,040 acres. The name of the town was bestowed by some of the early settlers in honor of their native place,—Randolph, Vt. The southern three-fourths of the town have a hilly and undulating surface, with some uplands several hundred feet above the valleys. The northern part is more level, and partakes of the characteristics of the Connewango flats. Here were evidences of pre-historic occupation in the shape of the usual fortifications and mounds, which have been more fully mentioned in the general history of the county.

The principal stream of the town is the Little Connewango Creek, which flows through the northeastern part of the town. The chief affluents are Mill Creek, Dry and Rodgers' Brooks. Considering their limited volume, these streams afford good power. Nearly all of them are subject to the influence of freshets, which sometimes cause great damage. The one in 1865 was especially disastrous in its effects, destroying much property, and causing the loss of several lives. The brooks in the southern part of the town drain into South Valley. The soil is variable, and is of a clayey

nature, or a gravelly loam, with a limited quantity of sandy loam. It is usually fertile, and especially adapted for grass.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The books of the Holland Company furnish a list of land-owners in 1821, containing the names of Howard Fuller, Edmund Fuller, James Powell, Samuel J. York, William Eames, Howard Chapman, and Thomas Harvey.

Edmund Fuller made the first settlement in 1820, on lot 31, building a log house, which stood near where the cemetery now is. He came from Oneida County, and was accompanied by Howard Fuller. They had "booked" to them all the land along that road west to the Chautauqua line. Both removed soon after, Edmund Fuller selling his interests in 1822 to Thomas Harvey, who also came from Oneida. Fuller moved to the West, but returned to Little Valley in the course of a dozen years.

The year after Fuller's settlement came Samuel J. York, and located on lot 55; and his brother Jeremiah came in 1823, settling in the same locality. Both moved to the West.

Jacob Vandamaker came in 1821, and settled near Fuller's. The following year his son, John J., was born, and this was probably the first birth in town. The latter remained a citizen of Randolph many years.

In 1822, H. S. Latham, from Long Island, located on

lot 31, where he purchased five acres for the purpose of establishing a tannery. He built the first frame house in town, and commenced work on his tannery, but sold out to Thomas Harvey before he got it fully in operation. C. H. Latham, a brother, made a visit to the town the same year, but did not settle there, but since 1840 has been a permanent resident of the town.

In April, 1822, Thomas Harvey located on the Fuller property. He had a family of six daughters and several sons. The former came with their husbands,—named James Orton and William Miner,—but all removed to the West. Harvey was an enterprising man, and did much to encourage the settlement of the town. Two of his daughters married David Salisbury and Clement Russell, also early settlers, in 1824, and these were the first marriages in town.

In 1823, Benjamin Clark settled on lot 23, where he soon after built the second frame house in town, in which he opened a tavern and a store. In 1830 he sold to Joel Scudder, and removed to Pennsylvania. A daughter married Jonathan Hodge, an early settler on lot 15.

The same year, Otis Hitchcock and a family of ten children settled on lot 46. The oldest son, George, was killed by being thrown from a horse. Truman Hitchcock, another son, lives on the old Clark place. Mr. Hitchcock died in June, 1873, and the homestead is now occupied by another son, Milo.

Solomon Nichols came from Monroe County in 1823, in the month of January. In 1822 he had visited the town and article 120 acres on lot 48, which he paid twelve years later. An adjoining tract of land, taken by David Hodge, who came with Nichols, was the first paid up in town. Hodge returned to Monroe in four or five years, and after 1830, Solomon Nichols also moved back for six years. In his absence, Abram Kierstead lived on his farm, and kept a public-house, which was continued by Nichols after his return, and was kept until the railroad was built. In the days of militia training, Mr. Nichols rose from the command of a company to the rank of colonel, by which title he is still addressed. Although eighty-two years old, he presents a hale appearance and preserves his military bearing. He is one of the oldest residents of the town.

Elisha R. and Josiah Cook came in March, 1823, from Monroe County, and settled on lot 62, where the former still resides. The latter removed in 1817. Both served in the war of 1812. In this locality lived as early settlers the Arnolds, Smiths, and Alex. McNull.

James Powell settled on lot 32 in 1823, and there built a house, which is still standing. A brother, Dennis, lived on lot 40. Both moved to Pennsylvania. In this locality settled the McCapes family about the same time. Silas moved to the West, James died in town, and Alfred and Major still reside in Randolph.

In 1823, Timothy Torrance, from Monroe County, settled on lot 46, where he lived until his death in 1871. The homestead is now occupied by a son, G. M. Torrance. Another son removed to Michigan.

The Sample family, composed of Frederick, John, Samuel, Jackson, and Jacob C., came from Monroe in 1823, and settled on lots 61, 62, and 63, owning large

tracts of land, from which circumstance the locality has been called "Sample Hill." In a few years, Frederick sold his land to Harry Marsh, and moved south of the present Academy lot, where he opened a pioneer tavern.

Uriah D. Wood lived on lot 60 as early as 1824, and about the same time the Gilette family settled on "Sample Hill." Zebedee Woodworth located in the same locality about the same time; and a few years later his brother, Benjamin, settled on lot 52.

In 1825, Sylvester Caswell and Darius Bowen came from Monroe County. The former settled on the east side of lot 54; the latter on lot 44. He died here a few years ago, and the homestead is now occupied by his sons, William and Orrin.

Esau Case settled early on "Sample Hill," and afterwards bought out David Hodge, on lot 48; from here he moved to Ohio. On this lot also lived David and Benson Archer, about 1827.

In 1825, Abraham G. Bush, from Ontario County, settled in town, and made improvements on lots 23 and 24. Here he inaugurated and successfully carried on several important businesses, and was, in his time, the most prominent man in town, and always interested himself in its welfare. He died in 1863.

The Helmes family settled at East Randolph, and were the pioneers in that locality. In March, 1825, Chauncey C. Helmes came from Monroe County, and began the improvement of his land, on lot 8. He was a very active business man, and lived at East Randolph until his death, in November, 1866. Members of his family still reside in town. His brother, Albert, came in January, 1826, and settled on the northeast part of lot 16, where he yet resides, at an advanced age, one of the few early settlers left in town.

On lot 15, Josiah Ames was an early settler; and on lot 7, near by, Jerial Smith. William Thatcher lived on the same lot. Jonathan Wood lived on lot 8, coming from Monroe County in 1826, and then put up a fulling-mill soon after. He died near Pittsburgh, in 1832, while engaged in rafting lumber down the Allegany. A year later came Daniel Dixon, from Genesee County, with a small stock of goods, which he sold out in Helmes' store. He is still a resident of East Randolph. To this point also came, about 1827, Elnathan Lewis and Dr. Benjamin Blodgett.

On lot 5 settled John N. Angle, about 1830, and is still living there with his son Nicholas. He is a native of Ontario County. Samuel Ewing came from the same county in 1831, and took up his residence at Randolph village. He now resides with Mr. Angle, on lot 5. His sons, Samuel and Robert F., are well-known citizens and surveyors.

Ezekiel Scudder, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Victor, Ontario Co., in 1827, and located on lot 14. He died in town. Joel Scudder, a son of the above, bought out the Ben Clark place in 1830. One of his sons, Samuel, is now a resident of lot 32. Marvin Scudder came in 1828, and settled in that part of the village now occupied by the business houses. He moved to Illinois. To the same State moved Freeman Scudder, who came, a single man with his father, in 1827, and afterwards married a Miss Sample.

Another of Ezekiel's sons, Enos, settled in Cold Spring at an early day, and moved from there to Kentucky. The family is one of the oldest and best known in town.

The Draper family came before 1830, and Gilbert Gorsline about the same period. In 1829, Daniel Thurston came from Oneida County, and located on lot 46, where he is still a resident. His brother, Marcus, was also an early settler.

Sanford Holbrook, from Chemung County, came in 1829, and settled on lot 64, which had been taken up first by Samuel Foote. He had two sons,—Sanford F., now residing in the West, and Freeman, living on lot 55. Mr. Holbrook is now a resident of Randolph village. Here also reside Asahel and Addison Crowley, natives of Rutland Co., Vt.; the former coming in 1831, the latter in 1835. They engaged in merchandising and in the lumber business, doing much to promote the welfare of Randolph. Since 1843, Marcus H. Johnson has been a resident of the village. He was born at Olean, Oct. 21, 1809, and is probably the second native of the county. Here, also, died, Dec. 30, 1876, one of the oldest persons in the county, Nancy G. Van Rensselaer, who was born Oct. 21, 1775. She was the mother of Dr. D. S. Van Rensselaer, and the widow of Gen. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, of Revolutionary renown. She was married in 1793, and, as her husband died in 1816, she lived a widowed life more than sixty years. She was remarkably vigorous for her age, and did not appear to bear the weight of more than seventy-five years. On her one-hundredth birthday five generations honored her by their presence. She is interred in the Randolph Cemetery.

The population increased rapidly after 1827. In 1832 the condition of the settlements and improvements was shown by the following list:

Land-Owners.	No. of Lot.	Acres improved.	Value of Buildings.
Arnold, Gilbert.....	54	4	...
Arnold, William.....	63	4	...
Archer, David.....	56	10	...
Archer, Benson.....	48	16	...
Abbey, Frederick.....	21	2	...
Abbey, Orange.....	21	1	...
Ames, Isaiah.....	15	10	\$30
Angle, John N.....	5	10	30
Bennett, Erastus.....	45	1	...
Bowen, Darius.....	44	11	...
Bliss, Zenos.....	58	3	...
Barbour, Hiram.....	39	1	...
Bruce, Charles.....	40	5	...
Barimore, Adney.....	40	7	...
Buckland, Warren.....	47	12	...
Barnes, Russell.....	22	20	30
Barnes, Lewis R.....	30	10	...
Blackman, Robert R.....	23	2	...
Bush, Abram G.....	23	2	25
" ".....	24	8	95
Blodget, Benjamin.....	8	1	65
Case, Esau.....	40	7	30
Caswell, William.....	39	18	30
Cook, Elisha R.....	62	30	...
Cook, Josiah.....	62	5	...
Cook, John, Jr.....	31	7	10
Chase, James.....	44	5	30
Caswell, Joseph.....	62	5	20
Caswell, Sylvester.....	54	18	...
Caswell, Philip.....	38	18	...
Crandle, Horace P.....	23	2	...
Cross, Abigail.....	7	2	...
Davis, Sears & Co.....	59	12	150
Daniels, James.....	61	9	...
Davis, William.....	40	12	...
Darling, Richard.....	39	24	65
Draper, Oliver.....	39	26	10
Draper, Elmer.....	23	2	...
Dudley, Gilbert.....	24	4	100
Ewer, Elijah.....	62	20	47

Land-Owners.	No. of Lot.	Acres improved.	Value of Buildings.
Field, Albert.....	51	4	...
Foot, Samuel.....	64	5	...
Follett, Jonathan.....	29	3	...
Gallop, Chester.....	47	16	\$30
Gorsline, Gilbert.....	23	3	80
Gillette, Joseph.....	60	14	30
Gillette, Comfort.....	53	31	60
Gillette, Joseph, Jr.....	59	1	...
Guernsey, Oliver.....	31	4	15
Holbrook, Sanford.....	64	1	30
Hitchcock, Bathel.....	47	12	...
Hitchcock, Otis.....	46	26	30
Hamilton, Joseph A.....	36	4	40
Hall, Samuel.....	52	6	...
Horton, Gervis.....	25	3	...
Holges, David.....	13	3	...
Harvey, John W.....	31	4	74
Harvey, Thomas.....	31	35	105
Hatfield, A.....	21	2	...
Hodges, Jonathan F.....	15	8	10
Helmes, Chauncey C.....	8	35	550
" ".....	16	11	304
Helmes, Albert.....	16	51	50
Kelley, Warren.....	60	2	...
King, Gideon.....	55	24	...
King, Gideon, Jr.....	55	8	...
Kierstead, Cornelius.....	22	18	30
Kierstead, Abram.....	30	30	60
Lewis, Elnathan.....	8	1	12
Marsh, Harry.....	53	60	35
McCapes, James W.....	39	20	30
McNall, Alexander.....	40	14	30
McCapes, Silas A.....	32	10	...
McCapes, Major.....	32	10	...
McCapes, Alfred.....	23	1	...
Mack, Orlando.....	45	9	...
Miner, William.....	31	5	80
Miller, Walter.....	24	2	...
Nichols, Solomon.....	48	40	106
Nichols, Rufus.....	30	8	...
Niles, Jehial.....	14	5	...
Norton, Abram.....	15	1	...
Ohmstead, Moses.....	58	8	30
Peters, Stephen.....	54	40	...
Powell, Dennis.....	40	6	...
Phelps, Samuel.....	62	6	...
Pier, Jacob.....	22	14	...
Powell, James.....	32	35	155
Rawson, William.....	63	8	...
Reed, Alvin.....	21	2	...
Sample, Jacob C.....	62	8	...
Sample, Samuel.....	61	52	120
Sample, Jackson.....	61	9	...
Sample, John.....	63	16	...
Seekins, Ebenezer.....	58	2	30
Slacum, Amos.....	63	16	...
Stanley, Joseph.....	55	34	80
Scudder, Joel.....	23	12	145
Scudder, Enos.....	16	13	70
Stephenson, Supply.....	31	10	...
Salisbury, Michael.....	24	3	10
Smith, Jerial.....	7	4	...
Sample, Frederick.....	16	23	100
Scudder, Ezekiel.....	14	23	75
Scudder, Freeman.....	14	9	...
Thurston, Marcus.....	39	8	...
Torrance, Seymour.....	41	4	...
Torrance, Timothy.....	46	60	70
Torrance, Samuel.....	44	6	...
Thatcher, William.....	7	1	10
Troop, William.....	14	5	...
Tonsley, Lucian.....	24	2	40
Timmerman, John.....	16	8	...
Willard, Walker.....	60	3	...
Woodworth, Benjamin.....	52	5	25
Woodworth, Zebedee.....	52	35	50
Wood, Uriah D.....	60	4	120
Wood, Jonathan.....	8	4	91
Williams, Elisha.....	56	3	...
Williams, Hiram.....	56	1	...
Wright, Lyman.....	45	5	...
York, Samuel J.....	23	3	...

The average under cultivation and the valuation of the fifty odd buildings must be considered in a comparative sense only. The real value may have been greater, yet the list shows, nevertheless, how meagre were the improvements and how small the population compared with the present. In 1860 there were in town 1951 inhabitants, and in 1875, 2433.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of the Legislature of Feb. 1, 1826, the voters assembled on the 7th of March, of that year, to hold their first annual meeting. Thomas Harvey was chosen Moderator, and the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Jeremiah York; Town Clerk, Andrew D. Smith; Assessors, Zebedee Woodworth, Benjamin Clark, Solomon Nichols; Collector, A. G. Bush; Constable, Comfort Gillette; Commissioners of Highways, Frederick Sample, Abraham Kierstead, Alfred Smith; Poormasters, James Powell, Timothy Torrance; Commissioners of Common Schools, Jerial Smith, H. S. Latham, Otis Hitchcock; Inspectors of Common Schools, Andrew D. Smith, Henry Booth, Albert Helms.

Since 1826, the principal officers have been—

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1827.....	Thomas Harvey.	Andrew D. Smith.
1828.....	" " "	" " "
1829.....	Zebedee Woodworth.	Abraham G. Bush.
1830.....	" " "	Benjamin Clark.
1831.....	" " "	Chauncy C. Helmes.
1832.....	" " "	Jerial Smith.
1833.....	Samuel Ewing.	Joel Scudder.
1834.....	Chauncy C. Helmes.	Abraham G. Bush.
1835.....	" " "	Samuel Ewing.
1836.....	Abraham G. Bush.	H. D. Swan.
1837.....	Zebedee Woodworth.	" " "
1838.....	Samuel Ewing.	Horace H. Holt.
1839.....	John Sample.	" " "
1840.....	Samuel Ewing.	T. S. Sheldon.
1841.....	Horace H. Holt.	Dwight Durkee.
1842.....	" " "	T. S. Sheldon.
1843.....	Zebedee Woodworth.	Robert Owen, Jr.
1844.....	Horace H. Holt.	Simeon Fisher.
1845.....	Addison Crowley.	" " "
1846.....	" " "	" " "
1847.....	Marcus H. Johnson.	" " "
1848.....	Enfield Leach.	" " "
1849.....	" " "	" " "
1850.....	A. G. Dow.	" " "
1851.....	" " "	" " "
1852.....	Spencer Scudder.	W. Boardman.
1853.....	A. G. Dow.	Porter Sheldon.
1854.....	Addison Crowley.	H. K. Van Rensselaer.
1855.....	Wm. K. Miller.	John C. Pierce.
1856.....	A. G. Dow.	" " "
1857.....	" " "	" " "
1858.....	" " "	B. F. Morris.
1859.....	" " "	Austin Woodruff.
1860.....	Benj. McClean.	Daniel W. Guernsey.
1861.....	" " "	H. K. Van Rensselaer.
1862.....	A. G. Dow.	John E. Rogers.
1863.....	Amos Dow.	H. K. Van Rensselaer.
1864.....	Samuel Scudder.	C. M. Chase.
1865.....	" " "	L. H. Carter.
1866.....	" " "	Charles P. Ingersoll.
1867.....	A. G. Dow.	" " "
1868.....	Rodney R. Crowley.	John White.
1869.....	" " "	W. L. Carter.
1870.....	James G. Johnson.	James C. Knapp.
1871.....	Samuel Scudder.	A. P. Knapp.
1872.....	" " "	Edgar O. Wright.
1873.....	" " "	John E. Leach.
1874.....	" " "	" " "
1875.....	David T. Smith.	" " "
1876.....	E. S. Ingersoll.	E. J. Boyle.
1877.....	" " "	C. W. Morgan.
1878.....	" " "	" " "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1827. Benj. Woodworth.	1836. Benj. Woodworth.
Thomas Harvey.	Hillis Marsh.
Chauncy C. Helmes.	1837. Resolved Sears.
John Sample.	1838. John Sample.
1830. Jerial Smith.	1839. Horace D. Swan.
1831. John Sample.	Abraham G. Bush.
1832. Benj. Woodworth.	Cornelius N. Ballou.
1833. Abraham G. Bush.	1840. Benj. Woodworth.
1834. Horace D. Swan.	1841. Simeon Fisher.
1835. Horace King.	John Sample.

1842. Spencer Scudder.	1862. Joseph E. Weeden.
1843. Marinus Van Vlack.	1863. James C. Knapp.
1844. Abraham G. Bush.	1864. Edwin McManus.
1845. Henry L. Berry.	1865. H. K. Van Rensselaer.
1846. Spencer Scudder.	1866. Rodney R. Crowley.
1847. Marinus Van Vlack.	Charles R. Dean.
1848. Albert G. Dow.	1867. Erastus S. Ingersoll.
1849. Wm. K. Miller.	1868. Edwin McManus.
1850. Spencer Scudder.	Elias L. Matteson.
1851. Alvin Lyman.	1869. Enos L. Southwick.
1852. A. G. Dow.	Q. L. Guernsey.
1853. Wm. K. Miller.	1870. John Archer.
1854. Spencer Scudder.	1871. E. L. Matteson.
1855. Norman Brown.	J. V. Goolwill.
1856. Rufus Crowley.	1872. Rodney R. Crowley.
Amos Dow.	Wm. K. Miller.
1857. Wm. K. Miller.	1873. Benj. F. Congdon.
J. C. Knapp.	1874. C. W. Terry.
1858. Spencer Scudder.	1875. J. C. Knapp.
1859. James C. Knapp.	1876. E. L. Matteson.
1860. Edwin McManus.	1877. Wm. Armstrong.
1861. Rodney R. Crowley.	1878. W. K. Miller.

THE HIGHWAYS.

The records relating to the early roads are obscure. Then, as now, the principal highways were in the northern part of the town, leading to Jamestown and western points. Considerable labor was required to keep them in repair, and much money has been expended to bring them to their present condition.

In 1826 the town was districted and provided with overseers, as follows: No. 1, Jeremiah Bundy; No. 2, Major Mapes; No. 3, Lyman Hitchcock; No. 4, Benson Archer; No. 5, Zebedee Woodworth; No. 6, John Cook; No. 7, Zephemiah Yates; No. 8, Jerial Smith. These pathmasters were also appointed fence-viewers.

The appropriations in 1828 for the improvement of the roads amounted to \$250.

In 1878, \$700 were voted for highway purposes, and the number of districts was reported as 42.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad enters the town a little south of the centre of the eastern line, and passes into the town of Connewango on the north, east of the centre of that line; and, following the Connewango, again enters Randolph at the northwestern corner. It has a station at the village of Randolph, and formerly maintained a small repair-shop at that point. The road has been a great benefit to the town, affording good shipping facilities to the principal cities of the South and the East.

The failure of the New York City and Erie Railroad to build its road through the town, as had been proposed, was the cause of much vexation, and occasioned a bit of legislation which may be mentioned in this connection. The people of Randolph instructed the representative of the Western District to use every means that would hasten the completion of the road. At that time, Chester Howe was in the Assembly, and there actually secured the passage of a bill *compelling* the company to build its railway through the town. The news of this event reached the village of Randolph, and caused many demonstrations of joy. Unfortunately for this state of feeling, the bill was defeated in the Senate, and the company concluded not to build the road through Randolph. There was much delay, too, and inability on the part of contractors to pay the men that had

been engaged in the construction of the present road, causing, in consequence, want and actual distress in some of the families in town.

RANDOLPH CEMETERIES.

Aside from the places of burial used by the early settlers in different parts of the town, with no purpose of having them remain permanent cemeteries,

THE EAST RANDOLPH CEMETERY

is one of the oldest in the town. It was established by an association that was organized Feb. 15, 1853, and which had as corporators Samuel Barrows, Benjamin Chamberlain, A. G. Otis, H. Helmes, C. C. Helmes, A. Helmes, Zibee Hovey, A. J. Hovey, A. Lyman, A. C. Merrill, H. Hall, C. Davenport, E. Holdridge, S. G. Frisbie, Wm. Lockwood, J. L. Ostrum, A. S. Payne, Wm. Foy, S. De-land, W. K. Miller.

These chose as the first board of trustees Benjamin Chamberlain, A. C. Merrill, Samuel Barrows, Enoch Holdridge, Chauncey C. Helmes, and Enoch Jenkins.

Two acres of ground in the western part of the village of East Randolph were secured as a place for interment, and substantially improved the same year, 1853; and an addition of 1½ acres was made in 1865. The whole has been neatly inclosed with a picket-fence, supported by stone posts. To this place many of the remains in the old burying-ground near by were transferred; and here are also the graves of Judge Benjamin Chamberlain and other pioneers, some of them marked by very fine monuments.

The present trustees of the association are John H. Graves, J. C. Hurd, A. D. Holt, M. V. Benson, Amos Dow, and C. McAllister.

The presidents have been Samuel Barrows, Wm. K. Miller, Merrick Nutting, M. V. Benson, and Amos Dow. The vice-presidents: A. D. Burlingame, C. C. Helmes, E. Holdridge, M. V. Benson, and A. W. Gray. The secretaries: A. C. Merrill, Horace H. Holt, E. M. Nutting, Amos Dow, M. V. Benson, and C. McAllister. And the treasurers: E. Holdridge, Calvin Davenport, W. H. Miller, H. Holt, and A. D. Holt.

THE RANDOLPH CEMETERY

is controlled by an association formed under the Rural Cemetery laws of the State, October 13, 1874.

The associating members were Addison Crowley, Enfield Leach, Porter Sheldon, James C. Knapp, Melzor R. Pin-grey, Sylvester C. May, Alexander Sheldon, A. G. Dow, Spencer Scudder, Alexander Wentworth, Rufus Crowley, Marvin Bennett, William P. Loomer, John L. Douglas; and the first board of trustees was composed of Spencer C. Scudder, Joseph E. Weeden, Abram V. Doxtater, Benson Archer, Alexander Wentworth, Fred. Larkin, Albert G. Dow, Addison Crowley, and Enfield Leach.

The old cemetery west of Dry Brook was enlarged by the association to embrace several acres, and has been attractively improved. The organization of the association has not been strictly kept up. Its affairs are at present managed by an executive committee, composed of Alexander Wentworth, President; Austin Woodruff, Secretary; and Josiah Wiggins, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The first manufacturing enterprise of any nature in the present town of Randolph was a saw-mill, put up by Thomas Harvey in 1823. It stood on Dry Brook, in the western part of the village, and was operated about a dozen years; then abandoned, as the stream was too feeble at this point to be profitably employed. After 1830, Cornelius Kierstead had a saw-mill on the Perry lot, getting his power from Rodgers' brook. This site, too, has long since been abandoned. Uriah D. Wood had another pioneer mill on lot 60, which was driven by a flutter-wheel, but did a good deal of work in its time.

About twenty-five years ago, Walter Crowley put up a saw-mill on lot 30, to cut the pine growing in that locality. The dam was carried away by a freshet September 17, 1865, and for the next four years the site was unoccupied. Then J. V. Harvey improved the water-power and had it operate a mill until 1870, when David T. Smith was associated with him to manufacture lumber on a larger scale. Steam-power was substituted, and the cutting capacity increased to about 1,000,000 feet of lumber per year. At present it is operated on the hard woods and hemlock. Ten men are employed.

The Mighells Mills, erected near the head-waters of Dry Brook, and operated by that stream, has been worked by F. F. Mighells and David Abbey; capacity, 1500 feet per day.

At the village of Randolph, Abram G. Bush put up a saw-mill soon after 1830, which was largely operated by him and Zebedee Woodworth about thirty years. The lumber was floated down the tail-race to the Connewango, where it was formed into rafts for lower points. At that time the flats were covered with a splendid growth of timber, some of the pines measuring 225 feet. In 1866, Ozro Thomas put up a new mill on this site, and three years later formed a partnership with J. W. Billings to enlarge the business. In 1870, Enfield Leach became an interested party, and the mill was still further enlarged, scroll-saws and a planer being added. Other machinery was supplied, and the establishment became known as the "Red Lion Mills." In 1872 the manufacture of handles was begun and carried on here in a pretty extensive manner; and other work was done requiring the employment of steam in addition to the water-power. The building, at this time, was more than a hundred feet long and two stories high. In 1874 it was destroyed by fire, and the power has since been unemployed.

The present steam saw-mill, in the northern part of the village, was built about 1856, by four mutes from the State Asylum, and was operated by them several years; and, subsequently, by A. & A. Crowley, B. Helmes, and others. It is capacitated to cut 4000 feet per day.

Gibbs' handle-factory, on the corner of Washington and Jamestown Streets, was established in 1874, and was capacitated to make a car-load of fork, hoe, and shovel handles per day, which were shipped to European marts. It has a 35 horse-power engine, and the factory, when in operation, employs ten men. At present it is idle.

W. A. Eddy's planing-mill and job-work shop is in the

western part of the village, and is operated by steam-power, giving employment to several men. It was established in this neighborhood in 1870, and at the present location in 1874.

In early times, Thomas Harvey had a small tannery near Truman Hitchcock's; and after it was discontinued Miner & Latham here carried on a tannery of greater capacity a number of years. In the village of Randolph are, also, several large mechanic shops and a number of smaller industries; and at the depot a hay-press is operated extensively, the power being furnished by a good engine.

At East Randolph, Chauncy C. Helmes got in operation the first machinery. Near the present grist-mill he put up a saw-mill in 1825. The following season he commenced building a grist-mill near by, but did not get it running until the fall of 1826. At first it had but one run of stones, but another run was soon after added, the material having been procured at Ellicottville, where the rock was quarried. It is said that it was capable of doing excellent work. This power is now employed to operate the "Randolph Grist-Mill," which was erected about 1853, by Benjamin Chamberlain. It is a three-story frame, and is supplied with 3 run of stones, giving it a grinding capacity of 20 bushels per hour on custom and merchant work. The stream has a fall of 18 feet, driving a large undershot wheel. The present proprietors are J. L. Sowl & Co. Other owners have been Norman G. Otis and Brown & Southwick.

About 1832, Chauncy C. Helmes built another dam farther down the stream, and put up a double saw-mill, which was burned down in 1841. Two years later a single saw-mill was built on the site, and operated until the timber supply was exhausted, when it was allowed to go down, the ruins still remaining.

Near this mill the Helmes brothers built a pot and pearl ashery, before 1830, which was afterwards operated by A. Helmes. Before 1842 it was burned, and a second ashery put up by A. Helmes. This also was burned in 1850, and five or six years thereafter the present ashery was erected by Helmes. It was supplied with 4 kettles for making pot-ash only, and has not been operated since 1869.

In 1828, Pease & Swan got in operation a small pocket furnace, in the village of East Randolph, nearly opposite the hotel. It was operated by water-power from Elm Creek, the tail-race running right through the lot on which the hotel now stands. In 1830 the firm became Dixon, Pease & Swan, and a general foundry business was carried on, making plows, mill castings, and Dutch ovens. About 1835 it was discontinued.

In 1827, Jonathan Wood put up a small building on the site of Hall's machine-shop, in which he fulled cloths. After Wood's death, about 1832, Amos Hall carried on the business with increased facilities, carding and cloth-dressing machines having been added, and which were operated under the direction of Archibald Merrill.

When the woolen-factory was discontinued,

HALL'S MACHINE WORKS

were here established by Amos Hall, and conducted by him until 1862, when Erastus Hall became the proprietor,

and has since continued the business. Power is furnished by a 12-foot fall on Mill Creek, which operates a planing-mill, match, sash, and door machinery, and other devices for doing all kinds of wood work. The shop is 34 by 66 feet, 3 stories high, with an addition 24 by 56 feet. In 1853, Erastus Hall patented a machine for manufacturing shingles, which attained a good reputation, and by the use of which 1000 shingles an hour might be cut. For a number of years this machine was largely manufactured at this shop, and formed an important business. Six men are here employed.

EAST RANDOLPH FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP.

On the site of this shop a foundry was carried on about 1848 by Nutting & McCollister, which became the property, in 1855, of Samuel Allen. In August, 1857, the "Randolph Steam-Engine Company," composed of four persons, was formed, to manufacture stationary engines and mill machinery at this foundry. Sept. 17, 1863, the works were burned down, involving a total loss. They were immediately rebuilt by Benedict & Lake, and operated by them until 1873. A part of this time they were engaged in manufacturing the Eagle Mower, making in all 125, which were sold to the surrounding farmers. Since December, 1873, the industry here has been carried on by S. J. Benedict, chiefly in the manufacture of engines for oil boring, although much general work is done. The works embrace a main building, 30 by 85 feet, and several large wings. Steam is the motive-power, and 15 men are employed.

THE EAST RANDOLPH TANNERY

occupies the site of a tannery which was erected after 1850 by Calvin Rumsey, and which was destroyed by fire. About 1865 another tannery was here operated by Dean & Son, and subsequently by Brown & Nutting. In January, 1872, E. F. Smith became the proprietor, and much enlarged and improved this tannery. It now embraces a main building, 60 by 110 feet, 3 stories high, and a two-story wing, 30 by 66 feet, containing 100 liquor vats. Steam- and water-power is employed. About 70,000 calfskins and 7000 sides are tanned annually, consuming 2200 cords of hemlock bark, and giving employment to 25 men.

WILLARD & HAMMOND'S MILK PAN FACTORY

occupies a large building on the south side of Main Street, in Randolph village. It was established in 1873, to manufacture "Willard & Sawtell's Champion Milk Vats," which were patented March 20, 1872, by O. H. Willard and H. H. Sawtell. The principle consists of 4 pans arranged in the form of a square and resting in a wooden vat, into which water is introduced at the point of the meeting of the pans, so as to have their bottoms and sides exposed to the cooling body. The pans are from 6 to 8 inches deep, and hold from 18 to 65 gallons each. Their use increases the production of butter, and lessens the labor of handling the milk. In 1875 these pans received the first premium at the New York State Fair, for superiority as milk coolers. From 200 to 300 sets are manufactured yearly and shipped to all parts of the Union.

RANDOLPH CREAMERY

is on the Jamestown road, one and a half miles west of the village. It was built in 1874 by R. R. & M. A. Crowley, and was operated by them a year. Since 1875, O. C. Wood has been the proprietor. The building is 36 by 75 feet, 2 stories high, and is supplied with 3 vats and a churn, holding 200 gallons, which is worked by steam-power. Sixty patrons furnish 16,000 pounds of milk daily, which is manufactured into cheese and butter, at the rate of 8 pounds of the former to 3 pounds of the latter for every hundred-weight of milk used.

RANDOLPH CREAMERY, NO. 2,

was built in the spring of 1878, by O. C. Wood, as a branch of the above. It is on "Sample Hill," in a building 30 by 60 feet, and is supplied with 2 vats and a 200-gallon churn. The factory enjoys the patronage of 40 farmers, who supply 9000 pounds of milk daily. In the fall of 1878 this property was sold to G. R. Woodmanzy.

RANDOLPH DRIVING PARK COMPANY

was formed, Aug. 14, 1872, with a capital stock of \$4000, in 80 equal shares. This amount was subscribed by 33 persons, who set forth in their articles of association, "that the object of the company is to train horses and to improve their speed." A board of directors was chosen composed of Melvin A. Crowley, George W. Watkins, H. J. Woodford, E. C. Topliff, Lyman R. Barnes, and Marcus J. Benson.

Melvin A. Crowley was elected President; Milo R. Hall, Vice-President; W. S. Bezona, Secretary; and Rodney R. Crowley, Treasurer.

A fine tract of land containing 25 acres, located between the villages of Randolph and East Randolph, was inclosed with a high fence, an amphitheatre erected, and a half-mile course constructed for the use of the company. Several meetings were held, but in 1874 the company discontinued, and the grounds, with some further improvements, have since been used for the fairs of the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society.

EAST RANDOLPH

is in the northeastern corner of the town, and partly in the towns of Connewango, Napoli, and Cold Spring, which here have a common corner. The village is on lands which were taken up by the Helmes and Amos Hall, and owes its existence chiefly to the excellent water-power here abounding. Its early improvements for milling also directed attention to the place as a trading point, and the village has had a steady and healthy growth ever since. It has an orderly and inviting appearance, and contains many fine residences, 2 churches, a good school-house, a hotel, about 20 business places, and other interests elsewhere detailed. The population is about 800.

Albert Helmes claims to have sold the first goods in the place, in 1826, in a small building near the ashery. The following year Henry Saxton opened a better stock of goods, also on the west side of Elm Creek, on the road towards Randolph. Probably the next store was kept by Benjamin Blodgett on the east side of the creek, at the old tavern

stand. After 1830, Chauncy C. Helmes opened a store, with a general assortment of goods, in a building which stood on the lot now occupied by Amos Dow's residence. In 1835, H. H. Holt became a partner of Helmes, and maintained that relation until 1840, when Helmes retired from trade, selling his interest to Freedom Jeffords. In 1848, Jeffords retired from the firm, selling to Merrick Nutting. Holt has continued in trade since 1835, and since 1860 has occupied his present stand. He claims to be the oldest merchant in the county.

Merrick Nutting was in trade until 1863, then sold his interests to Edwin M. Nutting, who traded four or five years. He had the stand now occupied by Ostrum & Searle, dry-goods merchants. S. D. & James Nutting were in trade about 1850, at the stand now occupied by A. C. Merrill's furniture-store; and about 1855, Dow & Wilder engaged in merchandizing. Amos Dow continued until 1876, when he sold to his son, Rollin, who is at present in trade, occupying a part of the Holt & Dow block. J. C. Hurd has for many years been in trade, and is one of the most active business men in southwestern Cattaraugus.

In addition to those already mentioned as being in trade, the village has at present the following business firms: Johnson & Rich, Brennigstool, Jeffords, Homer Dixon, Leonard Hall, A. B. Wells, B. Hughs, A. A. Hall, Beardsley Bros., and Welch & McAllister.

In the old Blodgett building Abram Cassler opened the first public-house, about 1835. At this place Zibee Hovey, John Converse, and Samuel Barrows were early landlords; the latter keeping one of the best known houses in the western part of the county. Among the successive keepers were French, Rogers, Shean, Wilcox, Wood, Crawford, and Lyman Barnes, the latter discontinuing the hotel in 1877.

The second hotel was originally erected for a store by Abram Cassler, and was changed for its present purpose by H. H. Wheeler, in about 1850. After his retirement the landlords were A. B. Parsons, Zalmon Smith, and others. H. J. Woodford, the present proprietor, enlarged the house in 1875, and has since presided as landlord.

In 1870, T. J. Chamberlain erected the first brick block in the place (a two-story building), in which he opened a private bank, which was continued by him until 1873, when Amos Dow & Son succeeded him as bankers; and since 1876 the firm has been Dow & Thompson.

The East Randolph post-office was established in 1850, and had as the first postmaster Merrick Nutting. In 1852, A. C. Merrill succeeded, holding the office until 1853, when he was followed by H. H. Holt, who held the office eight years. In 1861, Enoch Holdridge was appointed, serving until April, 1864, when A. A. Hall became postmaster, who made way, the following year, for Horace Hall; but surrendered the office in 1871 to his predecessor, A. A. Hall, who is the present incumbent. The mail supply is from Randolph village—distant one and a half miles—several times a day, and daily from Little Valley; stage lines running to both points.

The first physician to locate at East Randolph was Dr. Benjamin Blodgett, who came in 1829 and practiced until his death, a few years later. Dr. Nelson Sanders followed

his profession eight years in the east village, then removed to Randolph, where he still continues. Dr. Alson Leavenworth was here a number of years prior to 1850, and in 1851 Dr. A. B. Parsons became a practitioner at this point, obtaining a wide reputation for his skill. In 1875 he removed to Jamestown. The present physicians are Drs. O. A. Tompkins, since 1872; E. M. Cheney, since 1874; J. McLoughlin, since 1876; and John Sackrider, since 1877.

Among the attorneys at East Randolph, M. T. Jenkins was one of the first. He came in 1854 and remained until 1873. B. F. and Joseph Congdon followed next, the latter removing to Fredonia in 1871, and the former to Randolph, where he yet follows his profession. The law has at present the following representatives: J. V. Goodwill, admitted in 1862; Frank W. Stevens, admitted in 1871, is at present district attorney for Cattaraugus County; and M. Van Benson, admitted in 1869.

In September, 1873, O. M. Jeffords and A. H. Holt began the publication of an amateur paper,—*The Boys' Argus*,—containing 4 pages of 4 columns each, devoted to literature and amateur news. In March, 1874, the paper was enlarged to 8 pages, and the name changed to *Empire Herald*. In September, 1875, Holt sold his interest to Jeffords, who afterwards discontinued the paper, and has since devoted himself to job work, having at East Randolph one of the most complete offices in the county.

RANDOLPH.

This beautiful and flourishing village is situated mainly on the west bank of Little Connewango Creek, east of the centre of the town, and near the Connewango line, on land which was originally owned by Edmund Fuller, Jacob Vandawaker, Thomas Harvey, and Abraham G. Bush. Along Dry Brook, in what is now the extreme western part of the village, the place had its beginning. The site was too low, and poorly adapted to afford security against the freshets which sometimes swell the brook to enormous proportions, causing great damage to property. The business centre was, therefore, changed to its present place about 1835. Soon after a scheme was formed to found a city on the ground which is now occupied by the village. Staley N. Clark, the Wheelers, and others entered into a compact the general terms of which were of such a nature that no persons composing the company could dispose of his interests without the consent of all concerned; and, as the railroad was not built through the place when projected, there was such a depreciation of real estate that matters were at a stand-still until about 1849, when the county court decreed a partition of the property, which was sold in small parcels to such as wished to improve the land. The opening of Randolph Academy and the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which has a station at the village, assured the future of Randolph to such an extent that it has had a substantial growth ever since. It contains Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist Churches; a fine public hall, a commodious school building, several very handsome business blocks and residences, banks, stores, and other interests, fully noted in the following pages. The attractive village forms a picture

of striking contrast with the forest surroundings fifty years ago. Some of the old citizens remember the time when the village site was covered with pines and hemlock of gigantic proportions, the height of some being 300 feet, among which herds of deer roamed. The first buildings were log houses of small dimensions. Dr. Oliver Guernsey put up the first frame house, where the principal part of the village now is, chopping down trees to keep them from crushing his building. This building stood east of Elder Cowles' residence, and has been demolished. The population of the village is about 1500.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Randolph was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, May 21, 1867, with limits embracing all that part of the town of Randolph situate as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the lands of the Chamberlain Institute, to the centre of the highway leading from West to East Randolph; thence east to the east bounds of the lands of the institute; thence south 12 chains to the southeast corner of said incorporation; thence southwest 54 chains, south 11 chains, north 77 chains; and so on, with somewhat irregular bounds, to the place of beginning at the lands of the institute."

The charter provided the time for the election of officers, which should consist of a president, five trustees, three assessors, a collector, a treasurer, a clerk, and a fire-warden. The justices of the peace of the town of Randolph residing in the village were to be the justices of the village.

The trustees were to render gratuitous service, and were empowered to enact ordinances for the government of the village; to form fire companies, and be a board of health. Not more than \$1000 was to be raised the first year, nor more than \$800 in subsequent years, to defray the expenses of the corporation.

On the 7th of April, 1868, the electors of the village, to the number of 92, assembled at "Camp's Hotel," to hold their annual meeting. Warren Dow and James C. Knapp, trustees of the old board, presided, and S. O. Lockwood was appointed clerk of the meeting.

The officers elected were: President, Warren Dow; Trustees, Charles P. Adams, James C. Knapp, Charles F. Hedman, Matthew R. Cheney, David S. Swan; Assessors, Charles P. Ingersoll, Addison Crowley, Ladwick H. Carter; Clerk, Alexander Wentworth; Collector, Albert Marsh; Treasurer, Erastus S. Ingersoll; Fire-Warden, Lafayette Carter.

John Carroll was appointed poundmaster of the village; and Harvey S. Jones police constable, to hold his office during the pleasure of the board.

Since this period, 1868, the principal officers of the village have been as follows:

1869.—President, Wm. H. Henderson; Trustees, Erastus Ingersoll, John Trowbridge, Wm. A. Shewman, Ezekiel J. Scudder, Thaddeus C. Cornell; Clerk, Edgar O. Knight.

1870.—President, Addison Crowley; Trustees, Albert G. Dow, M. C. Caskey, Jesse T. Fosdick, Christopher C. Helmes, Timothy A. C. Everett; Clerk, Charles C. Sheldon.

1871.—President, M. A. Crowley; Trustees, Nelson

Saunders, James White, Jesse T. Fosdick, Theodore E. Adams, Christopher C. Helmes; Clerk, Charles C. Sheldon.

1872.—President, E. S. Ingersoll; Trustees, C. P. Adams, S. W. Thompson, W. S. Bezona, B. G. Casler, John Carroll; Clerk, A. P. Knapp.

1873.—President, Alexander Wentworth; Trustees, Austin Woodruff, M. H. Johnson, M. R. Pingrey, M. A. Crowley, W. S. Bezona; Clerk, A. P. Knapp.

1874.—President, W. H. Henderson; Trustees, Samuel Scudder, Charles P. Adams, R. R. Crowley, C. C. Helmes, E. R. Babbitt; Clerk, John E. Leach.

At the annual meeting held this year the voters, by a majority of 51, decided to avail themselves of the provisions of the general act of the Legislature of 1870, relative to incorporated villages, and on the 4th of May, 1874, a new board of officers was elected under that act, as follows:

President, W. H. Henderson; Trustees, Nelson Saunders, R. R. Crowley, Samuel Scudder; Clerk, John E. Leach.

1875.—President, H. C. Rich; Trustees, Asahel Crowley, H. H. Sawtell, John Carroll; Clerk, John E. Leach.

1876.—President, J. C. Knapp; Trustees, Charles Sheldon, L. H. Carter, Asahel Crowley; Clerk, Eugene J. Boyle.

1877.—President, Charles Merrill; Trustees, C. C. Sheldon, L. H. Carter, William S. Bezona; Clerk, E. J. Boyle.

1878.—President, Charles Merrill; Trustees, William S. Bezona, John Hammond, John D. Pierce; Clerk, D. A. Sackrider; Treasurer, Hiram Fosdick; Collector, Harvey D. Litchfield; Street Commissioner, L. H. Carter.

THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS

of the village demand particular attention. About 1830 the first goods in the place were sold in the Clark building, near Dry Brook, a tavern being kept in the other part of the house. A man by the name of Spaulding served as clerk for the proprietors of the tavern, who also kept the goods. In the summer of 1831, A. G. Bush put up the first regular store on the south side of Main Street, and sold goods there about three or four years. The building still remains, and is known as the "Shean" store. The second store was put up in 1833, by Arnold & Tousley, of Springville, and occupied by them about a year. It was the small building near Dow's Bank. The same year Asahel Crowley commenced selling goods in a dwelling-house in the upper part of the village.

In the fall of 1835, A. G. Bush opened a store in a new house expressly built for this purpose, on the Rutledge road. He continued in trade about three years, carrying a good stock of goods. The building was afterwards removed to the west side of the creek, where it is at present used as a dwelling. In the Shean building, Wheeler & Van Rensselaer began trade in 1835, remained several years, and were succeeded by Swan & Scudder.

In 1836, T. S. Sheldon engaged in merchandising in a small building which stood on the site of the present "Buzzell House," a part of the building being incorporated in the present structure. After some changes, Sheldon erected a fine business block on the lot now occupied by

the "Randolph House," where he was for many years a leading merchant, and one of the most enterprising men of the county.

In 1836, Addison and Asahel Crowley erected a business house, 24 by 50 feet, on the site of Asahel Crowley's present residence, in which they were actively engaged in trade until the store was burned in 1846. In 1839 this firm established a branch store which became known as the "Exchange," and after their old store was destroyed the Messrs. Crowley here made their headquarters for a very extensive business, which was continued in one form or other until 1868. Both of these gentlemen now reside in the village as retired merchants.

In 1839, Bush, Woodworth & Co, began a business which was shortly after continued by Chamberlain & Johnson, and in 1843 by Johnson & Leach; after 1846, Johnson, Leach & Boardman. Since 1860, Enfield Leach has carried on this business, occupying at present a very large building which was erected in 1849 by George Van Campen, who was a merchant here before this period. In 1848, Johnson & Leach transacted a business aggregating nearly \$200,000.

About 1840, D. S. Van Rensselaer became a merchant in his own name, and a few years thereafter associated with him Marvin Scudder; and about the same time L. & B. Giles opened a store in a building near Dry Brook, intending to make that locality the centre of trade, but without success. Another brother, William Giles, opened a drug-store in the village at an early day, which is now continued by L. Rundell.

In 1843, A. G. Dow and James Nutting engaged in trade in the Weeden block, and in 1847, A. G. Dow opened the first hardware store in the village, on Jamestown Street. He remained in trade until 1863, when his son, Warren, succeeded him. In 1867 the store was destroyed by fire. This branch of trade is now carried on by H. C. Rich, established in 1872, and C. H. Cotrael, established in 1876. The former also carries on a furniture trade, established in 1871 by C. C. Sheldon. C. H. Latham was in the cabinet and furniture business from 1846 to 1873.

In 1846, F. F. Mighells opened a general stock of merchandise in the Griggs' building, continuing in trade a number of years; and about 1850, Wm. H. Camp established a business, to which Charles P. Adams succeeded in 1858. In a few years T. E. Adams became a partner, and afterwards the firm became Adams & Hapgood. T. E. Adams is yet in trade.

In 1865, E. S. & C. P. Ingersoll began a successful trade in dry-goods, which, since 1868, has been continued by the former. In 1870 he united with J. H. Chaffee, N. Christie, and S. W. Thompson in erecting the Park block, a very fine three-story structure, the lower story of which contains Ingersoll's and Cotrael's stores.

Harvey's Hall was erected in 1872 by A. B. Harvey. It is a brick block 32 by 100 feet, and is well heated and ventilated. It will seat 650 persons.

In 1850, Austin Woodruff began a grocery trade, which he continued about ten years; and about the same time Knapp & Carter engaged in the same trade, being succeeded by J. C. Knapp & Son, and afterwards by Knapp,

Cook & Knapp. John Shean & Co., J. M. Smith & Co., and J. Rathbone are the present grocers. In addition to the foregoing firms, at present engaged in trade, are C. C. Van Deusen, C. Latham, O. Taylor, George N. Shedd, S. Cudney, E. McManus, and George W. Fenton.

Benjamin Clark opened the first public-house near Dry Brook about 1825. In the fall of 1830, Joel Scudder moved in and kept the house until about 1838. It was soon afterwards abandoned as a tavern, but the building still stands, and is the second oldest frame in the town.

A part of the present "Buzzell House" originally stood on the site of the Park block, and about 1832 Marvin Scudder lived in it as a tavern-keeper. A few years later it was moved to its present location, and better adapted for tavern purposes by Hartwell Bent, an early keeper. It has since been enlarged, and has been kept by Aaron Pingrey, M. R. Pingrey, H. Tyrrell, Horace Fox, William H. Camp, and since 1872 by L. Buzzell.

On the west side of the square Marvin Scudder opened a public-house about 1835, in a building which is now used for shops and other purposes. The landlords, besides the foregoing, were Horace King, Charles D. Foote, George Sheldon, and others. In 1840 it was called the "National Hotel," and in 1846 the "Union House."

On the east side of the creek A. G. Bush erected a large building for hotel purposes about 1840, and was the keeper of it several years. Other landlords have been William K. Miller and Byron Helmes. It is now called the "Brooklyn House," and is kept by C. Helmes.

The present "Randolph House" was built by Alonzo A. Miller, and has been conducted by him, Edward Babbitt, John Shean, and at present by Byron Helmes.

Near the "Chamberlain Institute," Fred. Sample had a tavern after 1831, which was a favorite place for travelers passing on this highway, and was always filled to the extent of its capacity.

The Randolph post-office was established about 1830, and had Abraham G. Bush as the first postmaster. In 1844, Charles D. Foote was appointed. The subsequent appointees have been in the order named: M. H. Johnson, T. S. Sheldon, Enfield Leach, Addison Crowley, H. K. Van Rensselaer, William Giles, Frank C. Jones, E. O. Knight, Albert Marsh, and Mrs. J. C. Owens.

The office was designated a postal money-order office, Oct. 1, 1867. It has three mails per day by railroad, one from Little Valley by stage, and three mails per week from Leon and Connewango.

A. G. Dow & Son's banking office was established in February, 1860, by A. G. Dow, and has been in charge of the present firm since 1875. A regular banking business is transacted in a one-story brick building, erected for this purpose in 1866. Charles M. Dow is the junior partner.

THE STATE BANK OF RANDOLPH

was organized under the general banking laws of 1838, and the amendatory acts thereof, to commence business July 1, 1874, and to continue one hundred years. The stockholders were Charles P. Adams, Nelson Saunders, R. R. Crowley, Alexander Wentworth, Thomas J. Wheeler, Addison Crowley, Melvin A. Crowley, J. C. Hurd, Anna E.

Lee, Robert Carson, William H. Henderson, Asahel Crowley, Emma F. Crowley, and A. S. Kellogg. The capital stock was fixed at \$65,000, in 650 shares at \$100 each, with privilege to increase the stock to \$100,000. On the 1st of January, 1877, the capital stock was increased to this amount, and has since been maintained at \$100,000.

The first officers were Thomas J. Wheeler, President; Addison Crowley, Vice-President; and Charles P. Adams, Cashier. With the exception of the president, these are the present officers. The president is William H. Henderson.

The bank building was erected in the summer of 1874 by the association, expressly for the use of the bank, and was occupied in November of that year. It is a two-story brick block, 23 by 60 feet, containing fire-proof vaults and safes, and cost, to build and furnish, about \$10,000. The bank is in a prosperous condition, and proves a great convenience to the people of western Cattaraugus County.

The first physician located at Randolph was Dr. Oliver Guernsey, from Vermont, who came in 1831, and remained in practice several years. Dr. K. V. R. Lansingh came, in 1834, from Albany, and practiced until 1845, when he returned to his old home. In 1835, Dr. Luther P. Cowles settled here, followed his profession a few years, and then removed to Ripley. From 1841, for many years following, Dr. William Giles was in the place as a physician, though not always in active practice. In 1845, Dr. A. H. Davis, an eclectic, came to Randolph, and remained about three years. Dr. Isaac Hill came about the same period, and remained until his death, about 1860. About 1850, Dr. A. P. Jones located in the village, and is still a practitioner. A year or so before, Dr. E. G. Cook, a homœopathist, located for a two years' practice in the place; and after he had left, Dr. D. S. Van Rensselaer commenced the practice of medicine according to the homœopathic school, and continued until he was enfeebled by age. He is yet a resident of the village, at the age of eighty-one years. In 1872, Dr. Henry Neville and his wife commenced a homœopathic practice, which after a few years has been continued by Drs. O. S. Martin and A. A. Whipple. In the regular school, Dr. Nelson Saunders has for many years been a prominent physician, having come to this place from East Randolph.

In 1843 Dr. F. Larkin engaged in the practice of dentistry; in 1853, T. A. C. Everett; and in 1855, H. Morgan. From 1871 to 1877, J. Danforth, from Jamestown, followed this profession at Randolph.

The pioneer attorney of the village is Joseph E. Weeden, who was admitted to practice in New York City in 1836, and located here the same year. With the exception of one term's service in the Legislature, in 1847, he has been in practice ever since. Other members of the legal profession now residing in the village are: Wm. H. Henderson; Alexander Wentworth, since 1859; James G. Johnson, since 1860; Rodney R. Crowley, since 1861; Elias L. Matteson, since 1867; Benjamin F. Congdon, since 1872; William Armstrong, since 1877; and Daniel A. Sackrider, since 1878. The following were in practice, and attained an eminent position in the profession: Robert Owen, who died in the village; Alexander Sheldon and Porter Sheldon, who removed to Jamestown; Alson E. Leavenworth, who removed to Chicago in 1867; and Chester Howe, deceased.

The Randolph Register, a lively local paper, is issued weekly at Randolph. A full history of the press appears elsewhere. The churches and societies are also noted under appropriate headings in the following pages.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

It was said that the first school in town was taught by Sally Morton, in 1822, near the present village of Randolph. Other schools were taught soon after in the western part of the town. At the first town-meeting, in 1826, double the amount of money received from the State was voted for the support of schools. In 1827 two districts were formed, No. 1 in the east part of the town, and extending west to a line drawn nearly through the middle of the lots from 33 to 40. District No. 2 took in nearly the remainder of the town, some of the lots along the west line belonging to districts in Chautauqua County. In 1829, District No. 4 was formed to embrace all of Township No. 1,—the west half of the present town of South Valley.

Randolph has at present 9 districts and as many school buildings, valued at \$13,795. Twelve schools were taught a total of 261 weeks in 1878, at a cost of \$2598.56 for teachers' wages; the sundry expenses were about \$600 more. The total enrollment of children of school age was 658, and the average attendance 295.

At the village of Randolph was, in early times, a school-house painted red, where Asahel and Addison Crowley each taught schools. The present school building was erected in 1869. It is a substantial structure of brick, 2 stories high, containing 4 rooms, and a well-proportioned tower and vestibule. Four teachers are employed in teaching the 273 pupils attending daily. The expenses of this district are about \$1700 per year.

In 1837 a select school was taught at Randolph, in the old Methodist meeting-house, by Damon Coates, which bore an excellent reputation in the village and surrounding towns, and was well patronized. Calvin Kingsley, afterwards a bishop in the Methodist Church, continued the school after Mr. Coates had left. In 1841, John Fosdick was the teacher, and was assisted by Samuel Ewing, Jr., at present a citizen of the village. Other principals followed for short periods, among the number being Margaret Van Reusselaer and Mary Broadhead; but a short time before the Randolph Academy was established the school was discontinued.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF RANDOLPH.

In the summer of 1848 the project of establishing a medical school at Randolph was so strongly urged by Drs. A. H. Davis, B. S. Heath, and F. Larkin, that the citizens gave it favorable consideration, and promised material encouragement if the attempt were made. Accordingly, in the fall of that year, the above institution was opened in the Sheldon block, with a regularly organized board of trustees and a full faculty of instructors. T. S. Sheldon was the president of the former; and other members were J. E. Weeden, F. Larkin, and Samuel Ewing; additional members lived abroad.

The faculty was composed of J. R. Bush, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; C. J. Kenworthy, M.D., Professor of the

Principles and Practice of Surgery; S. H. Potter, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology; B. S. Heath, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; F. Larkin, M.D., Professor of Physiology; A. H. Davis, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; J. E. Weeden, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

The first term was attended by about 40 students, and the college was very prosperous, when a local feeling, arising from a misconception of the purposes of the school, caused it to be removed to Syracuse, where it was successfully continued for several years. It was afterwards moved to New York City, and merged with the Eclectic College there.

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE.*

Could the history of the academies in this State be truly written it would form a very valuable record. How far they have shaped public opinion, elevated personal character, and advanced all the best interests of the commonwealth is little understood by the casual observer, and cannot be fully realized until we carefully consider the work in which they have been engaged. They sprang from the necessities of an intelligent, liberty-loving people, who had themselves early felt the value and shared in the benefits of higher learning, and who desired to extend the same blessings to others. "Educate" has been the motto of most eminent rulers. Educate, said Pericles, the Prince of Athenian statesmen; educate, said Justinian, the law-giver of Rome; educate, said Charlemagne, the founder of the Western Empire; educate, said Alfred of England, as he established his university; and educate all, said the Republican rulers, who came here to create a State possessing all the virtues of those in the Old World, and, if possible, free from their vices. In a few years Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges, quietly but effectively, like the forces of animate nature, were scattering the germ truths which, anon, should yield a bountiful harvest.

It is undoubtedly true that many of the most earnest friends of learning have been those who greatly felt the need of it themselves; yet, it is also true that our schools have usually sprung up under the fostering care of a few minds that have tasted the sweets of knowledge; and frequently, perhaps, one guiding, liberally-educated man has given direction and inspiration to the whole enterprise. Many of our academies from the first enjoyed the advantage of having principals possessed of a collegiate training. Thus the academy borrowed strength from the college, just as afterwards the common schools, by receiving teachers from them, were nourished by the academies. The higher schools have been the fountains whence have flowed down the streams which fertilized the valleys and filled the lakes below; while they, in turn, have sent back their showers to make the supply perpetual. Education more frequently works downward than upward: from the college to the common school, rather than from the latter to the former.

The southwest corner of this State was settled somewhat late. The settlers were largely from the centre of this State, and from the States of New England. Vermont,

* By the principal, Rev. J. F. Edwards, D.D.

especially, was well represented, the town being named after a place in that State. Here, between two villages, while the country was yet covered with a magnificent growth of timber, on the crest of a beautiful hill, on which, however, the large black stumps were still conspicuously standing, the intelligent and enterprising farmers and villagers erected a large building and started a school of high grade, to the end, as they declared in their first catalogue, that it might "render untold benefits to the youth of our land." The building was 44 by 80 feet, three stories high, and cost \$5000.

The architect and builder was Mr. Joseph Ditto, who was a Christian gentleman, and executed his task so well that the old inhabitants have never ceased to speak well of him. The efficient secretary of the trustees, Thaddeus Sheldon, and the treasurer, Addison Crowley, together with Asahel Crowley, his brother and business partner, were indefatigable in their efforts to complete the work.

The enterprise was inaugurated on the 4th of July, 1849, by calling together, on Academy Hill, the people of all the neighboring country. A most enthusiastic response was given to the call. Large numbers were present; speeches were made; an ample repast was spread for all in the grove; plans were discussed, money was subscribed, and the best of feeling prevailed. This was a Fourth of July celebration that did more by far than fill the air with idle boastings. It adopted the sure way to perpetuate what their fathers by their valor had won.

Randolph Academy and Female Seminary, which is the name upon the early catalogues, opened in August, 1850, but was not chartered until the January following. The trustees under the act of incorporation were Hon. Benjamin Chamberlain, President; T. S. Sheldon, Secretary; Addison Crowley, Treasurer; and Rufus Crowley, J. E. Weeden, A. G. Dow, Samuel Ewing, David Benson, Wm. K. Miller, Spencer Scudder, Samuel Barrows, and Merrick Nutting. Eight of this number have died, and four remain to note the admirable results which still flow from the enterprise which they then inaugurated. Prof. Samuel G. Love was the first principal, and he at once opened with a flourishing school, showing how great a necessity for it already existed. The fall term numbered 184 students. There was not at this time, nor for several years, any other chartered seminary in the county. A glance at the first catalogue gives us a fair idea of what the institution has been doing ever since that time. I count the names of 6 lawyers, as many ministers, 3 doctors, several teachers, 2 prominent civil engineers, bankers, merchants, and those of useful men and women in many other walks in life.

At this time the land of the academy (about 7 acres), building, apparatus, library, and other appliances were owned by an association, the members of which had purchased the "shares," which were \$25 each. The records do not show that any dividends were ever declared, yet we venture to say that few investments ever made a community better returns. Money was scarce here then, but the people could not afford to let their children grow up in ignorance. The following is a list of the original stockholders of the Randolph Academy, with the number of shares owned by each:

Altenbergh, E.	1	Harvey, S.	2
Allen, Samuel	2	Johnson, M. H.	4
Aldrich, F.	1	Jeffords, F.	2
Barrows, S.	2	Jenkins, E.	1
Bush, A. G.	2	Jones, M. W.	1
Bush, Geo. A.	2	Knight, D.	1
Benson, David	2	King, H.	1
Boom, Wm.	1	Larkin, F.	1
Boardman, N. F.	1	Leach, Enfield	1
Butler, Hiram	1	Litchfield, O.	1
Brown, Norman	1	Latham, O. H.	1
Barton, Leonard	1	Lyman, A.	1
Benoit, X.	1	McNiell, E.	2
Booth, Alden	1	McAllister & Nutting	1
Cox, George	1	Marsh, M.	2
Chauplain, Wm. M.	1	Marsh, P.	1
Crowley, A.	8	Marsh, H.	1
Congdon, B.	1	Mighells, F. F.	2
Champlain, Jesse	1	Myers, G.	1
Camp, Wm. H.	1	Machrus, S. A.	1
Chamberlain, Benj.	14	Morrill, M.	1
Culver, Lyman	1	Merrill, J. N.	1
Cottriel, N.	1	Merchant, A.	1
Caswell, S.	1	Nutting, M.	3
Cook, E. R.	1	Nutting, V. R.	1
Chesbrough, J.	5	Nutting, James	2
Dow, Isaac	5	Nutting, E. M.	1
Dow, A. G.	5	Northrop, J. B.	1
Draper, E.	1	Nichols, D.	1
Doolittle & Leach	1	Nichols, Solomon	1
Doolittle, Joseph	2	Prescott, E.	1
Devereaux, N.	1	Price, E. C.	1
Davis, A. H.	1	Price, Samuel	1
Darling, J. W.	1	Ried, B. F.	1
Ewing, Samuel	1	Ried, William	1
Ewing, R. F. & S.	1	Ralston, John	1
Fosdick, J. T.	1	Sheldon, T. S.	10
Fisher, Simeon	1	Sears, R.	4
Flagg, Elzi	2	Scudder, F.	1
Fitch, C. L.	1	Scudder, B.	1
Frery, John, Jr.	1	Scudder, S.	2
Fuller, H.	1	Spaulding, R.	1
Fenton, G. W., Jr.	1	Sawtell, H. H.	1
Fox, Franklin	1	Sample, S.	2
Gillson, G. C.	1	Sample, John	2
Guernsey, Oliver	2	Stewart, J.	1
Glover, H. W.	1	Sadler, S.	1
Green, S. C.	1	Sheldon, G. A.	1
Green, S. A.	1	Thorp, L. P.	2
Giles, Lyman	1	Treat, F.	1
Hitchcock, O.	1	Torrance, F.	1
Hill, J. W.	1	Van Vleet, M.	2
Huntington, D.	1	Van Campen, G. & B.	2
Hall, Amos	1	Woodford, N. S.	1
Hall, Erastus	1	Woodford, A.	2
Hall, Horace	2	Wentworth, A.	1
Holdridge, E.	1	Woodworth	4
Hovey, Z. M.	1	Wheeler, H. N.	1
Hovey, A. J.	1	Wheeler, R. B.	1
Helmes, B.	2	Worden, M. L.	2
Helmes, M.	1	Wilcox, S. S.	1
Helmes, Albert	1	Wilcox, L. B.	1
Hawley, A.	2	Washburne, H.	1
Hawley, J. D.	2	Wheat, J. D.	1
Harmon, E.	2	Weeden, J. E.	4
Holt, H. H.	2	Young, Horace C.	1

The Regents of the University immediately (in 1851) appointed the academy one of the institutions to give instruction to teachers' classes, and it has since continued to do so. During that period of twenty-eight years, there have gone from the school, annually, an average number of 25 teachers for the common schools. This would make an aggregate of 700. The whole aggregate attendance of students has been, yearly, about 450, which would give a total aggregate of 12,600. Of course this would not be the number of *different* persons present, as some of them attended more than one year. A distinguished lecturer once remarked in our hearing that he was always sure of an intelligent audience in the neighborhood of an academy. Certainly, no one could visit this community without discovering a refinement and cultivation which have been fostered by this school. There is scarcely a family that has not cherished traditions of incidents which occurred when some of its members were connected with the "old academy."

In 1863 an L was erected, 40 by 66 feet, and two stories high. The lower part was divided into students' rooms for self-boardings, and the upper portion was fitted for a chapel. It is delightful to hear the students of that day describe the satisfaction which they felt in the completion of this building. The cost was \$2000. The Association paid the bills, but the scholars "raised" all the timber, after which the lady students prepared for them a supper in their best style. And now an aged trustee who had been from the first connected with the academy, and had marked its usefulness, began to devise liberal things in its behalf. Benjamin Chamberlain, who had, in the troublesome business of a lumberman and lumber merchant, accumulated a large fortune, resolved to enlarge its capabilities and secure, beyond peradventure, by a large endowment, the perpetuity of the institution. This remarkable man was born in Mount Vernon, Me., July 31, 1791, and died in Ellicottville, Feb. 10, 1868. He was possessed of a tall, commanding form, rugged common sense, ready wit, and indomitable energy. Many are the anecdotes told of him, which illustrate his fertility of resource, abounding humor, and vigorous understanding.

Like most marked men of strong wills, he was not without grave faults of character; but his constant efforts in behalf of education, and his generous provision to secure its benefits to the youth of our land, his love for the church of his choice, and frequent gifts to religious and benevolent enterprises show him to have been a man of broad views and profound sympathies. Having, during his life, given nearly \$100,000 to this institution and Allegany College, he bequeathed to them by will \$400,000 more; thus purposing to give to education almost \$500,000; and by such liberality has placed his name with those of Peabody, Rich, Vassar, Hopkins, Cornell, and the noble few who, by kindred munificence, have endeavored to pay their share of "the debt which the present owes to future generations." Two statutes which are still in force in this State, and one of which, at least, is most absurd and injurious in its results, prevented the full enforcement of the will. The first is, in brief, that no man can bequeath more than one-half of his property to any benevolent object, and the second, that no academy can hold *property the net annual income of which shall exceed \$4000*. The latter of these provisions is certainly preposterous, and should be repealed. In 1869 the trustees of the institute procured an amendment of charter which permits them to hold property the annual income of which may be \$10,000. The citizens of the place having added 30 acres to the grounds of the academy, at a cost of \$6000, Judge Chamberlain erected thereon a beautiful boarding-hall at a cost of \$50,000. Of the endowment \$45,000 were finally secured by this school. The association and people, in grateful recognition of Judge Chamberlain's beneficence, petitioned the Legislature that the name of Randolph Academy, though now endeared to them by many pleasant memories, might be altered to Chamberlain Institute, and such change was at that time made. The same act gave the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church power to appoint the board of trustees.

Just here the truth of history demands that honorable mention should be made of Rev. A. S. Dobbs, D.D., who

was providentially stationed at Randolph about this time. He it was who brought the most direct and powerful influence to bear upon the mind of Mr. Chamberlain, conversed with him of plans, stimulated the spirit of benevolence, and gave directions to his purposes.

Nor would this sketch be complete if it failed to record the rare magnanimity and unselfishness which characterized the conduct of Mrs. Benjamin Chamberlain, who freely consented to her husband's liberal schemes, gladly surrendering her own claim upon his property, that nothing might interfere with his noble designs. It has been denied to her to hear the voices of her own children making glad music and breathing sweet sympathy in her declining years. May she feel that the children of other mothers will gratefully remember the educational advantages they enjoy, and rise up to call her blessed!

Five years passed away. The school had adjusted itself to the new situation. Its patronage had widened so that now ten or a dozen States were represented in its catalogue, the grounds were somewhat beautified, the courses of study systematized, and the scholarship improved, when suddenly a dreadful calamity befell the institution. The boarding-hall was burned. With it was consumed much valuable material, furniture, the institute library, cabinet, and a large and excellent library belonging to the principal. The building destroyed was 40 by 140 feet, three and four stories high, with an L 40 by 60, three stories high,—a noble edifice, but with serious and irremediable defects of architecture, and without which it never would have been burned.

In less than twelve months the building, through the unprecedented liberality of the people, was replaced with one far superior to the old in all that constitutes a convenient, comfortable, and admirably-arranged structure. The Christmas festivities were not once suspended, and, best of all, the building has been paid for without using any of the funds of the academy. We append the various subscriptions to this object. It is an honorable record, especially when we remember that there are no rich men in the list. If any one thinks that our academies have "survived their usefulness" and are no longer an educational necessity, what say you to this expression from a community well supplied with common and grammar schools, but who felt that they could not for a *moment* dispense with the services of their time-honored seminary? The building committee were Messrs. E. S. Ingersoll, Wm. M. Brown, Stephen Burlingame, Frank Hovey, and J. H. Chaffee. The architect and builder was Mr. P. B. Canfield. Stephen Burlingame, on account of his long experience in connection with schools and careful supervision of the building, greatly added to its elegance and convenience. Wm. M. Brown was elected chairman of the committee, and E. S. Ingersoll secretary and treasurer. The principal was greatly aided in obtaining the subscriptions by Hon. Wm. H. Henderson.

The following is the list of subscriptions: J. T. Edwards, \$2030; R. E. Fenton, \$750; A. G. Dow and Wm. H. Henderson, each, \$600; Wm. M. Brown, T. J. Chamberlain, C. P. Adams, M. A. Crowiey, Amasa Sprague, A. F. Kent, Chaffe, Thompson & Co., Benedict & Lake, each,

\$500; E. S. Ingersoll and Enfield Leach, each, \$400; Amos Dow, \$242.50; L. H. Carter, \$350; A. B. Parsons, John Kennicott, B. G. Casler, and A. B. Harvey, each, \$250; N. Saunders, \$230; F. C. Hovey, \$217.50; J. V. Goodwill, \$180; J. G. Johnson and Merrick Nutting, each, \$150; Nutting & Metcalf, \$106.30; Alex. Wentworth, H. C. & C. C. Rich, and Stephen Burlingame, each, \$130; D. S. & H. K. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. A. E. Lee, Mrs. M. and Miss C. Pierce, W. S. Sessions, S. U. Main, and E. McManus, E. Holdridge, Wm. Shean & Co., G. E. Seager, Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., Frank Jones, A. L. Barnes & Co., D. Appleton & Co., N. Christie, Samuel Scudder, A. J. Vandergrift, J. S. McCalmot, P. H. Jones, A. G. Rice, John McClintock, A. F. Allen, E. W. Lee, Addison Crowley, Saml. Ewing, Jr., Amos P. Jones, A. L. Scudder, Julius Hill, J. B. Torrance, Sadius Stewart, Knapp, Cook & Knapp, C. F. Harding, W. S. Bezona, C. F. Hedman, T. A. C. Everett, John Archer, Byron Helmes, Geo. McCapes, W. W. Welch, Silas Harkness, John Manly, and Robert Carson, each \$100; P. B. Canfield, \$125; G. W. Maltby, \$80; M. R. Pingrey, G. W. Chesbro, \$65; J. B. & W. W. Cornell, \$56; N. Norton, \$55; James Connelly, O. H. Willard, G. A. Forman, H. H. Sawtell, Robert Newland, T. C. Cornell, D. L. Colburn, C. T. Merchant, Mrs. L. D. Jeffords, J. Danforth, Buel Scudder, Henry Dye, Samuel Allen, W. W. Ramsey, each \$50; F. A. Fitch, \$43; Harvey & Smith, C. M. Faulkner, each \$40; A. C. Merrill, \$42.50; W. N. Reno, \$35; B. Excell and wife, \$39.15; R. R. Crowley, L. Merrick, and S. L. Thatcher, each \$30; John Pierce, Frank Smith, W. A. Eddy, J. W. Billings, D. Prosser, Mrs. A. Eaton, Chas. Colburn, Henry Buck, Osmer Nevins, James Moore, Hollis Marsh, D. W. Guernsey, and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Burt, each \$25; A. Wheeler, W. F. Day, E. J. L. Baker and wife, J. D. Norton, and Andrew Reynolds, each \$20; S. C. Wigner, \$19; John Peate, \$17.75; A. H. Dorner, \$17.25; M. V. Stone, \$16; Cottrael & Knapp, \$16; R. G. King and Silas Miller, \$15; O. G. McIntire, \$14.50; Wm. Rice, P. W. Scofield, each \$10.75; E. F. Smith, \$13; A. L. Kellogg, J. E. Chapin, R. N. Stubbs, R. M. Warren, D. Latshaw, J. Akres, J. S. Yeomans, F. M. Beck, J. C. Sullivan, H. H. Moore, G. W. Clark, Mr. Marstell, C. Prindle, M. Sackett, H. Henderson, B. F. Delo, J. H. Stoney, G. W. Blaisdell, R. Smith, F. A. Archibald, William Hunter, J. Eckels, Mrs. Mendenhall, B. Heard, Mrs. Sampson, M. Mills, J. Beetham, John Perry, P. W. Sherwood, Asahel Crowley, Lorin Boardman, A. T. Palmer, S. C. Pierce, Chas. Merrill, Louis Miller, A. Reeves, G. W. Staples, J. H. Snowden, R. F. Randolph, Wm. Martin, A. R. Rich, W. M. Taylor, E. A. Squier, J. S. Card, J. Shields, O. Babcock, L. F. Merritt, J. H. Vance, Frank Brown, C. W. Foulke, W. W. Wythe, J. M. Foster, A. J. Merchant, T. P. Warner, R. W. Scott, F. Thair, J. Flower, D. W. Scofield, M. Sims, S. Graham, T. D. Blinn, J. H. Dewitt, W. Branfield, Andrew Armstrong, J. C. Scofield, W. F. Wilson, A. H. Bowers, A. H. Starrett, S. Fuller, A. Bashline, W. A. Clark, A. Falkner, R. B. Boyd, D. Wisner, Chas. Folk, S. M. Clark, Xavier Benoit, A. D. Morton, B. F. Congdon, B. K. Johnson, A. A. Hall, A. T. Copeland, J. W. Stoney, J. H.

Snyder, Sundry Subscriptions, Wm. M. Bear, J. K. Shaffer, D. Prosser, J. S. Lytle, Gilbert O. Haven, W. B. Bignall, W. H. Wilson, Salamanca S. S., E. D. McGrearry, J. Beatham, O. L. Mead, J. Graham, G. W. Snyder, M. McGrary, John Benson, H. H. Holt, A. D. Holt, J. H. Groves, J. D. Gage, A. Bashline, each \$10 or under; Robert Revels, M. W. Shean, Thomas Smith, W. C. Clark, J. H. Smith, A. E. Cook, J. F. Gastmann, S. S. Fish, James Casten, G. E. Thorp, David Hopkins, A. E. Sanford, Erie Hall, Erastus Hall, J. W. Sharp, C. Spangler, Wm. Hall, C. Jeffords, Porter Sheldon, O. Hammond, John A. Carroll, Mrs. B. Davis, Joseph Crosby, Miss E. Smith, M. C. Jay, H. C. Saxton, each \$25; M. K. Willer, \$30; Adams & Hapgood, Mrs. M. Nutting, Hiram Fosdick, each \$20.

It crowns a lovely hill which overlooks a landscape of unusual beauty. Around it stretch 35 acres of fertile fields belonging to the institute. The academy building and chapel have already been described. The new brick boarding hall is a model of taste and convenience. It is 140 feet long and 4 and 5 stories high, with an L 40 by 60 feet, and 4 stories high.

It is valued at \$50,000, and contains apartments for teachers and students, dining-hall, kitchen, store-rooms, cellars, laundry, fire-proof furnace-room, office, parlor, library, cabinet, music- and society-rooms, drying-room, and bath-room.

The building is hard-finished throughout, with an average height of wall, in rooms, 10½ feet.

The whole is heated with Gold's patent low-pressure steam apparatus, connected with direct radiators in each room. This apparatus has been put up with great care, at a cost of \$6000.

Each room is supplied with a fixed metallic safety-lamp and lamp-shade.

The building is abundantly supplied with pure spring water.

The principal, his family, and other teachers reside in this building, board at the same table, and are constantly associated with the students. This part of their training is not less important than the instruction which scholars derive from their books. It admirably prepares them to perform their duties in society. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated the wisdom of educating both sexes in the same institution. The daily association of young ladies and gentlemen at table, at recitation, and other public exercises, in presence of their teachers, has a salutary influence upon the scholarship, manners, and morals of both. In an institution like this, in which ladies and gentlemen occupy departments entirely separate, and meet only by permission, it is believed the greatest advantages of associated education are secured.

About \$1000 have recently been expended in the purchase of apparatus, and in fitting up and furnishing the laboratory. These additions, with the extensive apparatus previously possessed, afford excellent facilities for illustrating the natural sciences.

The institute has also a complete supply of globes, maps, and charts for illustrating astronomy, mathematics, physical geography, physiology, and botany; also a valuable cabinet

of minerals. Henslow's Botanical Charts are also used. The library contains 1500 volumes. There are connected with the institute 8 pianos and 2 organs.

The commercial department is fitted with all the appliances of the best modern business colleges. Three rooms are occupied. These are prepared with stores, telegraph-offices, shipping-office, and a bank. Bank bills are used in the actual business department, and printed forms of drafts, bills, orders, etc., are supplied.

In addition to the common English branches which are distributed among the different members of the faculty, there are the following regular courses of study, and each graduate of either department receives a diploma upon graduation: 1, the literary and scientific course; 2, the classical course; 3, the college preparatory course; 4, the teacher's normal course; 5, the musical course; 6, the commercial course.

The trustees (1878) are as follows: Hon. Wm. H. Henderson, President; Hon. A. G. Dow, Treasurer; Mr. H. K. Van Rensselaer, Secretary; Hon. E. Holdridge, Vice-President; Messrs. Seth W. Thompson, A. C. Merrill, E. S. Ingersoll, B. R. Johnson, Hon. R. E. Fenton, Rev. A. S. Dobbs, A.M., D.D., Rev. W. F. Day, D.D., Rev. J. Leslie, Rev. H. H. Moore.

The faculty consists of Rev. J. T. Edwards, A.M., D.D., Principal, Moral Science, Natural Science, and Normal Department; Emma A. Edwards, Preceptress, French, Painting, Drawing, and Wax-work; Frank S. Thorpe, A.M., Latin, Greek, and German; Clark J. Brown, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law; John H. Burrows, Mathematics; Joel J. Crandall, Latin and Higher English; Adelaide B. Thorpe, Directress of Music, Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture; Millie Burgess, Piano; Dora A. Brown, English Branches; Luella E. Hadley, English Branches; C. J. Brown, Librarian; Martin Parsons, Steward; Lena Parsons, Stewardess.

The following is a list of the principals and the years of their connection with the institution:

1850-53, Prof. Samuel G. Love, A.M.; 1853-54, Rev. T. Durland, A.M.; 1854-55, Prof. Henry S. Welton, A.M.; 1855-57, Rev. J. W. B. Clark, A.M.; 1857-58, Rev. William H. Marsh, A.M.; 1858-59, Rev. O. L. Gibson, A.M.; 1859-64, Prof. Samuel G. Love, A.M.; 1864-65, Rev. Charles H. Holloway, A.M.; 1865-67, Prof. Erastus Crosby, A.M.; 1867-68, Rev. A. S. Dobbs, A.M., D.D.; 1868-70, Prof. Ruggles E. Post, A.M.; 1870, Rev. James T. Edwards, A.M., D.D.

We believe that all of these gentlemen are living, and most of them are still engaged in the work of education. Prof. Samuel G. Love, the first principal, is a graduate of Hamilton College, and is now the very efficient and popular superintendent of schools in Jamestown, N. Y. C. H. Holloway graduated from Amherst College, Massachusetts, and was a Congregational minister. Prof. Crosby is a graduate of Tufts College, Massachusetts, and afterwards studied law. Rev. A. S. Dobbs graduated from Concord Biblical Institute, now consolidated with Boston University, and J. T. Edwards is a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Rev. T. Durland became an able clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Revs. Welton and

Marsh were Baptists, and O. L. Gibson an eloquent preacher of the Methodist Church. Prof. Post has been for many years a successful conductor of teachers' institutes in various parts of the State.

We have thus very imperfectly traced the history of one of the "middle schools" in our system of instruction. Let us hope that not one of the links in that chain—the common school, academy, college, and university—may ever be lost.

Of the trustees, who twenty-eight years ago received their charter, one only is still in the board,—Hon. A. G. Dow, for many years the faithful treasurer of the institution. Three others are still living,—Mr. Addison Crowley, the first treasurer, J. E. Weeden, Esq., and the venerable Samuel Ewing.

In the construction of the board of trustees, or the faculty, or in the admission of students, no sectarian or denominational tests have ever been applied or thought of. Among them will be found all classes of faith and religious practice; yet it is fair to say that the school has remembered how high is the privilege "to read in nature," as Kepler said, "the thoughts of God;" to see His power, wisdom, and benevolence in all His works; nor has it forgotten Him, the Great Teacher, the entering in of whose word—whether into the heart of man or the life of a nation—"giveth light."

We close this brief chronicle by expressing the hope that its next historian may find the Institute still faithfully disseminating sound learning and pure morals; that a multitude of noble men and women may then delight to call her *alma mater*, and she, looking upon them, be able to exclaim, with all the pride of a Cornelia, "These are my jewels!"

THE WESTERN NEW YORK HOME FOR HOMELESS AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

This institution is located in the town of Randolph, on the highway, about half-way between the villages of Randolph and East Randolph, and was founded mainly through the efforts of the Rev. Charles Strong, the present superintendent. This gentleman was the chaplain of the Sing Sing prison in 1876, and while serving in that capacity, laboring to reform vicious men and women, he was led to see that it was easier to prevent crime than to cure it; that the true field of reform was to educate the child to shun the ways of vice. He began to turn his attention towards the neglected and vagrant children of the criminal classes, who, by being neglected, are growing up in destitution and crime, keeping our almshouses and prisons constantly filled. Encouraged by prominent philanthropists, he resolved to establish at some point in the country, away from the demoralizing influence of cities, a home for vagrant, neglected, and orphan children. With this purpose, he came home to Randolph and laid his plans before the citizens of that place and vicinity, and urged the importance of establishing such a home in their midst at once. The project met with a hearty approval, and the influence and co-operation of prominent citizens was promised in case such a work was undertaken. Accordingly, in the month of September, 1877, he determined to give the plan a practical demon-

stration by opening his own home to receive these neglected waifs, and on the 29th of that month two little boys were placed in his charge as the keeper of a home for dependent children. These were the first inmates of the present Western New York Home, which soon began to attract the attention of those in sympathy with the movement, so that an effort was made to establish the institution on a permanent basis. The attempt was not in vain. A society was speedily formed, embracing among its members Wm. H. Henderson, Asahel Crowley, C. P. Adams, R. R. Crowley, T. E. Adams, Nelson Saunders, Addison Crowley, L. H. Carter, Norman M. Allen, and 40 other prominent citizens of Cattaraugus County. Its object and incorporation are comprehensively set forth in the following articles of association, which were duly signed, on the 1st of January, 1878, by the 50 members composing the society:

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

We whose hands and seals are hereunto subscribed and set, being of full age and citizens of the United States, and citizens and residents within the State of New York, having associated ourselves together for benevolent purposes and objects which are hereinafter stated, under and pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 12, 1848, entitled "An Act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific, and missionary societies," and the several acts additional to and amendatory thereof, do hereby certify:

I. The name or title assumed, and by which this society or association shall be known in law and to be used in its dealings, is "The Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children."

II. The particular business and objects of this society or association are to establish and maintain at Randolph, in the county of Cattaraugus, and State of New York, a home for friendless and destitute or unprotected children, and to receive and take charge of such children, under the age of sixteen years, as may be voluntarily intrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority, and to provide for their support, and to afford them the means of a moral, intellectual, and industrial education.

III. The number of trustees to manage the affairs and business of this society shall be thirteen.

IV. The names of the trustees of this society for the first year of its existence are Wm. H. Henderson, Rodney R. Crowley, Nelson Saunders, Asahel Crowley, L. H. Carter, Reuben E. Fenton, Benjamin F. Congdon, Loren B. Sessions, J. V. Goodwill, Wm. W. Hammond, M. V. Benson, J. C. Knapp, and A. S. Lamper.

The organization of the society was fully completed shortly afterwards, and as soon as the certificate was received from the secretary of the State, it entered upon its work as set forth in that document. Funds began to flow in from many sources, so that by the first of May, 1878, the board of trustees felt justified in purchasing the Strong property for the use of the Home. It embraces 8 acres of land, on which stand a spacious house and well-appointed out-buildings, and is well adapted for a reformatory.

The permanence of the Home assured, many dependent little ones were sent here, and during the past year about 40 for a longer or a shorter time enjoyed its friendly shelter and protection; and many have been placed in good homes in Cattaraugus and the adjoining counties. The purpose of the Home is not to make the children dependent by providing for them, but to gather them in and aid them to lead industrious lives, and thus become self-supporting members of society.

Although the enterprise is of recent origin, it has enlisted the support and sympathy of hundreds of people, who are watching its development and progress with interested concern. Many have become members and participate in its affairs under the by-laws and conditions following:

The members of the society shall consist

1st. Of the corporate members.

2d. Of the members of the Western New York Ladies' Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children.

3d. Of such persons as approve its object and contribute annually to its funds.

A contribution of fifteen dollars, or more, shall constitute the donor a life-member of the society.

A contribution of fifty dollars, or more, shall constitute the donor a life-director of the society.

II.

The general affairs of the society shall be under the management of a board of directors, which board shall be composed, 1st, of the members of the board of trustees; 2d, of such life-directors, and of such members of the board of managers of the Western New York Ladies' Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children, as may be present at any meeting.

The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent of the Home and Reformatory, who shall have the immediate charge and oversight of all its inmates and all the property, real and personal, belonging to the society, who shall employ such assistants for the conduct of the Home and Reformatory as he may deem necessary, subject to the approval of the board of trustees.

The superintendent is authorized to present the claims of the society to the public, etc., solicit and receive contributions and donations for its maintenance and use, and for any special fund established by the board. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to keep a book in which shall be registered the name of each child admitted to the Home, the time of admittance, place of birth, residence, name and age, and birthplace of parents or guardians, as far as can be ascertained. And in case of children committed by public authority, then all the facts showing by what authority such commitment is made, and the terms of such commitment, the names and residence of families into which any inmate of the Home may be adopted or placed; and he shall also keep records of such facts as are required by law to be kept.

Said superintendent shall also keep, in a book provided for that purpose, a strict and detailed account of all moneys and property received by him for the use of the society, in which shall be entered the name of the donor and amount received from each contribution, the date when received; and in case any contributor to the funds of the society shall request that his or her contribution shall be applied to any specific purpose or use, a full record of such request shall be kept.

The superintendent shall keep a detailed account of all moneys expended in defraying the current expenses of the Home and its management, and shall present a full report to the board of trustees at each quarterly meeting of the board, showing in detail all receipts and expenditures and the state and condition of the financial affairs and property of the society; and he shall also make such report when and as often as required by the board.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent to pay over to the treasurer of the society all moneys received by him from time to time, except such as shall be needed for ordinary current expenses.

The superintendent may be removed at any time by a vote of a majority of the trustees.

The Rev. C. Strong was appointed superintendent of the Home and Reformatory, and has discharged the duties of that position with signal success.

The present organization of the Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children is as follows: President, W. H. Henderson; Vice-President, R. E. Fenton; Secretary, B. F. Congdon; Treasurer,



SYLVESTER COWLES, D.D.

Among the pioneer preachers of this section, who for nearly half a century have labored for the cause of Christ, and the results of whose labors stand forth in glorious array, none have been actuated by purer motives, or have labored more assiduously for the Presbyterian faith, than the subject of this sketch. Away back in the early history of Cattaraugus County, when to preach the gospel required real and earnest hard work, Dr. Cowles preached at various points. He also organized and helped to sustain various churches,—notably those at Randolph, March 26, 1836; at Olean, Jan. 6, 1836; at Portville, June 16, 1847; Allegany, about 1853.

During his early ministry he found an earnest assistant and zealous coadjutor in his estimable wife, and to her he owes much of the real success that attended his youthful efforts as a minister of the gospel. His first wife was an intelligent lady and a consistent Christian, a fine educator, and possessed many extraordinary intellectual and spiritual gifts. Perhaps we can no better do simple justice to her memory than to quote briefly from a historical sketch of her educational labors, prepared by one who knew her well and loved her sincerely.

"Miss Mary Hayes excelled as a teacher in the higher branches of female education, in the central and eastern parts of New York. Having acquired notoriety as lady principal in one or two academies, when the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies was incorporated by the Legislature (the first ladies' college ever organized in this State), she was invited to become the head lady principal or professor in its corps of instructors. She accepted it, and for several years was the guiding spirit in the education of the daughters of lawyers, of judges, and of men of wealth, as well as those of clergymen. The institution became exceedingly popular. Resigning this desirable position in the spring of 1831, the August following she was married to the Rev. Sylvester Cowles, who immediately started for Cattaraugus County, and arrived at Napoli on September 17. She had her plans of usefulness laid for education in this new part of the State. Being settled in the framed addition of a log house, she immediately developed her plan by proposing to take a class of young lady school-teachers, and those who wished to become such, whom she drilled for their duties and employments the next season. In this she was also very successful. In the fall of 1835 this esteemed lady removed with her reverend husband to Ellicottville, then the county-seat, where she secured the services of Miss Mary Lyman, a teacher from the Brooklyn Institute, and opened a school of high order, known for more than ten years as Ellicottville Institute for Young Ladies. There was comparatively little general interest felt in such a school by the community at large. Many there were who encouraged it, and at the close of the first term, when it was seen what remarkable progress the young ladies made in the higher branches, the institute grew in favor, the community being more than pleased. Young ladies from the best families all over the county and from the city of Buffalo afterwards attended, and received a thorough and extensive education, including the sciences and fine arts. It is not saying too much to affirm that Mrs. Cowles's institution, by furnishing the best of teachers, did more for education than all other causes put together in the county, that it did more for civilization, elevation, and refinement of society in Ellicottville, and that its good effects are still felt in the

social, intellectual, and religious state of society in that village and its surroundings."

Sylvester Cowles was born in Otisco, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1804. He was the son of Amos and Dolly (Ford) Cowles. He received his preliminary education at the Homer Academy, and in 1825 entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B., in 1828. In September of that year he commenced his theological studies at Auburn Theological Seminary, and Sept. 5, 1831, was regularly ordained by the Onondaga Presbytery. Immediately thereafter he removed to Napoli, where he preached one-half of the time in the old Congregational church, organized there by the venerable Father Spencer. In 1835 he removed to Ellicottville, as before stated, and included in his circuit West Otto, East Otto, Ashford, and Great Valley. He married his first wife in Clinton, Aug. 25, 1831. She died, after a life of peculiar usefulness, Jan. 8, 1846. He married for his second wife Frances W. Wood, of New Haven, Conn., who was a granddaughter of Chief-Justice Ellsworth, on the 17th of September, 1846. She died from the effects of a railroad accident received on the Northwestern Railroad, in Illinois, Jan. 8, 1873,—dying the 29th of March following. On the 4th of August, 1878, he married Sophia M. Phillips, who was a missionary among the Indians on the Allegany Reservation when he became acquainted with her. Of eight children, only one—Mary V.—survives. She resides at home, and is a lady of intelligence and culture. Dr. Cowles has been peculiarly fortunate in the choice of his wives, and, as he reverently says, "they were all gifts from the Lord."

One of the chief characteristics of Dr. Cowles is his benevolence and desire for the development and progress of education. He was largely instrumental in the founding of the old Olean Academy in 1852. He obtained subscriptions to the enterprise amounting to \$2360.50, all of which he collected, and holds the receipts of John Fobes, then treasurer of the academy, for the same. He spent more than eight years of hard work in the interests of that institution. By practical economy, extending over many years, he accumulated enough to purchase two perpetual scholarships of Hamilton College, which he keeps filled by worthy young men.

He takes a great interest in general scientific research, particularly in geology. He has a well-selected and valuable cabinet of geological specimens.

His *alma mater*,—old Hamilton College,—recognizing the worth and scholarly attainments of her child, conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in the summer of 1874.

As early as July 4, 1831, Dr. Cowles preached for temperance, and has been an earnest and consistent advocate of the cause ever since.

He was also one of the first to espouse the principles of abolition in this county, and fought earnestly and well for the maintenance of the same.

His long and eminently useful life in the ministry, and in the cause of education, intelligence, and morality, though receiving but a meagre remuneration here, will be plentifully rewarded in the Heavenly kingdom, whither at the close of his earthly career he will gain a triumphant admission there to rest from his labors, and after which his works will follow him forever. Amen.

Asahel Crowley; Executive Committee, J. V. Goodwill, R. R. Crowley, and W. H. Henderson.

The officers of the Western New York Ladies' Society are Mrs. Wm. H. Henderson, President; Mrs. Julia M. Chase, Cor. Secretary; Miss Mary Cowles, Rec. Secretary; Mrs. L. H. Carter, Treasurer; Mrs. C. Strong, Matron. Board of Managers, Mrs. J. T. Edwards, Mrs. Wm. Brown, Mrs. R. Carson, Mrs. A. Wentworth, Mrs. O. S. Martin, Mrs. H. O. Burt, Mrs. S. W. Thompson, Mrs. L. Jeffords, and Miss Emma Thompson.

The *True Friend* is an able monthly periodical, published in the interests of the Home. The first issue bore date January, 1878. The editors are the Rev. C. Strong and Miss Della Strong.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

From the data at hand, we conclude that the first society in town was organized by the Baptists. A preliminary meeting for this purpose was held in June, 1825, at the house of Otis Hitchcock, over which Darius Bowen presided. On the 15th of July, 1825,

THE PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF RANDOLPH

was formally constituted at the house of Solomon Nichols. The members entering into covenant were as follows: Timothy Torrance, Ralph Williams, Darius Bowen, Otis Hitchcock, Solomon Nichols, J. Brenningsthol, Stephen J. Davis, Josiah Nichols, Josiah Gilbert, Nancy McCapes, Lucy Ann Nichols, Zurina Torrance, Almira Bowen, Hannah Cook, Sally Williams, Matilda Hartman, Arevilla Russell, Amelia Nichols, Almira McNull, Katy Bush, Phebe Davis, Anna Davis, and Eliza Booth.

To this number were added other members at an early day, among them being Elmore G. Terry, John Shango, Calvin, Oliver, and Elmore Draper, Ira Case, Joseph A. Hamilton, Isaac Gifford, Joel Doolittle, Seymour Torrance, John Cook, Jonathan Follett, Alanson Marcy, Esek S. Gorsline, and Levi Howard.

The ministers present when the church was formed were Revs. E. Viney and Jonathan Blake, the latter becoming the first pastor of the church. Joseph Brenningsthol was appointed the first deacon and clerk. The office of deacon has also been filled by Darius Bowen, H. H. Hull, and George McCapes.

May 9, 1834, a meeting was held at the house of Elmore Draper to form a society to attend to the temporal affairs of the church. Trustees were chosen as follows: Ralph Williams, Samuel Price, Marvin Scudder, Oliver Draper, and Solomon Nichols. The propriety of building a meeting-house was now strongly urged, but no decisive action was taken until ten years later. In 1845 the present house of worship was erected, and consecrated in the fall of that year by the Revs. B. C. Willoughby, W. R. Brooks, and Frederick Glenville. It is a frame, 36 by 54 feet, and cost about \$2000. It was remodeled and beautified in 1874, and is now estimated worth \$3000. The controlling board of trustees is composed of Franklin Nichols, J. L. Sowle, Geo. McCapes, George Rogers, and H. H. Hull.

The church was very flourishing soon after its organization, but has also had seasons of declining interest, resulting

mainly from the many changes in the pastoral office. The clergy have been the Revs. Allen Smith, Levi Howard, Alonzo Frink, Benjamin Oviatt, B. C. Willoughby, J. Howard, B. Brahman, A. Handy, D. F. Lockwood, J. Trowbridge, H. A. Conrad, G. W. Devoll, and C. H. Woods. In early times E. Terry and Solomon Nichols sometimes filled the pulpit. There are at present 104 members. A flourishing Sabbath-school, organized after 1840, is maintained. It has nearly 100 members.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF RANDOLPH

was organized Jan. 7, 1836, by the Rev. Sylvester Cowles, at the house of Dr. Luther P. Cowles. The members were the fifteen following:

Abel C. Ward, Justin C. Marsh, Levi Steel, Harry Marsh, Louis A. Marsh, William Ramson, Polly Ramson, Joseph Hamilton, Sanford Holbrook, Luther P. Cowles, Sarah W. Draper, Zebediah Pierce, Martha Pierce, Samuel Wadsworth, and Louis A. Hatfield. Three years later the names of Demarius Sheldon, Minerva Holbrook, Minerva Wadsworth, Louis A. Taylor, Mrs. Isaiah Cross, Esther Cook, Corintha Wadsworth, and Mary Jane Wilcox were added to the list of members.

The church has had an aggregate membership of 250, and at present has 46 male and 60 female members, 35 of whom are non-residents. The families connected with the church number 56, and are under the ministerial direction of the Rev. Charles W. Pitcher, ordained Jan. 26, 1876. Others who were pastors of the church, from the time it was formed till the above period, were as follows:

The Revs. Justin Marsh, Zachariah Eddy, E. Taylor, Sylvester Cowles, O. D. Hibbard, E. P. Clisbie, and Charles Strong.

In 1840 the church became connected with the Association of Western New York, and yet remains a member of that body. In June, 1848, Harry Marsh and James Calhoun were ordained to the office of deacon, and in June, 1867, A. G. Dow and T. A. C. Everett. The first clerk of the church was L. P. Cowles; the present is L. C. Rundell.

"The First Congregational Society of the town of Randolph" was formed "at the school-house on the flats," Jan. 23, 1836, and had as its first trustees Abram Kierstead, Sanford Holbrook, and David Benson; the present trustees are L. C. Rundell, Joel B. Torrance, and Edwin Jaynes.

The first house of worship, which is the present church edifice in the village of Randolph, was begun in 1847, but was not completed until 1849. In 1867 it was thoroughly repaired, and renovated in 1877. It is now an attractive church, and will comfortably seat 300 persons.

THE RANDOLPH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist meetings were held in the town as early as 1823, at the houses of Thomas Harvey and others in that locality; but the names of the members composing the class cannot be learned. The work flourished, and promised so well for the future that a legal society was formed, Dec. 16, 1830, for the purpose of building a church. Cornelius Kierstead, Squire Powell, and Richard Salisbury were chosen trustees. A few years later a plain frame meeting-house, 30 by 40 feet, was put up on what is now known as the Fifth

Avenue, but was not immediately finished. In this condition it was used until after 1840, when it was removed to a point nearly opposite its present site on Main Street. In 1858 it was placed on the foundation it now occupies, and enlarged by the addition of a chancel, vestibule, and tower, and made to present an inviting appearance. It has accommodations for 300 persons, and is valued at \$3000. A parsonage on Centre Street was erected in 1872. It is a comfortable home, worth about \$2000.

The present official members of the church are: Trustees, E. McManus, E. J. Boyle, C. F. Hedman, F. C. Bates, and H. K. Van Rensselaer; Local Preachers, C. J. Brown and J. T. Edwards; Stewards, E. S. Ingersoll, H. K. Van Rensselaer, J. T. Edwards, F. C. Bates, and E. J. Boyle; and Class-leaders, F. C. Bates and Rufus Davenport.

The church has at present (1878) 121 members, and supports a Sunday-school having an attendance of 100 scholars. The school was organized in 1837 by Dr. Van Rensselaer, and is at present superintended by C. J. Brown. The pastor of the church since 1877 has been the Rev. B. F. Wade.

In 1845, Randolph became a circuit, and has had since that period the following ministerial appointments: 1845, Revs. J. Uncles, J. N. Henry; 1846-47, Rev. J. O. Rich; 1848, Rev. A. Burgess; 1849, Rev. H. H. Moore; 1850-51, Revs. J. E. Chapin, B. D. Himebaugh; 1852, Revs. A. Burgess, N. W. Jones; 1853-54, Rev. George Cheshbrough; 1855, Rev. John Robinson; 1856-57, Rev. M. Stever; 1858-59, Rev. O. L. Mead; 1860, Rev. L. W. Day; 1861-62, Rev. R. W. Scott; 1863-65, Rev. J. G. Hawkins; 1864-66, Rev. A. S. Dobbs; 1867-68, Rev. R. N. Stubbs; 1869, Rev. G. W. Staples; 1870-71, Rev. W. N. Reno; 1872-73, Rev. A. H. Dorner; 1874-75, Rev. R. S. Borland; 1876, Rev. William Martin; 1877-78, Rev. B. F. Wade.

Before 1845 the preachers who served the church were the same as those named in the sketch of the East Randolph Church, in the town of Connewango. The preachers, prior to 1830, were Revs. Wm. Fowler, John W. Hill, Job Wilson, John P. Kent, Joseph S. Barris, Zachariah Ragan, David Preston, and William Butts.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST RANDOLPH.

This body was organized by the Rev. Hiram Whitcher, in 1831, at the Morrill school-house, in the town of Napoli, and its history, from its organization until its removal to East Randolph, June 10, 1848, is noted in that town.

The church edifice at East Randolph was erected by a society formed according to the laws of the State, and which had as its first trustees Alvin Lyman, Eastman Prescott, and Enoch Jenkins. It was first occupied for worship Feb. 10, 1849, and was thereafter used regularly by the denomination for several years. But owing to removals and other causes, the membership became so feeble that the services were held, first irregularly, and finally altogether suspended. The house was occasionally used by other denominations, but in 1865 it was so much injured by a flood that it was altogether abandoned. In this dilapidated condition it lay until the fall of 1874, when steps were taken to place it in

repair. For this purpose a board of trustees was elected September 9, having as members Jonathan C. Hurd, Frank C. Hovey, Aaron B. Fox, David Huntington, and Jerome Higbee. Funds were collected among the citizens of the place, and about \$1000 was expended in external repairs and inside adornment. It now presents a handsome appearance, and has comfortable accommodations for 300 persons. The property is worth about \$2500, and is controlled by the foregoing trustees, who have opened the doors of the church to all classes and creeds. Among other sects which have availed themselves of this hospitality are the Adventists, Universalists, and the United Brethren, but none of them have become an organic body in town. The Free-Will Baptists also hold meetings occasionally in this house, but do not keep up an organization.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

was organized in 1854, by Father McKanna, with about 30 members. A plain church, capacitated to seat 300 persons, was built in the eastern part of the village of Randolph, and was used as a place of worship until the fall of 1876, when the new edifice near the railway depot was occupied. It is a neat frame, 40 by 70 feet, and stands on a lot donated by John Carroll. It cost \$2200, and has sittings for 500 persons. The members number about 400, and belong to the parish of Jamestown. They have been under the spiritual tutelage of Fathers Byrnes, Baxter, and Doyle.

RANDOLPH FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

In December, 1877, the Rev. E. P. Hart, General Superintendent of Missions, held a series of revival meetings in the Baptist Church at Randolph village, which resulted in the formation of a society of Free Methodists, numbering twelve persons, which had Miss Ella Hapgood as the class-leader. Preaching was held by the minister from Jamestown until September, 1878. Since that date the appointment is served with Steamburg and Salamanca, and has Rev. J. G. McGary as preacher. A house belonging to Lora Waters has been fitted up for the use of the society.

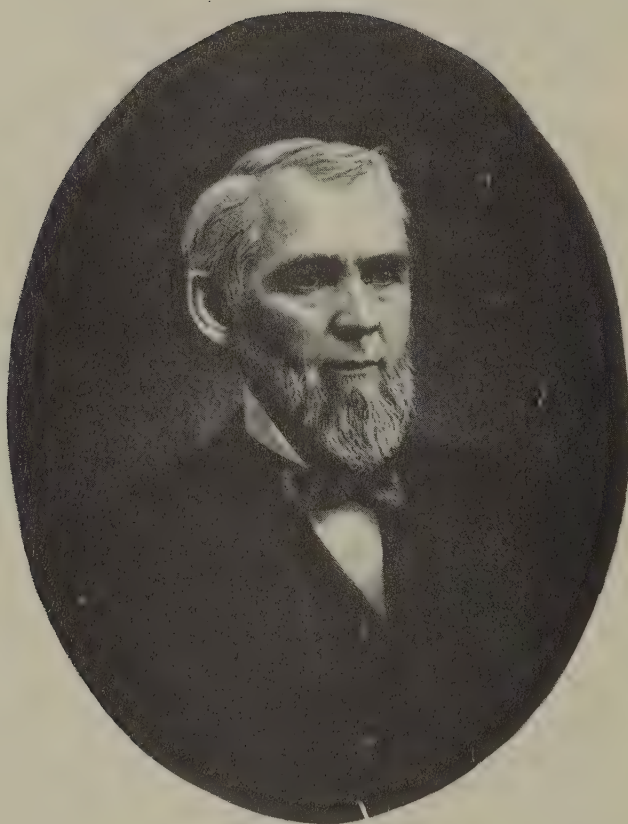
SECRET ORDERS.

Connewango Lodge, No. 340, I. O. of O. F., was instituted at East Randolph, July 11, 1850, with the following charter members: Benjamin Chamberlain, Erastus Hall, C. T. Tinnerman, Edward McNeil, E. B. Barrows, E. Holdridge, Freedom Jeffords, Clark McCollister, Horace Hall, C. Van Vlack, N. G. Otis, and Joseph Nye.

N. G. Otis was elected to the office of Noble Grand, and also held this office when the meetings of the lodge were discontinued, Dec. 24, 1855. This action was caused by an excessive drain on the finances of the lodge.

Odd-Fellow work was revived at this point Aug. 8, 1871, when "*Connewango Lodge, No. 282*," was instituted, with Clark McCollister, Cyrus Faulkner, F. C. Hovey, L. L. Hall, N. G. Otis, C. F. Harding, William Foy, Erastus Hall, A. J. Dixon, Jonathan Ericks, and Zalmon Smith, as charter members.

The Noble Grands of this lodge, in the order of their election, have been as follows: Clark McCollister, F. C. Hovey, Zalmon Smith, L. L. Hall, D. C. Hewitt, M. E.



Mr. H. Henderson

Nutting, S. A. Beckwith, C. W. Mount, Cyrus Faulkner, Charles W. Terry, D. H. Helmes, H. Hall, Jr., M. R. Hall, and W. J. Marsh.

Soon after the first lodge at East Randolph went down, a lodge of Odd-Fellows was formed at Randolph, and is yet there continued. An application for data respecting this lodge failed to elicit the desired information, and no particulars can here be given in consequence.

In 1852 a lodge of Freemasons was established at the east village, bearing the name of *Elm Creek Lodge, No. 359*. Its charter members were Samuel Barrows, Benjamin Chamberlain, David Ward, Rufus Davenport, A. B. Parsons, Edwin McManus, and Isaac L. Ostrom.

Edwin McManus was elected Master; Samuel Barrows, Senior Warden; David Ward, Junior Warden.

In 1864 the lodge was transferred to Randolph village, where it was successfully continued until 1874, when the hall and all its contents were destroyed by fire.

Since December, 1874, the present hall, erected and furnished at a cost of nearly \$3000, has been occupied. The main room is 24 by 45 feet, the remainder of the 85 feet of the building being used for the reception and committee rooms of the lodge. The hall forms the third story of the Park block, and is one of the most elegant in the county.

In 1875 the name of the lodge was changed to "Randolph," the number remaining the same. It has 130 members, and is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are Alexander Wentworth, M.; O. H. Willard, S. W.; A. B. Wells, J. W.; George E. Seager, Sec.; Charles N. Dow, Treas.; Hiram Fosdick, S. D.; D. T. Smith, J. D.

Randolph Chapter, No. 267, R. A. M., was instituted in June, 1872, with about 10 members, A. D. Sample, H. P., and J. H. Chaffee, K. It was very prosperous until the fire in 1874, having at that time 30 members. The chapter was not revived after the loss of all its records and property, and Arch Masons here are now connected with the Jamestown and Salamanca Chapters.

Oasis Lodge, No. 154, A. O. U. W., instituted May 9, 1878, with 28 members, had, December 5, 38 members. The first officers were the following: Clark J. Brown, P. M. W.; Charles C. Sheldon, M. W.; Frank S. Thorp, F.; David T. Smith, O.; O. H. Willard, R. Sec.; John E. Leach, F.; Thomas Smith, R.; E. L. Weeden, G.; Charles Kautz, I. W.; Emmet Pierce, O. W.

The meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Randolph village. There have been in the town other secret orders, mainly temperance societies, but nothing more definite than the statement of their having been in successful operation for short periods can here be given.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. HENDERSON.

Among the most eminent and successful members of the Cattaraugus County bar, none have attained a more elevated position, deservedly so, than has Judge Henderson. For more than a quarter of a century he has adorned the profession by his scholarly attainments and judicial knowledge,

and by close and unremitting application to the duties of the profession has long ago secured an extensive and varied practice in the highest courts of the State, and a seat upon the bench of its most important court.

William H. Henderson is the son of John and Mary (Hunt) Henderson, and was born at Tully, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1828. In 1840 he removed with his parents from Onondaga to Cattaraugus County. He received his literary education at the Fredonia Academy, which was then one of the best educational institutions in this part of the State, at that time under the management of the distinguished and talented educator, F. A. Reddington. Young Henderson remained at Fredonia for about three years, leaving there in the spring of 1847, to enter the State Normal School, at Albany, then recently founded by Legislative enactment as a school for the preparation and education of teachers. During his attendance at the school it was under the superintendency of David P. Page, the first principal of the institution, and a man of fine educational ability. In the spring of 1848 he (Henderson) was honorably graduated, and soon thereafter became a resident of Randolph, where he engaged in teaching as required by the rules of the school, remaining thus engaged for almost two years. He then turned his attention to the study of law, entering the office of the late Hon. Alexander Sheldon, at Randolph, and finishing his office studies with Joseph E. Weeden, the veteran lawyer of that place. On the 27th of April, 1852, Mr. Henderson was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law in all the courts of the State, at a general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at Buffalo by Justices Taggart, Marvin, Hoyt, and Mullett, and has since practiced his profession at Randolph, where he still resides.

In 1851, Mr. Henderson was nominated by the Democratic County Convention for the office of county treasurer, but was defeated by the Whig candidate, Hon. John P. Darling, now of Cattaraugus. Although never seeking official position, he has been several times honored with nominations for important offices by the Democratic party, but owing to the large majority of the Republicans in the county it has been impossible to elect the regular Democratic nominees, although Judge Henderson has succeeded in materially reducing that majority.

On the death of Judge S. S. Spring, Mr. Henderson was appointed by Governor Samuel J. Tilden to complete the unexpired term of the county judgeship, his commission bearing date Aug. 18, 1875. The duties of this position were discharged by him to the satisfaction alike of the bar and of the people.

The most important recognition of Judge Henderson's legal ability and general worth was his nomination by Gov. Tilden, and unanimous confirmation by the Senate, as a justice of the Supreme Court for the eighth judicial district of the State of New York, in place of George D. Lamon (deceased), which honor was conferred upon him by a commission dated March 21, 1876. His ripe experience in all the various contested litigations into which a busy practice extending over a period of twenty-four years had thrown him, had eminently fitted him for his new and responsible position. This fitness was fully recognized and

commented upon by the press and by his friends before the convention which nominated him for election to the same position on the completion of the term for which he was appointed. He carried to the bench the same habits of careful study and of painstaking research which had characterized him at the bar. His opinions soon began to attract attention. They were logical, learned, and exhaustive, critical in analysis, and comprehensive in reasoning. He shirked no labor, slighted no cause. Kind and courteous to all, yet ever fearless and unswerving in following his convictions, he became known and honored as an impartial and upright judge. His brief administration was universally satisfactory and successful. The young men of the bar found in him a judge who heard them patiently and respectfully, and from whose presence they went away satisfied that, whatever might be the fate of their cases, they had a fair and respectful hearing, and would have an honest, intelligent decision. His entire service disarmed criticism and won universal commendation.

In speaking of Judge Henderson during his candidature for the position he had, for the balance of an unexpired term, so ably filled, the *Buffalo Courier* says:

"The candidate opposed to Mr. Haight is Judge William H. Henderson, the present incumbent of the office to be filled. Our inquiries into the facts of Judge Henderson's life, his standing at the bar, and the general estimation in which he is held, have been such as to entitle us to make the plainest statement.

"It need scarcely be said that his integrity is without blur; he stands among men upright and clean-handed. His whole manhood before he was placed on the bench was spent in the diligent pursuit of his profession. For nearly twenty-five years he worked steadily in his office and in the courts. His abilities and his zeal won for him a large and complex practice. He was widely known among men by his achievements as a broad-minded, capable lawyer. His life has been one of incessant contact with the problems which the lawyer has to study and solve. . . . He became a lawyer with an established reputation based on solid grounds, the proof of which lies in his success."

To those unacquainted with Judge Henderson the above would seem peculiarly the language of eulogy, but to his acquaintances and friends it will be recognized as a plain statement of fact.

In the affairs conducive to the development and prosperity of Randolph, Judge Henderson has always exercised a leading influence. He ever evinces a desire to promote the welfare of philanthropic and educational institutions. He is now president of the board of trustees of the Chamberlain Institute and Female College, and was for many years attorney and adviser of the founder of that admirable establishment. He is also president of the board of trustees of the Western New York Home for Homeless and Dependent Children. He was largely instrumental in the organization and incorporation of the State Bank of Randolph, and has been its president since the death of the late Hon. Thomas J. Wheeler, the first incumbent to that office, who died in February, 1875.

On the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of American Independence at Olean, July 4, 1876, Judge Hender-

son was chosen chairman of the day, and ably presided over the largest and most enthusiastic gathering that ever assembled in Cattaraugus County.

On the 3d of June, 1858, Judge Henderson married Anna M., daughter of Rev. Thomas Morris, who for many years was the rector of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, at Ellicottville, and who now resides in Philadelphia. They have two children, namely,—Mary M., born June 15, 1859; Willie R., born March 10, 1867.

In closing this brief sketch of the life and character of Judge Henderson, it is only necessary to add that in the various walks of life—student, lawyer, judge—the same perfection has characterized his endeavors, and made for him a reputation as enviable as it is well deserved. In his private and domestic life, also, Judge Henderson combines the attributes of the gentleman with the noble qualities of husband, father, and friend. His career has been singularly free from ostentation, and it is, perhaps, the absence of vainglorious display that lends a charm to his character, and sustains, despite all obstacles, his ever-increasing popularity.

BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN.

Very prominently identified with the early history of Cattaraugus County, and bearing a conspicuous part in its social, civil, and political history, was he of whom we write. He was also a grand example of a self-made man, and from the general results of his active and useful life valuable practical lessons may be drawn.

Benjamin Chamberlain was born in the State of Maine, in the town of Mount Vernon, Kennebec Co., July 31, 1791. When he was ten years of age his parents and family removed to Allegany Co., N. Y., locating in the town of Belfast.* Thus was the early life of Judge Chamberlain passed in the wilderness of Western New York, with humble parentage, and his lot destined to be cast among the toiling, suffering, obscure, but brave pioneers of that new country. It is scarcely needful to state that educational advantages were extremely limited, schools being scarcely known. The instruction imparted by parents to their own children, or acquired by their own unaided efforts, had to make up for the deficiencies in scholastic training. Stern necessity made this the rule with young Benjamin. He was compelled, by want of both opportunity and means, to start out in life without these or other adventitious aids.

He left home in March, 1807, when but sixteen years of age, thus early commencing "a career seldom equaled in its leading features among the self-made men of the coun-

* Benjamin Chamberlain, father of our subject (and of Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, of Cuba, N. Y.), was a Revolutionary soldier, being present at Lexington, Yorktown, Bunker Hill, Stillwater, White Plains, Monmouth, Stony Point, and many other scarcely less exciting scenes of the struggle for American Independence. At Quebec he was one of the immortal three hundred who scaled the walls, and was there captured and confined in irons, the marks of which he carried to his grave. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and lost an eye by exposure to the weather. He died at Great Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1847, aged ninety-one years and eleven months.



Benjamin Chamberlain

try. Without money or clothes, except such as were upon his back, barefoot and alone, he went to Olean in search of employment." There he commenced working for Maj. Adam Hoops, the founder of the village, then, and for a long time, known as Hamilton. He labored by the month, diligently, for the space of five years, employed in saw-mills and in lumbering, then almost the only business of the country. This period yielded him small profits, but largely in discipline and preparation for the future. Business chances in such a wilderness, even for men of capital, were rare; yet young Chamberlain's ambition was to set up for himself. To do this without capital, without friends or influence, surely manifested a brave determination. He felt that his own mind and energies, his stout heart and iron will, would make up for the deficiencies of money and friends. Nor was he mistaken. Associated with Mr. McKay, since deceased, he erected a saw-mill in Great Valley, and there carried on a successful lumber business all his life-time. But it was not all "smooth sailing,"—the mill was only a short time completed when it was destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of sawed lumber, by which he lost all he had in the world. He was left without a dollar, somewhat in debt, and his partner was found to be insolvent. Yet, nothing daunted, he determined to go on, greatly encouraged by the warm affection, calm judgment, and wise counsel of his faithful companion. Her faith in the future was supreme. "She called his attention to the fact that they were still young, blessed with health and vigor, and that with industry, perseverance, and economy they could overcome the loss they had sustained, and yet secure a competence." He obtained a credit of one thousand dollars of Capt. Henry De Forest, and rebuilt the mill. This was no small undertaking, when it is remembered that all the iron-work of the mill had to be transported from Pittsburgh, in canoes, on the Allegany River.

From this time his business prospered. He was largely engaged in lumbering on the Allegany, and for nearly a half-century enjoyed a degree of prosperity and an unbounded credit seldom equaled by any individual. "In conducting his business his office was not alone that of a mere overseer. His hands were alike familiar with the axe and the oar, and during the earlier years of his career he labored as constantly and as hard as any workman in his employ. In his operations he received essential aid from his wife, who was no less remarkable in her sphere than he in his. While absent at market with his lumber, she directed the management at home,—employed hands, prepared and dispatched the boards at every freshet, and maintained the same vigilant and successful care over the operations of business as though it were her proper place in life. To her should be given a large share of credit for the achievements of her husband, whose vast wealth was the result of their joint industry, intelligence and perseverance." His business interests were varied as extensive, embracing not only farming and lumbering, but dealing in lands, mercantile and banking operations,—giving all a personal supervision. He was president and the principal stockholder of the Cuba (N. Y.) Bank.

Judge Chamberlain was prominently connected with the

political history of Cattaraugus County. He held by appointment the office of sheriff in 1820, and from Feb. 12, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1822; and in November, 1825, he was elected to the same office, serving until December, 1828. He served as associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, with Hon. Alson Leavenworth as first judge, and was appointed by Gov. Marcy as first judge of the Common Pleas of Cattaraugus County, Feb. 15, 1833; re-appointed in 1838 for a second term of five years, and again appointed for a third term in 1843. He served until June, 1847. Judge Chamberlain, "to an intuitive knowledge of the motives and character of men, united a sagacity that penetrated clearly the forensic myths of the bar, enabling him to dispel the legal fogs, sift conflicting evidence, and present every case in a plain, intelligent manner to the jury. His charges to juries are remembered as models of directness, brevity, and perspicuity; and, although not bred a lawyer, while on the bench it was often remarked that 'he had it the natural way.'" Politically, he acted with the Democratic party, and frequently was selected as their standard-bearer. In 1852 he was a member of the Electoral College of the State of New York, which cast the presidential vote of the State for Pierce and King.

For many years, and at the time of his death, he resided at East Randolph, where his elegant home was the abode of a warm-hearted and generous hospitality.

Judge Chamberlain was active in all efforts of a public character aiming to improve society and advance the standard of morality and education in the community. He manifested a substantial interest in schools, and his liberal contributions to the Randolph Academy are well known in this section. He was the first president of its board of trustees. This institution and Allegany College he aided and encouraged during his life-time to the extent of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and in his will bequeathed them four hundred thousand dollars more. In grateful recognition of this benevolence, the name of the Academy was changed by act of the Legislature to that of the "Chamberlain Institute."*

Judge Chamberlain possessed an "iron constitution," united to large mental capacity and enduring energy. He had a tall form and commanding presence; yet was affable, and possessed of a ready wit. His name stands not only as a representative man of this county, but as one of the remarkable personages of the State, and one whose memory will be cherished through all the future for the great good he has done.

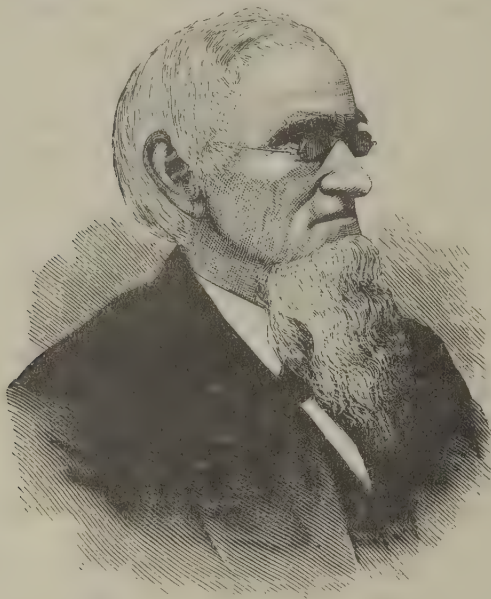
He died in Ellicottville, Feb. 10, 1868.

FREDERICK LARKIN, M.D.

Among the old residents and prominent scientists of Randolph, Dr. Larkin holds a foremost position. Coming here nearly forty years ago, by his enterprise he has added largely to the material progress and development of the village, having been as extensively interested in real estate here and elsewhere, for the past twenty-five years, as any one within the corporate limits of the village.

* See history of this institution in another portion of this work.

Frederick Larkin was born in Thompson, Windham Co., Conn., Feb. 12, 1814. His father was Edmund Larkin, a prominent physician and surgeon of Thompson, and a man of the highest respectability and intelligence. Young Larkin was early sent to the district school, where he obtained the rudiments of his education, which he has greatly augmented by self-study and observation, both in literary



F. Larkin

and scientific learning. He studied medicine with his father for some time, but subsequently abandoned it to learn the watchmaker's trade, having considerable aptitude for mechanics. This he followed, at intervals, for a quarter of a century, most of the time having a regular jewelry establishment. He left Connecticut in 1837 and removed to Chautauqua County, where he continued to reside until his removal to Randolph in 1841. He was made professor of physiology of the Randolph Eclectic Medical College, afterwards merged into the New York Central Eclectic Medical College, at Syracuse, which institution conferred an honorary degree of M.D. upon him. The doctor is an eloquent and able lecturer on scientific subjects, particularly physiology and archæology, upon the former of which he once delivered a regular course of sixty lectures of one hour each. He has also written profusely upon these and kindred topics. Dr. Larkin has been twice married, first to Lois Ann Messinger, of Ellery, Chautauqua Co., July 8, 1838, she died in December, 1849. He married his second wife, Minerva C., daughter of Benjamin Woodworth, June 12, 1850. Five children, two sons and three daughters, were born to them. Ada A., born Dec. 19, 1852; married Miles A. Davis, editor and proprietor of the *Naples* (Ontario County) *Record*; Fredericka B., born Dec. 14, 1854; Frederick, Jr., born Dec. 24, 1858; Minnie S. W., born Sept. 30, 1862; Gerrit Smith, born Dec. 12, 1864; all living. The venerable mother of his wife resides with him, at the age of eighty-three years.

As an evidence of the doctor's enterprise, we state the fact that he has erected, directly or indirectly, fifteen buildings in Randolph, many of which remain as monuments to his business capacity and energy.

Politically, Dr. Larkin is a Democrat, an intelligent voter, but not an aspirant for political preferment. He is an avowed free-thinker, believing more in the antiquities and beauties of nature, as shown in geology and archæology, than in religious sectarianism and theological cant. He is candid in his belief, and has held several debates with prominent divines of the orthodox denominations upon the relative merits of scientific research and biblical lore. He is a man of extensive reading and deep study. He is remarkable for going to the bottom of things, and never affirms a proposition that he cannot maintain by logical deductions. He is versatile in the application of his varied knowledge, and is always ready and willing to expound the doctrines he holds, without undue time spent in preparation. He lucidly argues the prominent features of his belief, and no one who hears him fails in recognizing the ideas he wishes to convey. In short, Dr. Larkin is pre-eminently a practical man.

HON. JOSEPH E. WEEDEN.

The retrospection of a busy professional life—one extending over a period of more than forty years—offers an interesting and instructive study. The learned professions have always had a charm for youth when making a life choice, that exists to-day, notwithstanding the laxity that characterizes the admission to practice law or medicine. In the former of these professions the pettifogger is ever present, as the quack and empiric is in the latter. To such an extent was this the case in the legal profession in times past, that a sage philosopher once said, "Never expect lawyers to settle disputes, or justice from the decisions of lawyers." Therefore, when a legal career, the principles of which have been based upon honest judgment, wise counsel, and a desire to prevent rather than to advise vexatious litigation, is presented for criticism on the pages of history, it becomes a pleasurable duty for the biographer, and an interest to the general reader. Such a career has been that of the subject of this sketch.

Joseph E. Weeden was born at Norwich, Conn., July 27, 1809. He was the first-born child of Caleb and Civil (Lathrop) Weeden, respectable citizens of Norwich, and subsequently of Vermont, whither they removed in 1810. Caleb Weeden was a farmer, as his forefathers had been before him, and upon moving into Vermont he settled on a small farm in the town of Chelsea, in Orange Co., and after remaining there about four years, he removed with his family to what is now the town of Pike, in the county of Wyoming, N. Y. He was among the pioneers of that locality, settling in the midst of a wilderness, and almost one mile from any neighbor. The town was literally covered with a forest, destitute of roads other than paths made by clearing away underbrush and winding among the trees. There existed no improvements whatever, so that he had to cut away trees to make a clearing to erect his humble log cabin, around which



J. E. Weeden

he at once proceeded to clear a small farm. On the same day that they removed to their new habitation in the wilderness, a daughter was born to them, being their second daughter and third child. Their son, of whom we write, was prostrated by a severe and prolonged sickness, which at that time it was thought by the physician and friends of the family would terminate fatally; he recovered his health, but never enjoyed a robust constitution. The facilities for an education were meagre, but the settlers evinced a desire to do all they could for the establishment and maintenance of regular schools. Availing themselves of a log cabin of small size, they converted it into a school-house, and placed in it a young lady teacher, whose education and capacity for teaching compared favorably with the dimensions of the school-house. It was under such circumstances that young Weeden commenced his common-school education, he and his sisters going a distance of a mile through the woods daily during the summer. The father and mother having been educated in the common schools of Connecticut, and the father having himself been a teacher, imparted to their children while at home much valuable instruction, and endeavored to inspire them with a love of learning.

After occupying the new home about one year, the mother fell a victim to consumption, and was among the first consigned to the tomb in the rude burying-ground of the new settlement. Thus were the children, at a tender age, deprived of a mother's care, and the father, being in moderate financial circumstances, was obliged to manage matters alone as best he might, and being compelled to devote himself almost wholly to the task of providing sustenance for the family, little time could be spared for their educational advancement, and for several years it was much neglected, especially as there was no school within convenient distance. At the age of eighteen young Weeden was allowed a term at a select school taught by Rev. Anson Tuthill, a well-qualified and competent teacher. Prior to that he had assisted his father on the farm as much as his impaired health would permit, with intervals of attendance at the common schools. And from this time until he attained his majority, his time was divided between the farm, attending the select school, and teaching a common school. It was at the select school that a foundation for a solid and efficient education was laid. He obtained the rudiments of a classical, and some of the higher branches of mathematics, after making improvements in the English and correcting many of the errors of his earlier education. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of law with the late Hon. Luther C. Peck, then of Pike, but more recently of Nunda, Livingston Co. He continued his studies for about five years, supporting himself by intervals of land surveying and teaching school. At the May term of the Supreme Court, held in the city of New York, in 1836, he was admitted to practice in the courts of this State. In the summer of the same year he located in Randolph, for the practice of his profession, where he has ever since remained, and was the second lawyer who settled in that part of the county, the Hon. Geo. A. S. Crooker, then of Connewango, being the first. The state of his health and naturally feeble constitution have at times retarded that devotion to business

which might otherwise have been expected, yet his exertions have been attended with more than average success.

On the 27th of September, 1836, he was married to Margaret, third daughter of Gersham and Marion Wait, then of Sherman, in the county of Chautauqua. Five children have been born to them,—four sons and one daughter: Lyman F., born Sept. 19, 1837; married Mary C., daughter of David and Catharine Benson, of Connewango, May 6, 1863. Frances L., born Nov. 10, 1839; married George A. Needle, now proprietor of the *Parker City Daily*, a newspaper published at Parker's Landing, Pa. Henry C., born Feb. 10, 1842; died suddenly by being thrown from a horse, Sept. 12, 1851. Ebenezer L., born March 29, 1845; married Lucelia V., daughter of Capt. George W. and Elvira Watkins, Dec. 4, 1867. Joseph E. Weeden, Jr., born April 7, 1850; died Nov. 25, 1862.

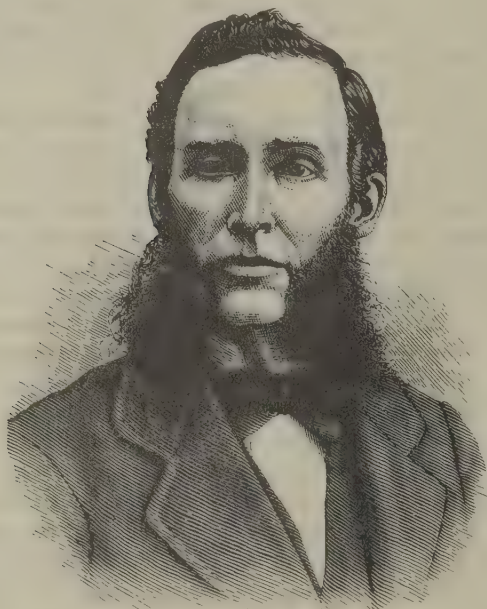
Mr. Weeden was one of the original founders of the Randolph Academy (now the Chamberlain Institute), and was a member of the board of trustees until it was transferred to the Methodist Conference and its name changed. He opposed the transfer on the ground that he was unwilling that it should be controlled by or managed in the interest of a religious sect, claiming that the institution should confine itself to the promulgation of science and literature, entirely free from religious sectarianism and clerical bias, and that such was the intention at the time of the organization.

He has never been an aspiring politician, but has always taken an interest in prominent political issues. He acted with the old Whig party during its life, and was a member of the lower house of the State Legislature in the year 1847. This was a long session, continuing about eight months of the year, the then recent adoption of a new State constitution rendering a large amount of legislation necessary in order that the statutes might conform thereto. He was placed upon some important committees, among them one for dividing the State into Senatorial and judicial districts, which division substantially remains to this day. After the dissolution of the Whig party, he united with the Republicans, with whom he continued until after the close of the war, when he disagreed with some of its principles, and especially with its policy towards the South and the colored people, and since that time has acted with the Democrats. In 1840 he was appointed by Gov. Seward to the office of Supreme Court commissioner. Under Gov. Young he was appointed loan commissioner for Cattaraugus County, has held the office of justice of the peace, and several minor offices in the town government.

After a long and busy professional life, Mr. Weeden still manages and practices law, in connection with Elias L. Matteson, under the law firm of Weeden & Matteson, and is generally considered an able lawyer, a good advocate, and a conscientious adviser. The success that has attended him during his professional career has been due to untiring energy, constant industry, and close application to business. His personal integrity is irreproachable. He is not a member of any sectarian organization, but is found among the vast and increasing multitude of free-thinkers, whose investigations of the relative merits and consistencies of science and theology, are awaking an interest that is becoming as general as it is important.

ERASTUS S. INGERSOLL.

Fifty-five years ago, when the present town of Conne-wango was for the most part a dense and unbroken wilderness, and when the influx of emigration was quite small and the arrival of a pioneer was an important event, Peter Ingersoll, who was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1799, settled in this town, where he remained for about two years, and then became a resident of the now town of Ellington, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 5, 1871. He became at an early period intimately identified with



ERASTUS S. INGERSOLL.

the interests of his town and county, and was highly respected by his fellow-pioneers, holding several important offices, which he filled with fidelity to the trusts imposed on him. He was married to Lois M. Smith who, by her endowed intellect and excellence of Christian character, largely influenced the home of the family.

Erastus S. Ingersoll, a son of the above parents, was born at Ellington, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 24, 1837. He was educated at the Ellington Academy, and followed teaching school during the years 1856-59. He entered the store of A. F. Kent, of Jamestown, in 1860, with whom he remained about a year. From the latter part of 1860 to 1865 he was engaged in mercantile business at Cattaraugus, in connection with N. Christie, his father-in-law, under the firm-style of Christie & Ingersoll. In April, 1865, he removed to Randolph, and there continued the dry-goods business, first in connection with his brother, under the firm-title of E. S. & C. P. Ingersoll, which partnership having expired prior to 1873, he has continued in the same business alone since the latter date.

Mr. Ingersoll is a man of enterprise, and has erected several of the better stores and residences of the town, and has always lent his aid and influence to the improvement of the village in which he lives. His opportunities for the

general advancement of the material prosperity of the place have been greatly enhanced by his connection with the municipal government of the village, having frequently been elected one of its trustees, and several times its president.

On the founding of the Chamberlain Institute and Female College, in 1865, he was elected one of the trustees of that institution, and holds that position at the present. At the erection of the buildings, after the fire in 1872, he was appointed a member of the building committee and was chosen the secretary and treasurer of that body. He was president of the board of trustees during the years 1874-76, and was succeeded in that position by Judge W. H. Henderson.

In politics Mr. Ingersoll has always been a Republican, and the party honored themselves by electing him supervisor for the town of Randolph, in 1876, and keeping him in that office the two following years, he being the present incumbent.

On the 22d of August, 1860, Mr. Ingersoll married Miss Lizzie J., daughter of N. Christie, Esq., of Cattaraugus, one of the most respected and influential business men of that part of the county. They have two children, viz., N. Christie Ingersoll, born May 9, 1868; Ralph E., born July 19, 1877.

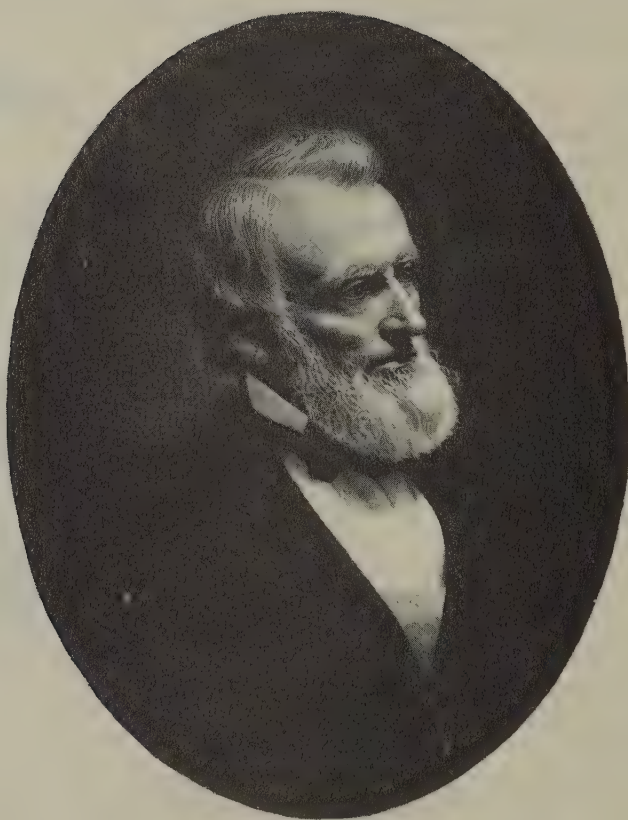
Inquiry among the friends of Mr. Ingersoll as to his general characteristics, leads us to assert that he is a man of good business abilities; of great personal integrity; of more than ordinary intelligence, and of unblemished reputation. In public life he has been honest and upright; his business career based upon a reliable foundation; he enjoys self-acquired and excellent credit, which he has succeeded in sustaining at all times, no matter under what difficulties.

In private life he is the Christian gentleman. Strongly attached to domestic affiliations, and ever mindful of his own excellent early training, he imparts to his own children, and to those of others whose tuition in the Sunday-school is intrusted to him, the grand old maxim, "the way to be happy is to be good." And by his own example, both within the hallowed precincts of home and in the avocations of business life, offers the criterion of an honorable life, which is worthy to be followed alike by his own household and by his business acquaintances and friends.

Mr. Ingersoll is an active and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; president of the Cattaraugus County Sunday-school Association; an ardent and consistent advocate of temperance, and by a faithful maintenance of these principles, being true to his own convictions, and having respect for the opinions of others, present additional testimony to his unusually fine record.

HON. ALBERT G. DOW.

It has been said that no one is competent to judge a busy life under a hundred years from its close. Certain it is that to impartially criticise a fully-rounded career,—to study both the influences it derived from, and those it exerted upon, contemporary matters, the reviewer must await



A. G. Doud

the relapse of many years from the beginning of its activity, to enable systems and principles to become either established as practical and true, or dissolved as erroneous and unwise. A life extending to the verge of the allotted span, the major portion of which has been spent in active business pursuits, offers at least a fair criterion of what the chronicler of its principal events would say of it a hundred years from its close. For more than half a century the subject of this brief narrative has been practically engaged in the arduous duties of life, and for four-fifths of that time in some regular business, which latter period offers a fair opportunity for regular notice on the pages of local history.

Albert G. Dow was the eighth child of a family of ten children of Captain Solomon and Phebe Dow, and was born at Plainfield, Cheshire Co., N. H., Aug. 16, 1808. When quite young he removed with his parents to Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y., which was then a wilderness, and even the semblance of its present prosperity did not exist. The old log school-house was there, for those pioneers from the east deemed the education of their youth of paramount importance; hence the early establishment and maintenance of public schools. Here young Dow procured his primary education, which was augmented by a few months' attendance at a private school, and largely so by subsequent self-study and observation.

When in his eighteenth year he removed to Panama, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and after remaining there almost six months he went to Silver Creek, in the same county, where he engaged at the trade of shoemaking, which he had previously learned. He became a good practical tradesman, for his early as well as later life was characterized by great thoroughness in everything he undertook to perform. While at Silver Creek his fellow-townsmen honored him with the office of justice of the peace, which he filled faithfully and well four years. On the 1st of January, 1840, he entered a copartnership with George S. Farnham, in the hardware business at Silver Creek, which continued about a year. On the dissolution of the above partnership Mr. Dow went to Sinclairville, Chautauqua Co., where he conducted a hardware store alone for about a year and a half. In the fall of 1842 he became associated in the hardware business with Horatio N. Farnham, at Silver Creek, which continued until 1845. In the mean time, during the year 1843, Mr. Dow established a dry-goods store at West Randolph, in connection with James Nutting, a nephew of his, and they conducted that business jointly until 1851. From 1845 to 1863, Mr. Dow had a hardware store in West Randolph, which was an individual enterprise. In 1860, Warren Dow became a partner with his father, and in 1863 succeeded to the business. He is now residing at Limestone, where he is extensively engaged in the production of oil.

In 1860, Mr. Dow commenced a private banking business, and three years later turned his entire attention to that. In October, 1875, his son, Charles M. Dow, became a partner in the bank, and the style of the house is now A. G. Dow & Son.

From 1848 to 1856 Mr. Dow held the office of justice of the peace for Randolph, and was also a member of the

Board of Supervisors, in all ten years. In 1862 he was elected a member of Assembly, and re-elected to the same position in 1863.

In 1873 he was chosen by the Republicans, with whom he has affiliated since 1861, to represent the Thirty-first (now Thirty-third) District in the State Senate. His record as a legislator is one of singular merit. His entire service, both in the House and Senate, was characterized by an honesty and intelligence which reflected honor upon his constituents and redounded to his personal credit. In public as in business life he was always actuated by a desire to do right, and evaded everything partaking of the semblance of fraud or corruption. He neglected no duty, but cheerfully lent his influence where questions for the general good were involved, regardless of opposition, and without fear or favor.

On the 4th of October, 1829, he married Miss Freelope Mason, daughter of Wheaton Mason, Esq., of Batavia. This union was blessed with five children, namely: James, born July 1, 1830; married Lucy O. Stephens, of Rochester; died Feb. 15, 1859. Warren, born Jan. 15, 1833; married Josephine, daughter of John J. Guernsey. Sarah, born Jan. 22, 1837; died Feb. 6, 1840. Mary, born June 13, 1842; married James G. Johnson, and resides at Randolph. Albert G., Jr., born April 17, 1844; married Frances Sheldon, Sept. 17, 1868.

On the 29th of August, 1847, he sustained the loss of his wife, who had shared his early toils and cares, and had been a "help-meet" indeed to him for about eighteen years. After remaining a widower for about two years, and on the 23d of April, 1849, he married Lydia Ann Mason, a sister of his first wife. They have one son, Charles M., born Aug. 1, 1853; married Ella, daughter of E. L. Jones, Jan. 12, 1875, and resides at Randolph, now the junior member of the banking-house of A. G. Dow & Son, as before mentioned.

Mr. Dow was one of the original members of the board of trustees of the Chamberlain Institute, and is now its treasurer. He is an exemplary member of the Congregational Church. From those who have known Mr. Dow longest, and those who know him best, we gather information touching his general characteristics. A summary of these shows that he is a man of indomitable energy, industry, and enterprise; that his entire business career has been a peculiarly honest and upright one; that his political life was remarkable for its purity of motive and intelligence of action; that in the familiar relation of friend he holds a warm place in the hearts of many, while in the home circle he enjoys that filial regard that the affectionate father and the kind husband always retains in the hearts of his children and wife. Having passed the age allotted to humanity by the psalmist, he yet enjoys good health and the retention of all his faculties. Indeed, his is a vigorous old age, which is the inevitable reward of a temperate youth and a discreet manhood.

RODNEY R. CROWLEY,

son of Rufus and Parmelia Crowley, was born at Mount Holly, Vt., Nov. 12, 1836. In April, 1841, he accompanied his parents to Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., and in 1848 to Randolph, at which latter place he has since resided. His rudimentary education was received at the public schools, which he attended until about thirteen years of age, when he entered the Randolph Academy, remaining there four years, principally under Prof. S. G. Love. After completing his literary education, and in the spring of 1855, he commenced the study of law in the office of Weeden & Henderson. Owing to the impairment of his eyesight by a too close application to study, he became a clerk in the store of W. H. Lowry, of Jamestown, for a limited period. He afterwards resumed reading law, and finished his legal studies with Hon. Porter Sheldon, at Rockford, Ill., and with Hon. Alexander Sheldon, at Randolph, N. Y. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of New York in May, 1861.

Within a few days of his admission to the bar, Mr. Crowley enlisted as a private in Company B, 64th Regiment New York Militia, which regiment attempted to be included in the first call for volunteers, but failed to be accepted. He again enlisted as a private in the same company and regiment, Aug. 17, 1861, and shortly thereafter was promoted to sixth corporal, and subsequently to quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment. In February, 1862, he received the first promotion by commission made after the regiment was accepted, as second lieutenant of Company B, 64th New York Volunteers. In March following he was promoted to first lieutenant and quartermaster of the same regiment, and served as such until immediately before the battle of Fair Oaks, when, by order of the colonel of the regiment, he was transferred to Company H, as first lieutenant, and participated as such in the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, and was wounded in the left arm. After a two months' leave of absence he returned to the front, and was restored to the position of regimental quartermaster. He served as such, with occasional detail as brigade quartermaster, until about Jan. 1, 1863, when he was promoted to the captaincy of Company B in his old regiment. He afterwards served as brigade quartermaster, and also as brigade commissary, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Caldwell for several months, after which he took command of his company, and served in such command through the campaign and battle of Chancellorsville, the campaign and battle of Gettysburg, in which latter he was severely wounded in the knee, on account of which he resigned his commission Nov. 7, 1863. In the fall of 1862, Lieut. Crowley was elected major at the regimental election, but the Governor appointed a stranger, instead of confirming his election. On returning from the army, Capt. Crowley resumed the practice of law at Randolph, for that purpose forming the firm of Johnson & Crowley.

Dec. 6, 1864, he was appointed provost-marshal for the thirty-first Congressional District of New York, which position he occupied until Oct. 15, 1865. He afterwards practiced law under the above firm-name. In May, 1869, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the thirty-first New York District, which position he held until June, 1871, when he resigned in favor of W. W. Henderson, of Sinclairville, N. Y. From this time until Jan. 1, 1876, he practiced law alone at Randolph.

In 1872 he received the nomination of the Liberals and Democrats for Assembly in the second district of Cattaraugus County, and though he ran about six hundred ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by the Republican candidate. In 1875 he was nominated without his attendance at the convention, or consent, as State Prison Inspector at Syracuse, N. Y., on the regular Democratic ticket, and was elected by about twenty-one thousand majority, being from seven to eight thousand votes ahead of the average majority on the ticket. About March 1, 1877, he, with two other inspectors, was superseded by appointment under the amended constitution of L. D. Pillsbury, Superintendent of Prisons. Mr. Crowley has reason to congratulate himself that within two months after he became a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors the prison deficiency began to decrease, and that during the last year of his term the deficiency had been cut down one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and upwards, thus preparing the way for the success Mr. Pillsbury has achieved.

In 1860 Mr. Crowley was elected a justice of the peace in Randolph, and was twice re-elected, serving in all twelve years, though never officiating as a trial justice, except when circumstances compelled.

In 1868, and again in 1869, he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, resigning in the latter year in favor of James G. Johnson, who was appointed at Mr. Crowley's request. He was one of the original incorporators of the State Bank of Randolph, of which he is at present a stockholder. He is also one of the trustees of the Western New York Home for Friendless and Homeless Children, and a member of the executive committee. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Crowley & Armstrong, of Randolph.

It is due to Mr. Crowley to state that in the various offices to which he has been elected, he has faithfully discharged the incumbent duties thereof, and has been peculiarly happy in the satisfaction he has given in all his public positions. His military record is an honorable one, and taken all in all, his industry and general ability has received a reward as just as it is well deserved.

On the 2d of September, 1861, Mr. Crowley was married to Miss Jeanie Mussey, of New London, Conn. They have two children, one son and one daughter,—Fred B., born Aug. 19, 1865, and Mary G. Crowley, born March 6, 1872.



Louney R. Crowley



ASAHEL CROWLEY.



MRS. C. M. CROWLEY.

ASAHEL CROWLEY.

Among those who were prominently identified in the early mercantile history of the village of Randolph, none have followed trade for a longer period, or with greater general success than he of whom we write. Coming here more than forty-five years ago, at a time when what now constitutes the village of Randolph was a straggling settlement of a few dwellings, he has witnessed the development to its present prosperous condition, and has himself, by his energy and enterprise, been largely instrumental in its growth and prosperity. Mr. Crowley arrived at a time when business ability was much needed to lay the foundation for successful commercial interests, and to him and his coadjutors in trade is mainly due the present flourishing status of the village as a mercantile centre.

Asahel Crowley was born at Mount Holly, Vt., Feb. 14, 1809. He is the son of Walter and Mary (Todd) Crowley, and inherits from both his parents the essential elements to business success. It was in the fall of 1831 that Mr. Crowley removed to Randolph, where he has ever since resided, now enjoying the distinguished honor of being the oldest resident living within the corporate limits of the village. On first settling here, the people feeling the need of a teacher in the then infant public school, he engaged in that capacity, in which he continued two winters, turning his attention to lumbering on the close of his school. All the members of the family came here previous to 1847, where his father and mother died, at an advanced age. Walter, the elder brother, came in 1835, and is still living, at the age of seventy-nine years.

In 1833 he first embarked in the mercantile business, and three years later formed a copartnership with his brother, Addison Crowley, and Joseph Stanley, and conducted a general business. They erected a store building, which at that time was the largest and most pretentious establishment in this section of country. In addition to their regular business they purchased cattle and lumber quite extensively. This copartnership existed about four years, when Mr. Stanley retired from the firm, and the remaining members conducted its interests alone, under the name and style of A. & A. Crowley. They subsequently associated with them a younger brother, Alvin Crowley, and changed the name of the firm to A. Crowley & Company. On the 10th of July, 1846, their store buildings and contents were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$5500, which was a serious drawback to their general prosperity. Nothing daunted, however, by that calamity, they rebuilt and continued the business jointly until 1860, when Alvin retired, and for the ensuing eight years the concern was

conducted under the old style of A. & A. Crowley. In 1868 a general division of the business was made, and Asahel Crowley has since transacted a business consisting of lumbering, cattle-buying, and farming alone.

In 1836, Mr. Crowley returned to his old home in Vermont, and on the 6th of October of that year was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa M., daughter of Marvel and Julia (Mason) Johnson, of Mount Holly. She was born on the 3d of May, 1815. Immediately after the wedding, the happy couple proceeded to their new home in the then far West, where, amid privation, toil, and cares, they made for themselves a home, and by industry and economy accumulated a well-earned independence. They have raised a family of five children, as follows, namely: Julia M., born Sept. 1, 1837; married Charles M. G. Chase, May 16, 1860; has one daughter, Mary, born July 26, 1862. Ellen A., born Aug. 26, 1839; married Alexander Wentworth, Oct. 10, 1859; has one daughter, Belle, born Sept. 13, 1860; and a son, Crowley, born May 8, 1868. Marvel J., born Aug. 3, 1841; married Addie, daughter of William F. Weed, Aug. 29, 1865. Mary L., born Feb. 16, 1844; married Theodore E. Adams, Dec. 14, 1865; has one daughter, Theodora, born June 23, 1867; and one son, Percy, born April 4, 1869. Genevieve, born Oct. 31, 1858; single, and resides with her parents.

Mr. Crowley was one of the original incorporators of the State Bank of Randolph, of which he is at present one of the directors. He was among the founders of the Western New York Home for Homeless and Dependent Children, and is now the treasurer of that admirable institution.

Mr. Crowley took a deep interest in the project of the Erie and New York City Railroad, and was one of the original directors of the company, which position he retained after the change of name to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, as at present, in all about seven years.

He has always exercised the extensive influence he enjoys, by virtue of his long residence, wealth, and respectability, in promoting the best interests of the village of which he is the recognized parent. His reputation is blameless, while his business career has been characterized by an integrity and uprightness that alike excites admiration and defies calumny. And now, as he stands upon the confines of the allotted "three-score years and ten," with the satisfactory retrospection of a busy and blameless life, and the knowledge that he will leave to those near and dear to him the priceless legacy of an honorable name, he can indeed console himself with the fact of having achieved the grand consummation of the best hopes and of the highest aspirations of mankind.



WILLIAM M. BROWN.

Among the representative men of Cold Spring, those who, by their own exertions, have succeeded in establishing a creditable reputation and an honest name, William M. Brown holds a conspicuous place. His father before him possessed many of the requisite qualities that lead to business success, which are reproduced in his son. William M. Brown, Sr., was born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 15, 1781. He removed with his family to the town of Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., more than half a century ago; and about the year 1838 to the town of South Valley; and subsequently, in 1852, to Cold Spring, where he died May 3, 1863, well advanced in years, and enjoying general respect. He was a prominent citizen, and a good, practical farmer. His wife was Eliza Merrill, who is a native of Canand, and now resides with her son, who forms the subject of this sketch.

William M. Brown was born at Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1830. The country where he was born was then, and during his youth, comparatively new, and thinly settled. Schools were few and far between, so that his educational advantages were not such as to warrant the easy acquisition of learning. True, he attended the public schools of Cattaraugus County, and there laid the foundation of an education which self-study, observation, and practical application have developed into a sound business knowledge. At the age of fifteen years he left his father's house, and went to work for an elder brother, Norman Brown, now deceased, with whom he was connected in business for several years. He remained with him at that time almost three years, and then returned to Cold Spring, where they engaged jointly in the lumber business. This copartnership existed almost three years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent by the retirement of Norman. A division of the property was made, William M. taking that in the town of Cold Spring, and his brother that in South Valley, on the opposite side of the river. He has continued in the lumbering and farming business from that time until the present, although not residing in the town all of the time. At two different periods he has lived in Randolph, where he now resides. His farm is located in Cold Spring, about five miles southeast of the village.

In 1852, Mr. Brown embarked in the mercantile business at Cold

Spring village, and remained in trade there about eighteen months. The interest he established there still remains, and adds materially to the material prosperity of the place. His principal businesses, however, have been lumbering and farming, in both of which branches he has been eminently and deservedly successful.

On the 13th of September, 1855, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Emeline M., daughter of Madison Woodworth, an early settler and prominent farmer of Cold Spring. They have had four children born to them, of whom three survive. Their names and the dates of their births are as follows:

Frank A., born Dec. 23, 1856; now resides at Bradford, Pa., where he is engaged in the real estate business.

Gracia E., born March 15, 1859; died March 30, 1862.

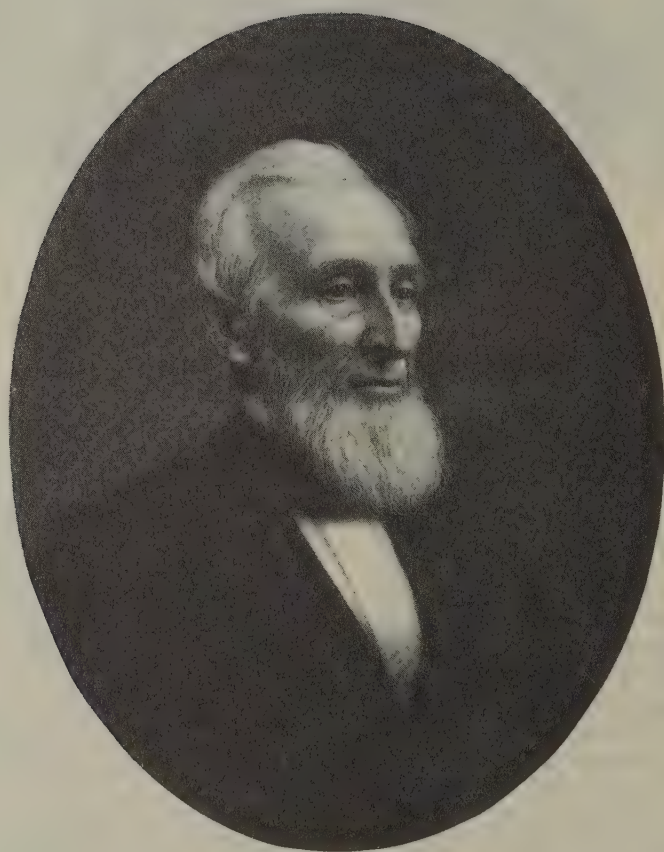
Minnie M., born July 17, 1864.

Louise L., born January 26, 1869.

In politics, Mr. Brown is a Democrat; and, notwithstanding the fact that the Republicans have a large majority in the county, he has been honored with one of its most important and responsible offices,—that of sheriff,—to which he was elected in 1870, overcoming a majority of upwards of fifteen hundred. He served the term for which he was elected in a manner quite satisfactory to the people at large, and highly creditable to himself.

Mr. Brown has also served six years as a member of the board of supervisors, representing the town of Cold Spring in that body. His practical business knowledge and ability rendered his term of service flatteringly successful; and few, if any, have filled the position with greater general worthiness.

Mr. Brown is a man of good principle, moral rectitude, and uncommon worth. A business career of more than a quarter of a century has developed his adaptability to carry out successfully the various plans he has laid; and honesty of purpose and a desire to do right having been the chief factors in his undertakings, the result of them has been favorable to his enterprise, his industry, and his ingenuity. He naturally occupies a leading place in the respect and esteem of the community in which he is best known.



ADDISON CROWLEY.

ADDISON CROWLEY.

The assertion has been made, and we believe successfully maintained, that the life and services of a good man constitute the brightest and best page in the annals of history. The career of a self-made man, with the narrative of the most salient events that led to the successful issue of his various enterprises, to the fulfillment of his hopes, the consummation of his aims, and the realization of his aspirations, affords a record at once interesting and instructive; interesting because rare, instructive because true and worthy of emulation. Indeed, a busy life offers many lessons that youth should cherish, and is a fitting criterion for the young to follow. Therefore personal history, with its manifold changes, trials, troubles, and vicissitudes, forms the most valuable as well as the most interesting part of our work. Nor is the life and character of he of whom we write devoid of its interesting features, but offers an excellent example of what well-directed energy, industry, and business talent can and almost invariably does accomplish.

Addison Crowley was born in Rutland Co., Vt., March 8, 1811, and was the third son of Walter and Mary (Todd) Crowley, who were natives of Connecticut, from whence they emigrated with their parents to Vermont long before it became a State. There they carved out a farm from the then almost unbroken wilderness on the summit of the "Green Mountains." They raised a family of four sons and three daughters; leaving the farm and coming to Randolph in 1839, settling among their children, where they passed the remaining years of their lives; the former dying in 1851, and the latter in 1855. They were eminently respectable, and the close of their venerable lives was gladdened by the filial and affectionate attentions of their children.

The early years of Addison Crowley were spent on his father's farm in Vermont, where, with his brothers, he followed agricultural labor during the summer months, and in the winter attended school until he reached his twentieth year, when he entered the Chester (Vermont) Academy, and there completed his education. After leaving that institution he engaged in teaching school and merchandizing until 1835, when he removed to Randolph, and there resumed the vocation of teacher, which he followed for about one year. In 1836 he embarked in the mercantile business at Randolph, in company with his brother Asahel, and also engaged in the purchase and manufacture of lumber, running the same down the Allegany and Ohio Rivers to the Southern market, establishing a lumber yard at Cincinnati, Ohio, the management of which devolved upon the junior member of the firm, Alvin Crowley, who had then recently been admitted to the partnership, having the lumber furnished from Cattaraugus County. The firm were also extensively engaged in farming and in the purchase of cattle from the farmers, and driving the same to the eastern market; and also engaged in the erection of various buildings for themselves and others, in all over thirty—among them the Congregational Church and the Randolph Academy (now the Chamberlain Institute), thus giving employment to a large number of workmen.

Mr. Crowley has been twice married, first on the 10th of January, 1839, to Mary E., daughter of William Shattuck,

of Warren, Pa. They had two children,—Ella M., born Jan. 18, 1840; married B. G. Casler, now under-sheriff of Cattaraugus County, Jan. 12, 1871, resides at Randolph. Melvin A., born May 5, 1843; married Emma Fenton, May 30, 1864; died Nov. 21, 1876.

In November, 1843, Mrs. Crowley died, regretted by her friends and sincerely mourned by her surviving family. After the lapse of eight years, and in May, 1851, Mr. Crowley was married to Arvilla, daughter of William M. Champlin, a pioneer and respected and wealthy farmer of the town of Napoli. This union was blessed with seven children, as follows: A son, born March 31, 1855, and died in infancy. Addie M., born June 12, 1856, married Erie W. Fenton, Oct. 9, 1878. Sarah M., born March 6, 1858; died March 27, 1861. Frank Champlin, born March 2, 1860; died April 3, 1861. Kate, born Feb. 12, 1863. Jerome A., born Nov. 19, 1865. Libbie E., born Feb. 11, 1872. These residing at home and attending school.

In politics Mr. Crowley is a Republican. He was an Old Line Whig, and took an active part in the organization of the Republican party. In 1840 he subscribed for Horace Greeley's "Log Cabin" paper, and when the New York *Tribune* was started he became a subscriber to that, and has since continued one of its steady patrons. He has held nearly every town office in the gift of the people, notably that of supervisor in 1846 and 1847, and again in 1854. In 1849 he was elected sheriff of the county, and re-elected in 1854, holding the office two terms of three years each. He was appointed postmaster of Randolph by Abraham Lincoln, and resigned the office immediately on the assumption of the Presidency by Andrew Johnson. He was trustee and treasurer of the Randolph Academy until it passed to the Methodist Conference. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Chamberlain Institute, and took a commendable interest in the subsequent erection of the institute building.

After an extremely active life, owing to the impairment of his health occasioned by close application to business, he gave up everything except farming, to which he still adheres as his principal avocation. At the organization of the State Bank, in 1874, he was elected vice-president and one of its directors, both of which positions he holds at present.

Mr. Crowley is one of the oldest citizens of Randolph, as he is also one of its most prominent and influential. His public life has been such, that it naturally won the approval and respect of all parties. In the various positions of trust to which he has been called he performed the duties incumbent upon him in the same honest and able manner with which he transacted his private business operations. In his domestic life he is the kind husband and the affectionate father.

PROF. JAMES T. EDWARDS, A.M., D.D.*

James T. Edwards was born in Barnegat, Ocean Co., N. J., Jan. 6, 1838. His parents were influential, well-to-do people, and among his large connection are many names of men whose influence has been felt as a power in moulding

*By Rev. Theo. L. Flood, A.M.

the character of society and the church. James Edwards, his great-grandfather, fought with Washington at the time of Braddock's defeat, and afterwards during the whole of the Revolutionary war, in which he was severely wounded. His parents were Job and Susannah Edwards. The former was well known as an eloquent local preacher, and also served several terms as a member of the State Legislature. To the unselfish efforts of the latter, who is a woman possessed of unusual energy and love of learning, Prof. Edwards attributes his success in securing a liberal education. He is a graduate of Pennington Seminary, in New Jersey, also of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., of the class of 1860.

After his graduation he filled the chair of Natural Science in Amenias Seminary, Dutchess Co., N. Y. When he had served one year in this institution he took the same department in East Greenwich Seminary, better known as Providence Conference Seminary of Rhode Island. The profession of law had many attractions for him, and he decided to make the law a study. Arrangements were made for him to enter the office of Hon. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, but when they were completed Mr. Dayton was sent as minister to the Court of France.

The professor's plans were thus frustrated, and before any new arrangement was made, he found the work of teaching so congenial that the idea of practicing law was permanently abandoned. His favorite departments of instruction were the sciences and *belles-lettres*, and to this work he soon found himself devoted with an unflinching enthusiasm which was contagious and inspiring. Besides training his classes in the lecture room, he was constantly delivering lectures before institutes and teachers' associations throughout the State. For a long time he was a member of the executive committee, and at the time he left Rhode Island was president of the State Association.

He was married in 1862 to Miss Emma A. Baker, daughter of Rev. Charles Baker, who, by her varied accomplishments and unflinching interest in his studies and work, has been to him a "help-meet" indeed. They have three children,—Grace, Laura, and Florence,—born respectively, March 8, 1864, Oct. 31, 1867, and Feb. 5, 1876.

Prof. Edwards is a many-sided man, and the people intuitively look upon him as their man; his history illustrates how they sometimes monopolize a man, and change the whole plan of life that he had marked out for himself. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteer Regiment as a private, but immediately received a commission from Gov. Sprague as a second lieutenant, and was shortly afterwards elected first lieutenant of a company of volunteers made up of members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Afterwards he was made adjutant of the parole-camp near Alexandria, Va. It was in this position that he rendered valuable service by his humane treatment of the paroled prisoners, who, when he entered upon his duties, were being shamefully neglected.

When he left the army he was elected principal of the seminary at East Greenwich. For more than sixty years this school had done excellent work in educating the youth of Rhode Island and other States, but when Prof. Edwards was made its principal, a burdensome debt of

twenty thousand dollars hung over it, to the great annoyance of its friends. It was not long until Prof. Edwards made an earnest effort, and lifted the entire debt by subscription.

In addition to his duties as principal of the seminary, he was elected and served as State Senator when he was twenty-six years old, being the youngest member of that body. During this session he distinguished himself as a ready debater in an exciting discussion on the military record and expenditures of the State during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion.

He was elected to the Senate the second time, and was chosen as a Presidential Elector on the ticket which elected Gen. Grant President for his first term. Prof. Edwards took an active part in the discussion of the fifteenth amendment, which was carried in the Senate but defeated at that time in the House.

He was elected the third time to the Senate, and made chairman of the committee on education. During this session the temperance question was pressed to the front, and legislators were called upon to give it attention, whether they were in sympathy with the cause or not. The professor was an earnest advocate of a prohibitory bill, which was triumphantly carried in the Senate, but failed to become a law because it was defeated in the House. It was during this session that he made a speech upon "the just limitations of the pardoning power," which attracted general attention, and many believe that it exercised a marked influence in effecting a wholesome reform in the use of that prerogative by the Governor of Rhode Island.

It cannot be said that Prof. Edwards is a politician. Positions have sought him. He has been called to places of trust by the people because they judged him to be a man fitted by intelligence, a broad statesmanship, purity of life, executive abilities, and eloquence as a public speaker, to represent them as a law-maker. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and served as a member of the State central committee, besides occupying various other places of responsibility.

In 1870, Prof. Edwards moved to this State and became principal of Chamberlain Institute and Female College, located at Randolph. This is one of our strong and successful seminaries, having been endowed by the late Hon. Benjamin Chamberlain. It ranks fifth in amount of property among the two hundred and fifty seminaries in the State, while it is among the first in its number of students and general usefulness.

Five years ago its fine brick boarding hall, erected at a cost of \$50,000, was destroyed by fire, being insured at the time for only \$10,000. Through the exertions of Prof. Edwards and the liberality of its friends, it was rebuilt by subscription in less than a year, and stands in its beautiful proportions free from debt. In 1876, Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., honored itself by conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Prof. Edwards.

The doctor is an incessant worker in his seminary, besides performing a vast amount of labor on the platform, delivering addresses frequently before the County and State teachers' associations, before temperance organizations, and on agricultural and political subjects.

He preaches frequently, and always receives a hearty wel-



J. B. Edwards

CHESTER HOWE.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Chester Howe, one of a family of ten children, was born in Wells, Rutland Co., Vt., March 22, 1812. His father, Jaazaniah Howe, served his country in the Revolutionary army, entering as a common soldier in 1779, being then seventeen years old, and served through the remainder of the war; suffering with his fellow-soldiers untold hardships from hunger, cold, and exposure of various kinds, having nothing to eat, at times, for days together but soup made of dry bones pounded up and boiled. He died in 1838, aged seventy-six years. His son Chester had a sickness in his twelfth year, which left him with an enfeebled constitution and curvature of the spine, from which he never recovered. But this delicate and feeble child, with very limited advantages for an education, was enabled, by his own exertion and inborn worth, to step forth in his early manhood and take a place in the front ranks. Endowed with wisdom, a good degree of learning, and an indomitable love of right which governed all his actions, these recommended him to his fellows, and were *his* stepping-stones to advancement and success.

The family moved to Lodi (now Gowanda) in the year 1828. In 1829 he entered, as a student, the law office of Albert G. Burke. He was admitted as an attorney and counselor Jan. 31, 1833, and in June of that year went into the office of Hon. Chauncey J. Fox, of Ellicottville. Sept. 23, 1835, he was married to Miss Harriet D. Fox, a sister of Chauncey J. Fox, and returned to open his law office in Lodi. In April, 1839, his wife died, and in November following, a little daughter, their only child, followed the mother to the other shore. The first of July, 1840, he was married to Miss Matilda E. Torrance, of the town of Persia. By this marriage there were three children, —Victor A. Howe, Victoria A. Howe, and Asher Tyler Howe, which last named died in infancy.

These incidents of life, worldly honor, successes, failures, and death seem of little consequence; they are mere matters of gossip, and may be told and written of any one. But that which I would call up and lay before my readers is the moral and intellectual development of the inner man; to that success and wisdom which is not all earthly, but enters into that within the veil, and which remains crowned when mere worldly success and wisdom shall have sunk into insignificance. The memories awakened and cherished in the hearts of the young men employed in his office, those associated with him in business and social life, and the loved of his own household are not the worldly honor and successes he attained to; but to the more enduring and worthy example of his every-day life, his kindly manners, his instructive conversation, his quaint wit, his retiring modesty, his appreciation of right and wrong, and those high and ennobling qualities that go to make up the character of a good man.

He believed in that moral philosophy, taught by the early philosophers, repeated by the later, and verified by human experience, "Not to rely on heavenly favor, or on compassion too fully, or on prudence; on common sense, the old usage and main chance of men; nothing can keep you,—not fate nor health, nor admirable intellect, none can

keep you,—but rectitude only, rectitude forever and ever." Thus *he* believed and practiced.

Feb. 1, 1840, Mr. Howe was appointed Supreme Court commissioner; and again appointed to the same office, Feb. 9, 1842. In the fall of 1840 he was elected to the Legislature of the State. June 30, 1847, he was appointed attorney for the *Seneca* nation of Indians, on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations; a position which he held until his election as judge of Cattaraugus County. In this same year the Legislature passed an act providing for the education of the children of Indians on these reservations, naming Chester Howe as receiver of all appropriations, to be applied by him to the maintenance of Indian schools.

Under this act, Mr. Howe established schools upon both reservations. These schools were successful, and have ever since been continued, until there are but few Indians unable to read and write. The internal affairs of these Indians had been managed by a body of irresponsible chiefs, who appropriated to their own benefit, or as they saw fit, in a large measure, the annuities and goods provided for this people by the general government. Mr. Howe drew for them a new constitution, providing for a president and twelve councillors, to be annually elected, in place of the government by chiefs. His constitution was adopted Dec. 4, 1858, and is still the constitution of government for the nation, with but slight change. Mr. Howe was the attorney and agent for the New York and Erie Railroad Company for the purchase of the right of way for their railroad through Allegany County, and through all of Cattaraugus County east of the Allegany Reservation.

Mr. Howe was of great assistance to the road and to the Indians, in respect to the right of way for the road through the reservation, securing just compensation to the Indians for said right, which the company by law could take; also obtaining consent of the Indians to the location, without useless resistance by them in the courts. Mr. Howe continued until his death the trusted counselor and adviser of this people in all important matters.

He was elected county judge of Cattaraugus County in the fall of 1851, and commenced upon the duties as such Jan. 1, 1852. His knowledge of law, together with his keen sense of justice and humanity, rendered him eminently suited for this office. His term of office expired January, 1856. Though in the meridian of man's allotted years, his earthly labors were fast drawing to a close. But we

"Live in deeds, not years: in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest acts the best."

During the two remaining years of his life he suffered much from the disease of which he died (consumption of the bowels). Still he continued to labor on cases which were constantly referred to him. But the end soon came. He died at the Elmira Water-Cure, March 16, 1858. The author of this sketch knew him well and intimately from his sixteenth year, and never heard a syllable uttered derogatory to the boy or the man; and, as is recorded on his tombstone, "He entered upon the battle of life, and bravely fought his way to a desirable eminence, leaving no blot or stain upon his reputation."

come from the people when he appears in the pulpit or on the platform. He is an eloquent, scholarly speaker, with a pleasant voice, well balanced by a graceful style of delivery.

MARCUS HAMILTON JOHNSON

was born in the town of Olean, Oct. 21, 1809, and is accredited with the honor of having been the first white male child born within the present corporate limits of the village of Olean. He is the son of James G. and Sophia (Stone)

worth. From that time to the present, Mr. Johnson has been actively engaged in the mercantile business at Randolph. His career has been marked by close application and sterling personal integrity.

In 1841, Mr. Johnson was appointed treasurer of Cattaraugus County, by the board of supervisors, and re-appointed in 1842. In the fall of 1843 he was elected a member of Assembly, and re-elected for a second term in the fall of 1847, for the winter of 1848. While we do not claim for Mr. Johnson a successful political life, yet it is a self-evident fact that he filled the various positions to which he was elected with marked ability and a conscien-

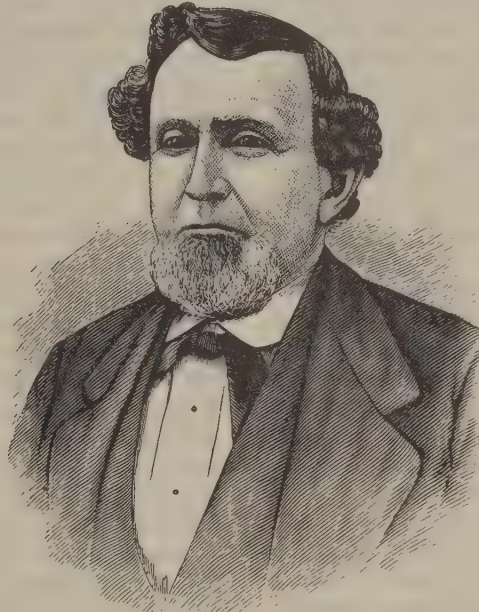


Photo. by Armstrong, Randolph

Marcus H. Johnson

Johnson, and brother of Col. James G. Johnson, the latter a prominent pioneer of Olean. The opportunities for educational advancement in the days of Mr. Johnson's youth were quite limited, hence he received only such education as was afforded in the common schools of his native village.

Mr. Johnson's career has been principally a mercantile one, for, as early as 1835, we find him in partnership with Bethuel McCoy, at Ellicottville, this county. He continued thus until 1843, when he retired from the co-partnership and removed to Randolph, where he has since resided. On arriving at Randolph, he entered a business partnership with Judge Benjamin Chamberlain, which continued about one year. On the retirement of Judge Chamberlain, Zeb-dee Woodworth purchased a half-interest, and the business was continued under the firm-name of Johnson & Wood-

thorpe, in regard for the best interests of his constituents, scarcely, if ever, evinced by regular politicians. In 1855, Mr. Johnson was appointed United States Indian agent for the New York Indians, which office he held four years.

On the 12th of February, 1833, he was united in marriage with Miss Sophronia Willoughby. This union was blessed with much happiness and one son,—James G. Johnson, now a successful attorney of Randolph,—who was born June 28, 1836.

Perhaps it is only necessary to say that the general popularity which Mr. Johnson enjoys is not attributable to political influence, for he has been a life-long Democrat, and having been frequently elected to office in this county, which is largely Republican, his success is purely personal, and well deserved.

CONN EW AN G O.

THIS is the third from the south of the western tier of towns in the county, and is township 3, in range 9, of the Holland Company survey. It derived its name from the principal stream, which is said to be an Indian term signifying "walking slowly." As originally erected from Little Valley, Jan. 20, 1823, the town embraced the four lower townships in range 9, but was reduced to its present limits—22,846 acres—by the formation of Randolph on its south, Feb. 21, 1826, and Leon on its north, April 24, 1832. It now lies in the form of a square, containing 64 equal lots of land, whose surface is varied from a flat along the Connewango to hilly uplands in the north and the east.

The Connewango Creek has its source in Chautauqua County and in the towns of New Albion, Dayton, and Leon in Cattaraugus County. It enters this town from the former county near the northwest corner, then flows southeast to within a mile of the southern line of the town, west of the centre, where, after taking the waters of the Little Connewango (which flows from the southeast), it takes a southwestern course, passing out of the town at its southwest corner, and emptying into the Allegany near Warren, Pa. It is a deep, dark, sluggish stream, with scarcely a perceptible motion, and has not been inappropriately named. It affords little water-power, but formerly abounded with all kinds of fish, and is yet stocked with the common varieties.

Elm Creek rises in town on lot 14, and has a general southerly course into the town of Randolph, where it empties into the Little Connewango. Its name was suggested by the elm-trees growing on its banks. It was formerly a good mill-stream, and much employed to operate machinery, but lately has been but little used for this purpose.

Clear and Mill Creeks flow from the northern part of the town to lot 62, where they empty into the Connewango.

These and other brooks in town afford good natural drainage. On the uplands the soil varies from a rather stiff clay to a gravelly loam, and on the flats is chiefly the latter. Its productive power is equal to any in the county, and Connewango ranks well as an agricultural town.

In 1815 the books of the Holland Land Company contained the names of Wm. Sears, Edmund Mullet, Daniel Philips, Harry Davidson, Peter Blanchard, and Rufus Wylls as land-holders in town. A few of these only became actual settlers.

PIONEER SETTLERS AND INCIDENTS.

It has been our intention to make this list full and complete, but the tide of time has washed away the early history of many of these pioneers, so that the hand of the historian will never be able to gather them up.

Most of the people of this town were from New England or of New England origin. They came poor in worldly

goods but rich in courage, enterprise, and industry, and were well adapted to redeem the soil, covered by primitive forests, and change the town to its present fruitful condition.

The honor of being the first settler in Connewango is accorded to Eliphalet Follet. He settled on lot 38 in 1816, on the old Chautauqua Road, east of Rutledge. Here he soon after opened a house of entertainment, to accommodate travelers over that route on their way farther west. A son of Mr. Follet was the first child born in town. A few years later Follet left the county, and we have been unable to learn more of his history.

The next settler was James Battles, a native of Vermont, from which State he came to this town in 1817. He was then a single man, about nineteen years of age, having been born in 1798. He was soon after married to Miss Rachel Hadley, which may have been the first marriage in town. But some of the old residents say the marriage of Calvin Treat and Miss Adaline Childs was the first; yet all agree that there was but little difference in the time of their marriages, and that both were compelled to go to Chautauqua County to find a justice to perform the ceremony. Mr. Battles built the first frame barn in town. For many years he dealt largely in stock, and was an active business man. He was also a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rutledge, and for a long time leader of the class. Rev. Dr. Morgan, an old acquaintance, tells an anecdote that when this church was at its zenith, and fired with much zeal, Mr. Battles called upon the widow McGlasher to get the use of her barn, in which to hold their quarterly meeting. Mrs. McGlasher was a Scotch Presbyterian of the strictest sect, and therefore had but little religious sympathy with the "ranting Methodists," as she termed them. She wished to know "why her barn was wanted when Mr. Battles had a larger and better one standing but a few rods away, which had always been used for such meetings?" Mr. Battles reasoned, but to no purpose, and finally asked her why she refused the use of her barn; whereupon she told him her main reason was, "she had an old goose sitting upon a nest full of eggs under the barn, and she had often heard it remarked that thunder would kill goslings." Mr. Battles concluded to hold the meeting at *his* barn.

Cyrus Childs was the third settler in town. A native of Massachusetts, he came with his family from that State to this town in 1818, and settled on lot 22. He died in town a few years since, aged ninety-three.

James Blanchard came in 1818, and settled on lot 22. He was born in Bennington, Vt., July, 1789. His wife, Eunice, was born in Halifax, Vt., January, 1796. They opened a tavern, in 1820, on the old Chautauqua road. He also built a hotel in Rutledge in 1827, being the first frame



DAVID HUNTINGTON.



MRS. DAVID HUNTINGTON.

Photos. by A. B. Wells, East Randolph, N. Y.

DAVID HUNTINGTON.

David Huntington was born June 27, 1812, in the town of Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y. He was the seventh son of John Huntington, who was born in the State of Vermont, Aug. 20, 1775, and was an excellent type of the energy and industry of the people of that noble little State. He was in the service of the government in the war of 1812-15. He was unexceptionable in every relation of private life. He was an early pioneer into the wilds of Connewango, settling in that town in 1824, where he died, March 23, 1860. His wife, Betsey Metcalf, mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of Vermont; was born May 6, 1780. She was a woman of piety and much worth. She died in Connewango, April 29, 1862. In the early settlement of the county the opportunities for securing an education were very limited. David attended a few terms of the district school, where he received his only education. He remained with his father, clearing away the forests, until he was twenty-one, when he commenced the battle of life for himself. In January, 1839, he married Miss Adaline Gordon, an estimable lady of Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y. Her paternal grandfather, a native of Scotland, emigrated to the colonies when eighteen years of age. He was a soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary struggle, serving as aid-de-camp to General Washington. He died in Rushford, N. Y., at the advanced age of ninety-two. His son, Tarbell Gordon, was born in Vermont, July 22, 1785, and was married to Miss Lucy Lawrence, who was born in Vermont, April 12, 1783. They removed to Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1810, where Adaline (Mrs. Huntington) was born, Feb. 9, 1815. Mr. Huntington is emphatically a self-made man. He has filled all the most important offices in his town, from supervisor down, in all of which he served with industry, integrity, and fidelity to the best interests of the people. Mr. Huntington was a Whig until the Republican party was organized, when he became an active Republican. He is very independent in his politics, having given Peter Cooper the only vote

in town, except one, in 1876, being a Greenbacker of the most advanced views. He was the Greenback candidate for the Assembly in his district in 1877, and ran far ahead of his ticket in his own town and vicinity. He is a good, logical reasoner, and a ready, off-hand debater, it seeming to make but little difference with him what the subject may be. He is a firm friend of the cause of temperance. In religion, as in politics, he is a liberal, believing the highest type of Christianity and the truest religion consists in doing right.

They have raised a family of five children,—one son and four daughters, all born in the town of Connewango. Loraine E. was born Oct. 19, 1840; married to Marcus J. Benson, Oct. 15, 1860; died May 29, 1863. Mary J. was born Sept. 18, 1841. Charles D. was born July 12, 1843; married Miss Fannie Dean, granddaughter of Hon. Geo. A. S. Crooker, April 19, 1866. He enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Cavalry, serving three years; died Feb. 7, 1869, at the home of his parents. Ellen L. was born June 18, 1846; married Hubert D. Nutting, June 18, 1866; now living at Stamburgh, N. Y. Inez G. was born Dec. 9, 1855.

Mary and Inez are living with their parents. The former is a lady of fine literary taste, and an excellent writer. The latter is a young lady of culture, having been educated at Chamberlain Institute, devoting a portion of her time to teaching.

Mr. Huntington now resides on Elm Creek, a short distance from the village of East Randolph. He owns and occupies the same farm upon which he has lived fifty-four years. A fine farm-house and buildings, surrounded with productive fields subdued from the wilderness, will always bear witness to years of persevering toil and honest industry. Mr. Huntington is above medium height, with a broad high forehead, mild blue eyes, dark brown hair, now frosted by age; but he retains the physical and mental vigor of mature manhood. It is the earnest wish of his many friends that he may live long to enjoy the many comforts and blessings of life, well earned by upright industry and honest dealings.

public-house in town. He died March, 1833. The widow is yet living on lot 48, aged eighty-three years. They had a family of four sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Hiram, is living on lot 48, and a daughter, Lucinda, in the town of Leon. Mrs. Blanchard is now the oldest resident living in town.

Lyman Wyllys came from his native State, Massachusetts, in 1818. He settled on lot 23, but removed to Michigan.

Daniel Grover, a native of Vermont, settled on lot 23 in 1818. He was born in 1792, and is now living in Illinois. His wife was born in Vermont in 1797, and died in Illinois in 1873.

Calvin Treat settled on lot 38 in 1818. He married Miss Adaline Childs, May 21, 1819. He built a small grist-mill, the first in the town, on Spring Brook in 1822. He died on the same farm in 1832.

David Davidson came from Vermont in 1818, and settled on 48. He was the carpenter who built the first frame building in town in 1820. He was born in Vermont, 1777, and died in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.



Geo. A. S. Crooker

Sampson Crooker, an old sea-captain, came to Connewango, from Cairo, Greene Co., in 1818, and settled on lot 47. In company with Robert McGlasher he built the first saw-mill in town. He and Culver Crumb also built a saw-mill and a grist-mill on Clear Creek in 1825. It is still in operation. He set out the first orchard in town, and gave the land for the first cemetery, on the rise of ground just east of Rutledge. His wife was a true pioneer, and once killed a large wild-cat with the fire-tongs, at her hen-roost, in the winter of 1819. She also made the trip from her home to Catskill, N. Y., alone, with a horse and

wagon, taking with her a live bear, which she sold to help pay the expenses of the trip. Soon after this their son, George A. S. Crooker, settled on lot 54. He was a rising lawyer, having for some years studied in Catskill, and afterwards in Moscow. He is not only entitled to a place in the history of the county as one of her most distinguished and talented men, but Connewango, as a town, feels a pride in his citizenship and in the eminent service which he rendered her people. He stood high as a legal counselor, and as an advocate had but few peers. He possessed a liberal heart and the most kindly feelings, and no sacrifice was too great to be made in the behalf of his friends. Abiding with her people for half a century, the esteem in which his abilities were held is told in the record of his civil history. He represented his town in the Board of Supervisors for nearly a third of a century, and the representatives of the county in that body made him their presiding officer for twenty-seven years. He was a member in the State Legislature from Cattaraugus County, where he took a high position as a ready debater. He was also a member from his district in the Constitutional Convention of 1846. In debate he skillfully parried the blows of his opponents, and gave them telling home-thrusts. He was keen in wit and scathing in satire, but no petty enmity or rankling bitterness ever found lodgment in his heart. He died at St. Charles, Ill., in 1874, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, but at his request his remains were brought back to Connewango, and interred in the cemetery, the ground for which was given by his father nearly sixty years ago.

Rufus Wyllys settled on lot 30, 1819. He was born in Massachusetts, 1780, and moved from that State, a distance of 500 miles, upon an ox-sled, being twenty-three days on the road. The sled carried the family of eleven persons and all their worldly effects. John Wyllys, a son, says their bread for much of the time was obtained by pounding corn on a block of wood. They would try and pound it fine enough to get out a little fine meal for a "Johnny" cake for breakfast, make samp for dinner, and the same for supper, if they found the cows. For a table, for several years, they used a slab split from a large cucumber log, with four holes bored in the corners, into which logs were driven; and the only chairs were made in the same rude manner. "Catamounts" were used for bedsteads. At first they had to go to Fredonia to mill. Afterwards, Kent's Mill was built on the head-waters of the Connewango. Their usual mode of going to mill was with an ox-team, drawing a crotch. Afterwards they dug a canoe from a pine log, and carried their grists in that on the Connewango. Mr. Wyllys and Samuel Farlee built a saw-mill on Elm Creek in 1823. John Wyllys, a son, lives on lot 27, aged sixty-nine years, having lived in town fifty-nine years, and with one exception is the oldest resident in Connewango. In speaking of the customs of the pioneer times he says, "It was against the rule of the neighborhood for any one to build a chimney until they had first burned out three logs of the house."

Daniel Newcomb went on lot 21 in 1821. He was born in Goshen, N. Y., and came to this town from Livingston County. When he built his house every foot of his lumber was split from logs and hewed. There were nine children:

Sallie M. married Wm. Snow, and still lives in town; Maxamilla married Suel Snow, and lives at Rutledge; and David and Morrell live in Elgin, Ill.

Mr. Newcomb had obtained a few sheep the season after his arrival, and the oldest daughter, Sally, was employed in watching them as they fed at a short distance from the house. While thus engaged, she saw a large bear near by also watching the sheep. The dog held the bear at bay while Sally made her escape to the house. Soon after, in Mr. Newcomb's absence, the attention of the family was drawn, late in the evening, by an unusual noise outside and the efforts of the dog to get from the house. Mrs. Newcomb, looking out between the logs, saw, by the light of the fire she had built, nine wolves. The dog was let loose, and, following the wolves, was absent four days. Mr. Newcomb died in town, in 1855, and Mrs. Newcomb died on the farm now owned by Joseph Grey, in 1846.

Julius Gibbs, from Chautauqua County, settled on lot 47 in 1822. A blacksmith by the name of Bradner settled on lot 30 in 1819; and Chauncy Butler, from Mt. Morris, N. Y., on lot 39 the same year.

Leonard and Aaron Barton, young men from Massachusetts, settled on lot 15 in 1820. They chopped about ten acres, but becoming discouraged returned to Massachusetts. About 1822, General Seth Wood took this land and lived here several years. He then moved to Ohio, where he died, leaving two sons in town, Thomas and Gaius. Thomas settled on lot 8, and died there. Gaius died in town about two years since.

Samuel Farlee came from Genesee County in 1819, and settled on lot 12. It took fourteen hands an entire day to clear a road two miles to where he built his shanty, which was put up without a nail. He moved to lot 5, and in 1827 built a good-sized grist-mill on Elm Creek, having two run of stone. It continued to do business until about 1870. In 1865 a Mr. Farnsworth was employed in these mills. During the great flood of that year, in attempting to remove the slash-boards from the dam, he was washed away and drowned. His body was found the next day two miles below in the woods, on C. D. Tuttle's land, sitting in a natural position against a tree, entirely nude except one boot, the collar-band, and one wrist-band of the shirt.

Elias Wilcox, from Livingston Co., N. Y., settled on lot 47 in 1820. He afterwards moved to East Randolph, where he lived until his death. Russel Pennock settled on lot 30 in 1819, put up a log house and remained until about 1830, when he moved to Ohio.

Thomas Darling, a native of Windsor Co., Vt., came from York, N. Y., in 1820, and settled on lot 30, afterwards moving to Ohio.

Peter Blanchard settled on lot 22 in 1819. He was born in Vermont, but came from Cayuga Co., N. Y. He died and was buried on the same farm in 1825, being the fourth adult death in town.

Two brothers, Nicholas and Thomas Northrup, came to this town in 1818, from Stephentown, N. Y. In 1860, Mr. Northrup went West on a visit, and on his return was killed by the cars. Of his sons, George died in Georgia in 1862, and Anson moved to Minnesota and pre-empted the lands and built the first shanty, and then the first frame

building, where Minneapolis now stands, and afterwards did the same at St. Paul; Stephen is living in Illinois; J. Brock and his sister, Free love, now live at East Randolph. Thomas Northrup also settled early in town. He built a small shanty, covering it with elm-bark. He was the first town clerk of the town, which office he held for several terms.

Asahel Brown settled on lot 14 in 1823. He was born at Grand Isle, Vt., in 1799. His wife, Flora, was born in Massachusetts in 1802. A small log house had been built by Lyman Wyllys, in which Mr. Brown lived for about twenty years, when he built what was known in the vicinity as the "Red House." He is now, at the age of seventy-nine, living with his son, Martin, upon the old homestead.

John Darling settled on lot 38 in 1821. He came from the State of Vermont, where he was born in 1786. His wife was born in the same State in 1797. Mr. Darling was the first supervisor of the town of Connewango. Soon after his settlement he was once engaged in boiling maple-sap until late in the evening. Thinking it about time to return to the house, he lighted a torch and started, but soon found himself literally surrounded by wolves. He was compelled to return to his fires and remain until morning amid the howling of his companions. He died on the same farm in December, 1867, aged eighty-one. His wife died in 1840. He left three children,—Isaiah, John, and Betsy.

Benjamin Darling, a brother of the above, was born in Windsor, Vt., March, 1782, and Maria, his wife, was born in the same year at Plymouth, Mass. They came to this town in 1821, and settled on lot 46. They came with an ox-team and sled, and were four weeks in making the journey. There being no school in the small log school-house near by, they occupied it while putting up a log house, which they covered with shakes and mossed in. He then went to Mayville, Chautauqua Co., to get his land booked, but not having money to procure an article, he called on Mr. Peacock, the agent, and stated to him that he wanted booked to him 179 acres, being the east part of lot 46.

"Where are you from?"

"I am from Windsor County, Vermont."

"How much do you wish to pay?"

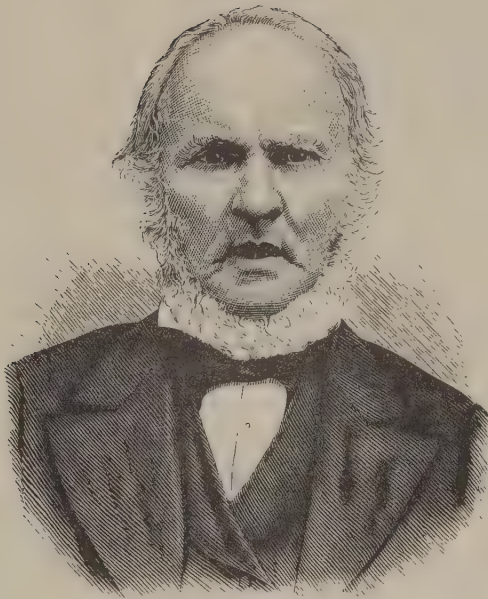
"Nothing, except the bare expense of booking."

"Well, what have you got at home?"

"I have a wife and five children, a yoke of oxen, a set of log-chains, and three good axes."

"You can have the land, Mr. Darling."

Mr. Darling died on this farm March, 1861. Sylvester B., one of the children, lives on lot 38. Ezra and sister Huldah now live on the old home farm. And here we must be allowed to say we are under many obligations to Mr. Ezra Darling for the aid he rendered in procuring pioneer and other history. We learned from him that the first dance held in town was on the Fourth of July, 1821, at the house of Russel Pennock. There being nothing but ox-teams, most of the girls came on foot. A Frenchman played the fiddle. The second dance was held at the house of Benjamin Darling, the following New Year's Day. There being good sleighing, the girls were brought on ox-sleds. We here learn that these scattering settlers, amid



RUFUS WYLLYS.



MRS. RUFUS WYLLYS.

their privations and toils in carving out new homes in the wilderness, did not forget to lighten their cares by these sources of amusement.

Ezra Amadon came from Cayuga County, in 1820, and settled on lot 15. He was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1796, and his wife in Guilford, Vt., in 1798. They stopped with James Blanchard until he put up a rough log house, with "cob" roof and split logs for a floor. After eleven years he moved to lot 56, commencing a new farm. Mr. Amadon says, "He possessed the first grain-cradle in town." He once caught a live bear, and, after keeping it awhile, sent it East and sold it. He says that with the cattle he once turned into the woods, late at night, was a spring calf. In the morning he found it a short distance from the house, having been killed in the night by a panther. Of a family of ten children three are living: Lucius and Calvin live in Pennsylvania, and George resides with his parents in the town of Leon. Mr. Amadon is eighty-four years of age, with a vigorous mind and clear memory. He gave much information that could not have been obtained without his aid.

Culver Crumb settled on lot 61, in 1820.

Goldsmith Coffin, of Seneca County, was the first settler on lot 63. John Fairbanks, from Onondaga County, settled on lot 56, in 1822. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1766. His wife, Experience, was born in the same State, in 1769. They had fourteen children,—eleven sons and three daughters. Mr. Fairbanks died on the same farm, in 1837. His wife died in 1835.

Henry Pellit, a native of England, came from Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1823, settling on lot 13. His widow is yet living in Connewango. James Hammond came from Chautauqua County, in 1823, settling on lot 61. He was born in Rhode Island, in 1797, and died on the farm now owned by Alonzo Grover, in 1866. Remus Baldwin, from Caledonia, settled on lot 46, in 1818, and Dana Phillips, from Vermont, on lot 48, in 1819. He moved to Michigan. Bela B. Post settled on lot 27, in 1819, but sold to Joel Post, a brother, and moved to Iowa, where he died.

John Farlee settled on lot 20, in 1819. He came from Genesee County. His wife died in the fall of 1821. She was buried in the garden, near their rude log cabin. It was the first death of an adult in town. We were informed by Mrs. Blanchard that on the day of the burial, being late in the fall, one of the most terrible storms she ever experienced raged the entire day and night. The winds howled fearfully through the almost unbroken forests, and a blinding snow-storm, unusual for the season, rendered it almost impossible for assistance to reach this pioneer home. There was no minister of God to offer consoling ministrations; but a simple, fervid prayer was offered up by one of the friends, and the deceased was by loving hands laid kindly and tenderly away in her new garden home.

Stephen Nichols settled on lot 61, in 1820, and David Cooper on lot 29, about the same time.

Nathan Burt settled on lot 21, in 1821. He came from Mount Morris, N. Y., and died on the same farm. Valentine Hill came from Ohio in 1822, and settled on lot 21.

Lomis Lillie settled on lot 21, Joseph Cunningham on lot 32, and Luke Ward on lot 32, in 1823. Daniel Whit-

ing, from Vermont, settled on lot 48, in 1819; and Luther Marlow on the same lot, in 1823.

John Towers, from Ontario County, settled on lot 37, in 1826. For six weeks an old trunk served them for a table. One Sunday the following summer Mr. and Mrs. Towers went to a neighbor's to attend a religious meeting, leaving the children at home, with instructions not to leave the yard, which was inclosed by a brush fence. Upon their return, the children said they had fed two black dogs just over the fence, which really were two young bears. Soon after, Mr. Towers, in looking for his cows, was attracted, by the barking of his dog, to a tree, up which the dog had driven these cubs. Mrs. Towers was called, and left to keep the bears from descending, while Mr. Towers went to a neighbor's for a gun. She soon discovered an old bear near by. She set the dog upon the bear and drove it away. When Mr. Towers returned it was getting dusk. He shot one of the young bears, but could not see the other. They built a fire at the foot of the tree, and remained until morning, when they killed the other cub, and then followed the old bear, which they found and killed in the forenoon. Mr. Towers died in town. His wife is yet living, near the old homestead.

Jotham Metcalf settled on lot 2, in 1823. He was born in New Hampshire, in 1791. His wife, Sarah Ash, was born in Rensselaer County, in 1794. They built a rough log house, moved in, and commenced driving back the thick forests surrounding them. Mr. Metcalf and wife were exemplary Free-Will Baptists, having united with that church when young, and ever remaining members of it, except for a few years after his arrival in this town. There being then no Free Baptist church, they united with several others in forming a Methodist class at his house, in 1826. Mr. Metcalf was chosen leader of the class, and meetings were held at his house for two or three years, and it was known as the "preachers' home." They again united with the Free-Will Baptists as soon as a church was formed at Little Valley, although twelve miles distant. Mr. Metcalf died in 1875. His widow is living with her son Harvey, and, at eighty-four years, is smart and active. When we called to see her, she had just come in from a walk of nearly two miles, having been out to call upon an old neighbor. Harvey and Henry L., sons, live upon parts of the farm first settled on; David, another son, lives in Cold Spring; Harriet, a daughter, died in Randolph, in 1854; and Mary (Mrs. L. Smith) lives in Napoli.

Ralph Williams, a native of Connecticut, born in 1778, came to this town in 1823, and settled on lot 1. His wife was born in Connecticut, in 1782. They continued to reside on the same farm until 1868, when they went to live with their son, George A. In 1875, Mr. Williams died at the age of ninety-seven, and his wife at ninety-three, having lived together in married life for the very unusual period of seventy-two years. They had six sons; Alzarat lives in Chautauqua County; Lauren died in Cold Spring, in 1871; N. Bishop lives on the old farm; William W. and Frederic R., in Napoli.

In 1827, Nathan Snow, from Genesee County, but a native of Connecticut, settled on lot 4. Having no house, he went to work, cleared away the timber, cut the logs,

built a house, and moved in, all within a week. He died on the same farm October, 1861, aged seventy-one years. His widow, Lura Snow, was born in Oneida County, and is now living with her son on the old farm. She is eighty-two years of age. Six sons and two daughters are all living in the immediate vicinity. William D. lives on lot 6; Suel H. at Rutledge; Orre on lot 11; Edward in Randolph; Melvin on the home farm; and Chauncey A. on the same lot. He keeps a large dairy, manufacturing his own butter. He is also a stock dealer. The oldest daughter, Mrs. George Watkins, lives at East Randolph; and Mrs. Walter Thorp, another daughter, in Napoli.

We have thus far neglected to speak of the McGlashen family. The widow, Ann McGlashen, consort of Peter McGlashen, with four sons, came to this town at an early date, and settled at or near Rutledge. Robert came in 1818, settling on lot 47. He was the first justice in town. James came in 1819, settling on lot 39, and Charles about 1825. These two brothers did much in building up Rutledge and vicinity. They built the first frame house in town. In 1831 they built a large hotel with a commodious store, and became successful merchants. They were also large dealers in cattle. Some years later, the other brother, Peter, settled in Rutledge. They had quite a military ambition, and James became a brigadier-general of the militia, Charles a colonel, and Peter brigade inspector. James died at Cincinnati, O.; Charles moved to Red Wing, Minn., in 1860, where he died in 1872.

Richard McDaniels settled on lot 1 in 1824. He soon after sold to Jeremiah Bundy, who remained about three years and sold to George L. Fox, who died on the place in 1838. His widow and son yet live on the farm.

Henry L. Gardner, a native of Windsor, Vt., came to Connewango in 1825, where he married a daughter of Nicholas Northrup, and settled on lot 55. Peter Pennock came from Genesee County in 1821.

Samuel Cowley settled on lot 8 in 1822. He was born in Cayuga County, in 1798, and came to this town from York, N. Y. Mrs. Cowley was a native of Connecticut. In October, 1844, during the presidential excitement of that year, Mr. Cowley in climbing a hickory pole fell, breaking both his legs. One of them not healing, amputation became necessary the following February, and he died while the operation was being performed. Mrs. Cowley and a son now live on the old farm.

Jared Stevens, a native of Oneida County, came from Genesee County in 1826, settling on lot 7. He commenced to cut logs for a cabin, but a heavy snow-storm setting in, he put up a small shanty, covering it with shakes; but it leaked so badly he had to cover it again with bark. Mr. Stevens is now living on lot 39. His wife, who was a native of Middlesex, Conn., died in 1877, aged sixty-seven years.

Levi Steele, a native of Granville, Vt., came from Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1829, settling on lot 48. He moved to Chautauqua County, where he died. William Hollister, Jr., from the same place, came to lot 48 in 1831. He built a tannery and carried on a boot- and shoe-shop.

John Hammond settled on lot 61 in 1832; died on the same in 1875, aged eighty-one.

Job Gardner went on lot 54 in 1827. He came from Coxsackie. He moved to Illinois, and was killed by the upsetting of a load of rails.

Luman Beach moved to Leon in 1821, and to Connewango in 1825. He came from Caledonia, N. Y.

Freeborn Fairbanks settled on lot 64 in 1827. Alden Childs settled on lot 56 in 1827.

Elias Carpenter, from Onondaga Co., N. Y., settled on lot 64 in 1825. He moved to Minnesota, where he died.

Ziba Hovey, a native of Grafton, N. H., came from Genesee County in 1829, settling on lot 4. Hovey is still living in this vicinity with his children, ninety-one years of age, and enjoying good health.

John Benson, from Monroe County, settled on lot 10 in 1824. He was a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1800. His wife was born in Genesee County in 1806. Mr. Benson died in July, 1862, but his widow still resides on the farm he took up. Of the family, Marcus J. lives in East Randolph; William H. was killed by Quantrell's guerrillas, in Missouri, in 1862; Marvin died in town; Martin V. is a lawyer at East Randolph.

Daniel Benson settled on lot 9 in May, 1824, coming from Monroe County. He was a native of New Jersey, and was born December, 1771, and died March, 1838. Of seven children but one is living, Peter D., who resides in East Randolph, aged sixty-six years.

Chauncy Helmes article the south 100 acres of lot 1 in 1824, and built a plank house, but soon after sold to Robert Helmes, who came to town in 1824, being then a single man. He afterwards married Jane Benson. Before his marriage, intending one Sunday evening to call on Miss Benson, he started out just after dark, taking a foot-path up the hill from where East Randolph now is, at that time an unbroken wilderness, to the house of Mr. Benson, about half a mile away. When he had gone half the distance, he was startled by the howl of a pack of wolves, which, in crossing the path and coming upon his fresh tracks, turned up the hill, following directly after him. It is said he made excellent time, and reached Mr. Benson's unharmed.

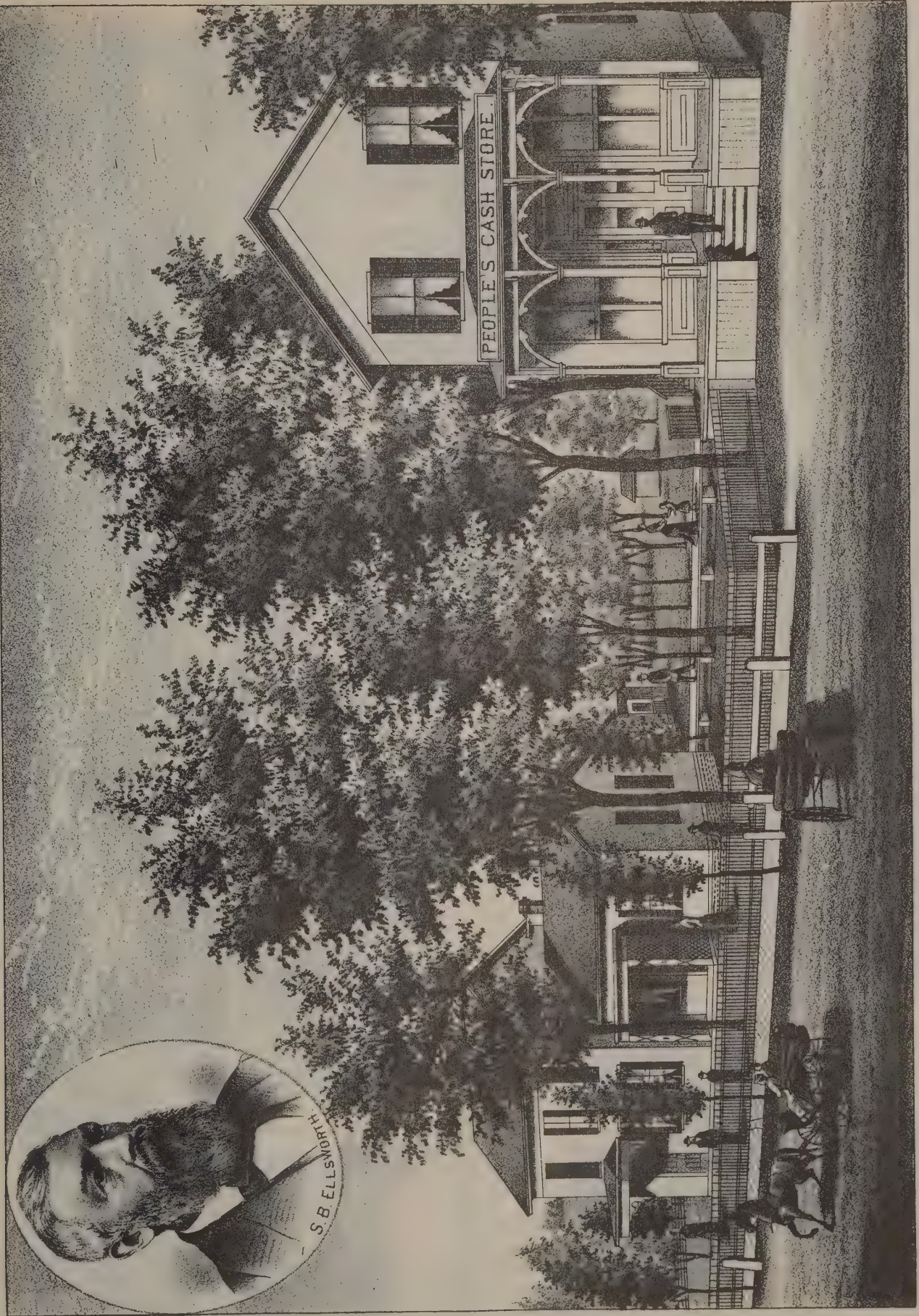
Two brothers, Jesse and Erastus Boynton, from Allegany Co., N. Y., settled on lot 10 in 1825. Jesse died on the farm; Erastus moved to Olean.

Elnathan Pope, a native of Vermont, settled on lot 28 in 1831. He came from Allegany County. Mr. Pope was born in 1788, and died in Wisconsin in 1866. Mrs. Pope was born in 1785, and died in town in 1852. Their son Andrew yet lives on lot 28. He invented the "Pope Milk Pan," patented in 1869.

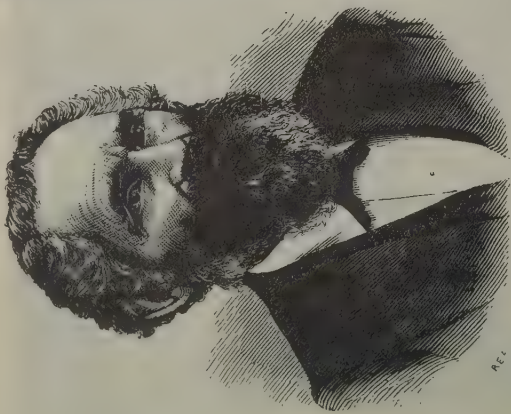
Alfred Kinney, a native of Windham Co., Conn., settled on lot 36 in 1832. He was born in 1808. His wife was born in 1800. They now live with their son Alfred on the same farm.

Hector Seager, from Ontario County, settled on lot 38 in 1831. He was born in Hartford Co., Conn., in 1793, and died on the same farm in 1859. His wife Sally was born in the same State in 1796, and died in 1857.

Richard Goodwin, a native of New Hampshire, located on lot 50 in 1825. He was born in December, 1783, and died on the same farm in April, 1858. His wife Ruth (Sanborn) was born in New Hampshire, July, 1789, and

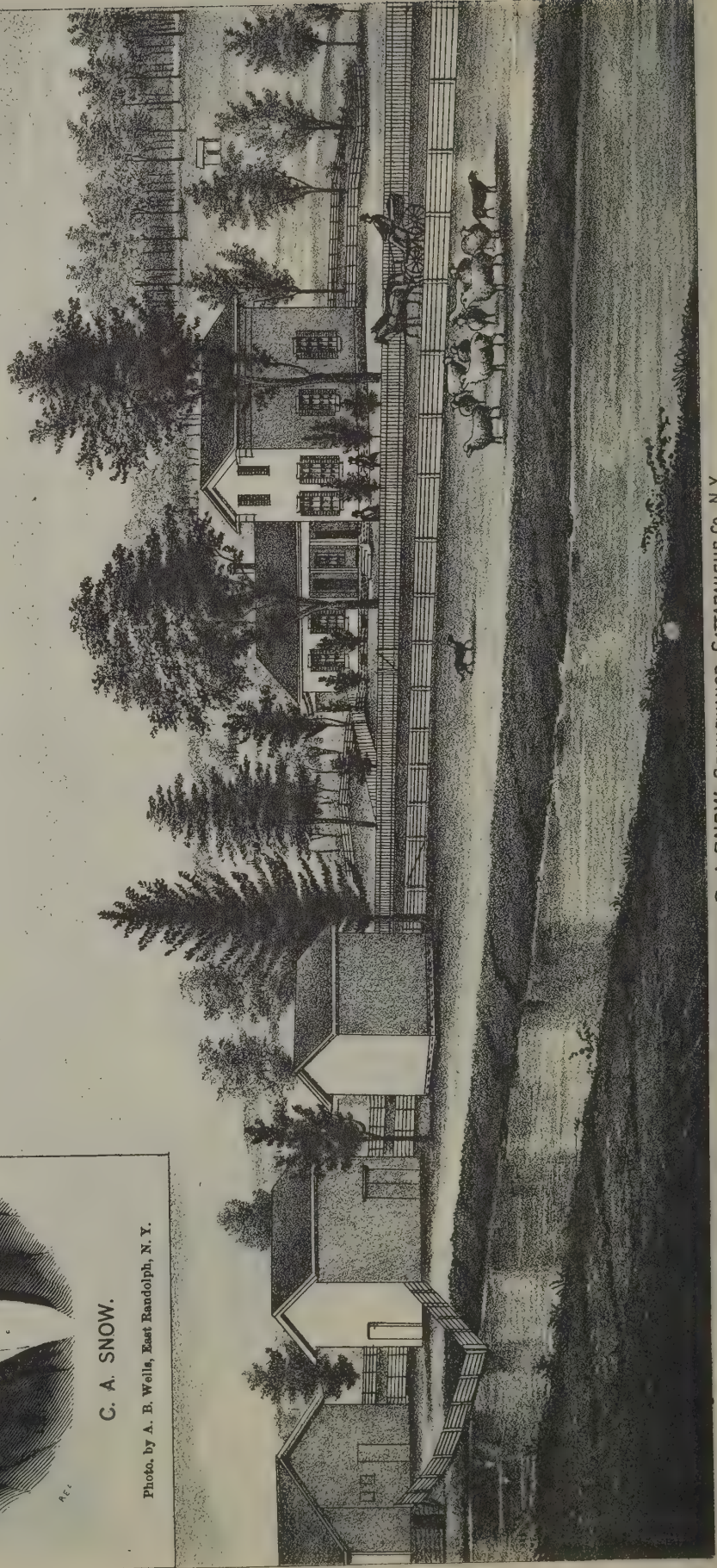


RESIDENCE AND STORE OF S. B. ELLSWORTH, CONNEWANGO, NEW YORK.



C. A. SNOW.

Photo. by A. B. Wells, East Randolph, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF C. A. SNOW, CONNEWANGO, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

died June, 1849. Augustus is living upon the old homestead; Richard died in town in 1871; Eliza is living at Clear Creek.

William Bedell, a Methodist clergyman, from Orleans County, located on lot 58 in 1823, and James Wirt, from the same county, located on lot 58 in 1825.

Abijah Bruce, from New Hampshire, settled on lot 59 in 1826. He died in Randolph a few years since.

From 1825 to 1831 the following among others settled in town: John Pierce, on lot 59; Uziah Wheeler, on the same lot; Joseph Hamilton and Gideon Walker, on lot 10; Willard and Reuben Cheney, lot 55; Edward Lumley and Calvin Hills, lot 4; Ezra Starmard and Ephraim Palmer, lot 19; John Fairchild, lot 7; Alex. Wandell, lot 3; and Jeremiah and John Bundy, Thomas Dutcher, and Alvah Palmer, on lot 17.

In the years following, other settlers continued to locate in town. Roads were opened and worked. The rude log house gave place to the comfortable frame dwelling, and in the course of these years we have constantly seen the transition of the pioneer country to the fine farming lands of to-day.

In 1875 there were in town 12,654 acres of improved land, owned by 295 persons. There were 294 frame and 3 log dwellings. The population was 1320, of whom two were colored, 676 were males, and 644 females; 1261 native born, and 69 of foreign birth; 771 were born in the country, and 97 in New England States. There were 396 voters and 336 children of school age.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed Jan. 20, 1823, the electors of the town of Connewango met at the house of John Darling, on the 11th day of February, 1823, to elect town officers. The meeting was called to order by Robert McGlashen, the president of the board. The following officers were elected:

Supervisor, John Darling; Town Clerk, Thomas N. Northrup; Assessors, Alexander McCollum, James Powel, and Calvin Treat; Collector, Remus Baldwin; Poormasters, Thomas Darling, Calvin Treat; Highway Commissioners, Samuel Farlee, Nicholas Northrup; School Commissioners, Robert Durfee, Benjamin Darling, and James Powell; School Inspectors, Robert McGlashen, Geo. A. S. Crooker, and Solomon Nichols; Constables, Peter Blanchard, Wm. Minor, and Recard Outhout.

Since this period the principal officers of the town have been as follows:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Justices of the Peace.
1824. James McGlashen.	Thos. N. Northrup.	
1825. "	"	
1826. G. A. S. Crooker.	"	
1827. "	"	
1828. "	"	
1829. "	"	
1830. "	Henry Day.	
1831. "	Bliss C. Willoughby.	James Battles.
1832. "	"	John Cooper.
1833. "	Hector Seager.	Elnathan Pope.
		Lewis Holbrook.
		Charles Pomeroy.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Justices of the Peace.
1834. G. A. S. Crooker.	James McGlashen.	James Battles.
		Elnathan Pope.
		David Benson.
1835. "	"	Reuben Cheney.
		Thomas Trask.
1836. "	Henry Day.	
1837. "	"	Otis Hicks.
1838. "	Henry Town.	
1839. "	Robert Owen.	Henry Day.
		Samuel Cowley.
		James Hammond.
1840. Hector Seager.	Thos. J. Wheeler.	"
1841. G. A. S. Crooker.	Horatio Jacobs.	Reuben Penhallow.
1842. "	"	De Witt Huntingdon.
1843. "	"	Horatio Jacobs.
1844. "	"	Russell B. Clark.
1845. "	Henry D. Grant.	Reuben Penhallow.
1846. "	"	David Huntingdon.
		Robert Owen.
1847. "	"	James Hammond.
		Alson Leavenworth.
1848. "	"	Enoch Holdridge.
		Anson G. Seager.
		Daniel W. Gardner.
1849. "	"	Isaac Drake.
1850. "	"	A. G. Seager.
1851. "	Foster D. Barlow.	Enoch Holdridge.
1852. "	"	J. P. Allen.
1853. "	Calvin Davenport.	Bucklin Jenks.
1854. "	"	John H. Groves.
1855. "	S. B. Ellsworth.	Enoch Holdridge.
1856. Clark McCallister.	F. D. Barlow.	James P. Allen.
		A. G. Seager.
1857. "	"	S. B. Ellsworth.
1858. Enoch Holdridge.	M. T. Jenkins.	Chas. W. Dawley.
1859. "	Wm. S. Crooker.	Erastus Hall.
		Russell B. Clark.
		Chauncey S. Hubbell.
1860. "	S. D. Crooker.	Philip M. Smith.
		David Metcalf.
		A. G. Seager.
1861. M. T. Jenkins.	"	Chauncey S. Hubbell.
1862. Daniel S. Swan.	Thomas Wilder.	Daniel Fuller.
1863. Philip M. Smith.	Cyrus Thacher.	Thomas Wilder.
1864. "	Dominicus Thoms.	Philip M. Smith.
1865. Daniel Benson.	Bucklin Jenks.	Martin V. Benson.
		Chauncey A. Snow.
1866. M. V. Benson.	Milo R. Darling.	Daniel Fuller.
		Daniel Colburn.
1867. "	Edward Brennan.	Enoch Holdridge.
1868. "	"	David S. Collum.
1869. "	S. D. Crooker.	Chauncey A. Snow.
1870. "	Joseph M. Congdon.	Rich. T. Hammond.
		Harris Aldrich.
1871. "	Richard F. Coats.	Enoch Holdridge.
1872. David Huntingdon.	Dominicus Thoms.	Geo. Kirkland.
1873. M. V. Benson.	S. D. Crooker.	Wm. Buffington.
1874. "	Dominicus Thoms.	Frank E. Day.
		Thos. Wells.
1875. Enoch Holdridge.	Richard F. Coats.	Bela R. Johnson.
		Orre Snow.
		D. Dunn.
1876. "	G. W. Terry.	David Dunn.
		Horace Hollister.
1877. "	Oliver H. Phillips.	Harris Aldrich.
1878. "	Dominicus Thoms.	S. B. Aldrich.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

In 1823 there was hardly what might be called a road, except the Mayville, or old Chautauqua road, which extended through the north part of the town, in an east and west direction. That year all old roads were re-surveyed, and many new ones laid out. There are now fifty-two road dis-

tricts, and sixty-five miles of highways. Most of the roads are in good condition, although yet susceptible of improvement.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad runs through the southern part of the town a distance of $3\frac{3}{10}$ miles, and the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad enters the town a little below Old's Corners, and passes down the valley of the Connewango, having $5\frac{8}{10}$ miles of track in town. The railroads make communication easy, and give the people good shipping facilities.

THE TOWN CEMETERIES.

It is said that a child of Robert McGlashen was the first to die in town. In 1821 the wife of John Farlee departed this life, being the first adult to die. In 1822 the second adult, a Mrs. Crumb, died, and was the first person interred in the Rutledge Cemetery. There is now growing upon her grave a black-cherry tree, nearly two feet in diameter. The first ground for this cemetery was donated by Sampson Crooker, but it has since been enlarged by purchases. It is well fenced and tolerably well kept, and is controlled by a board of trustees, at present composed of S. B. Ellsworth, James Hollister, Daniel Fuller, Garrett Myers, Harris Aldrich, George E. Seager, A. S. Lamper, and Norman Cowen. The people of the southern part of the town inter in the Randolph cemeteries, and those in the eastern part in Napoli burial-grounds.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY INTERESTS.

When the town was settled the timber consisted principally of beech, maple, elm, ash, cherry, hickory, pine, and hemlock; consequently, for many years there was considerable lumbering by the people. But the leading interest of the farmers at present is dairying. There are 5 cheese-factories in town, at which the milk of about 1900 cows is manufactured into butter and cheese. There are also about 300 cows the milk of which is not sent to factories. A few years ago the people were more largely engaged in wool-growing than at present. In 1865 it amounted to 7000 or 8000 pounds. At present it is less than 3000 pounds. In the fall of 1877 the apple crop amounted to over 50,000 bushels. Of hay there was cut in 1875 5779 tons; corn raised, 22,292 bushels; oats, 34,342 bushels; potatoes, 16,735 bushels. Portions of the town being well timbered with rock maple, formerly there was a large amount of maple-sugar manufactured. At present the product of sugar and syrup is about 30,000 pounds annually. The largest producer in town is S. C. Pierce. He sometimes sets 1500 buckets, and makes 5000 pounds of sugar, and sends his sugar and syrup to all parts of the country.

THE CONNEWANGO CREAMERY

is 60 by 40 feet, three stories high, and was used as such since 1870. It is owned by Bigelow & Gardner. It daily consumes the milk of 430 cows, making 330 pounds of butter and 19 cheeses. This factory received in 1877 1,310,066 pounds of milk, making 38,491 pounds of butter and 106,263 pounds of cheese,—producing a pound of cheese from $12\frac{3}{10}$ pounds of milk, and a pound of butter

from $34\frac{2}{10}$ pounds of milk. The patrons received $11\frac{3}{10}$ mills per pound for the milk which they furnished.

THE AXEVILLE CREAMERY

was erected in 1869 by Robinson & Spore, and is now owned by W. J. Bigelow. The size of the building is 28 by 70 feet, three stories high. It is receiving the milk of 600 cows, and makes 450 pounds of butter and 22 cheeses daily. It is run by an engine of 8 horse-power.

THE RUTLEDGE CREAMERY

is 24 by 50 feet, with a wing 24 by 32, three stories high. It was built in 1871 by George Mason, and is now owned by Charles B. Darling. It uses the milk of 430 cows, making 450 pounds of butter and 19 cheeses daily. It has an engine of 12 horse-power.

THE HIGHLAND CREAMERY

was built in 1878 by Bigelow & Gardner, and is now owned by them. It is on the old Chautauqua road, between Axeville and Rutledge. It is 36 by 24 feet, with a wing 24 by 18 feet. The milk of about 200 cows is used, making 9 cheeses and 190 pounds of butter daily. It has an 8 horse-power engine.

THE ELM CREEK CREAMERY

was built by John Wiggins in 1874, at a cost of \$3700. The building is 60 by 30 feet, and three stories high. It is now owned by Chauncy and George Williams. They receive the milk of 225 cows, making 17 cheeses and 225 pounds of butter daily. The engine is 20 horse-power.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

A saw-mill was built on Mill Creek, by Sampson Crooker and Robert McGlashen, in 1820; and a saw- and grist-mill on the same stream by Lewis Grover; a grist-mill on Spring Creek, in 1822, by Calvin Treat; a saw-mill on Elm Creek, in 1823, by Samuel Farlee and Rufus Wyllys; a grist-mill in 1827, by Samuel Farlee, on Elm Creek; a saw-mill on Mud Creek, in 1844, by Ezra Amadon, and by him rebuilt in 1873; a saw-mill on Elm Creek, known as the "Snow Mill," built by Solomon and Zachariah Lathrop, has been rebuilt and is now owned by C. A. Snow, and used as a saw- and feed-mill, and a turning-lathe. The building is 40 by 20 feet. In 1824, Moses Parker built a saw-mill on Clear Creek, which has been abandoned. Sampson Crooker and Culver Crumb built a grist- and saw-mill on Clear Creek, in 1825, which are still in use. Harold Webster erected a wool-carding and cloth-dressing-mill on Clear Creek, in 1828. Ichabod Tuttle built a saw-mill on Elm Creek, in 1848, which was operated about twenty years. A steam saw-mill was built on lot 30 about 1840, but was burned in 1868. Ephraim Fairbanks erected a steam-mill on the same site, which is now owned by John Seager. A wool-carding and cloth-dressing-mill was built on Elm Creek, in 1826, by Edward Lumley. In 1831 it was purchased by Calvin Hill, and continued in operation until 1853.

Childs & McDowell established a brick-yard near Clear Creek, in 1828, and the business was continued by James Hammond and David Pendleton.



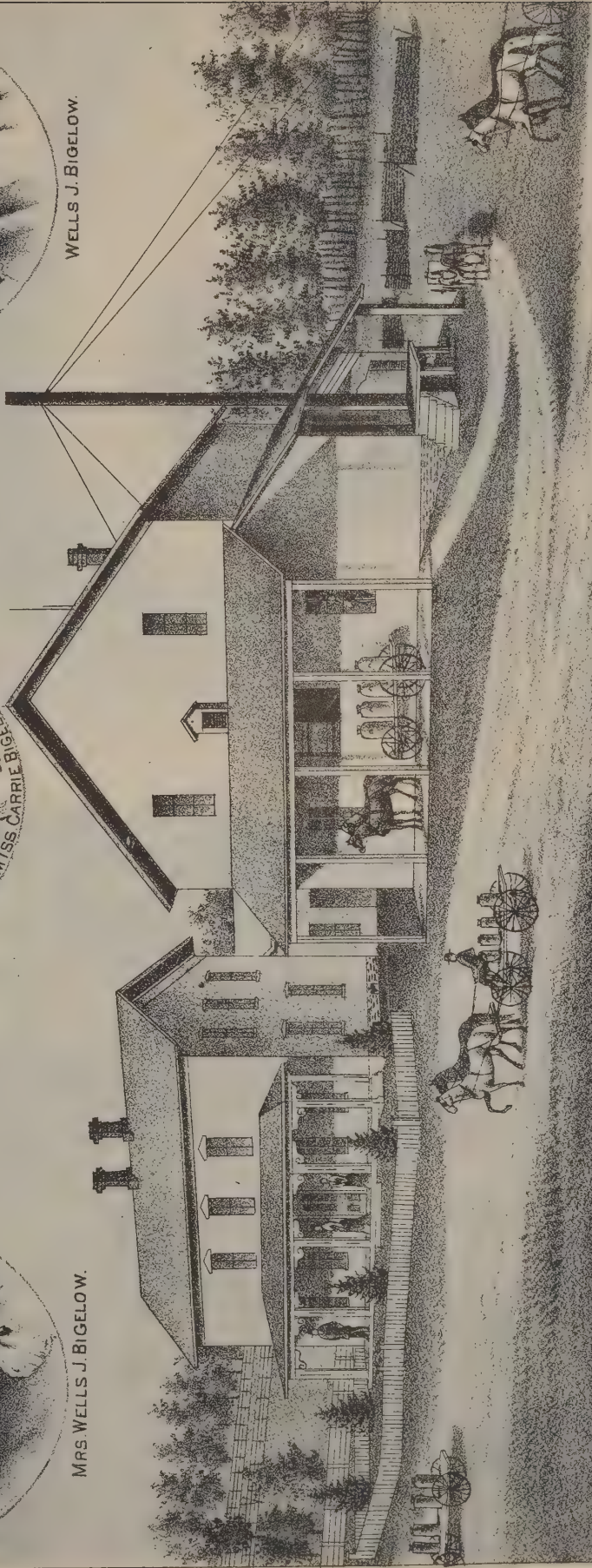
WELLS J. BIGELOW.



MISS CARRIE BIGELOW.



MRS. WELLS J. BIGELOW.



AXVILLE FACTORY RESIDENCE OF WELLS J. BIGELOW, CONNEWANGO, CATTARAUGUS CO. N.Y.

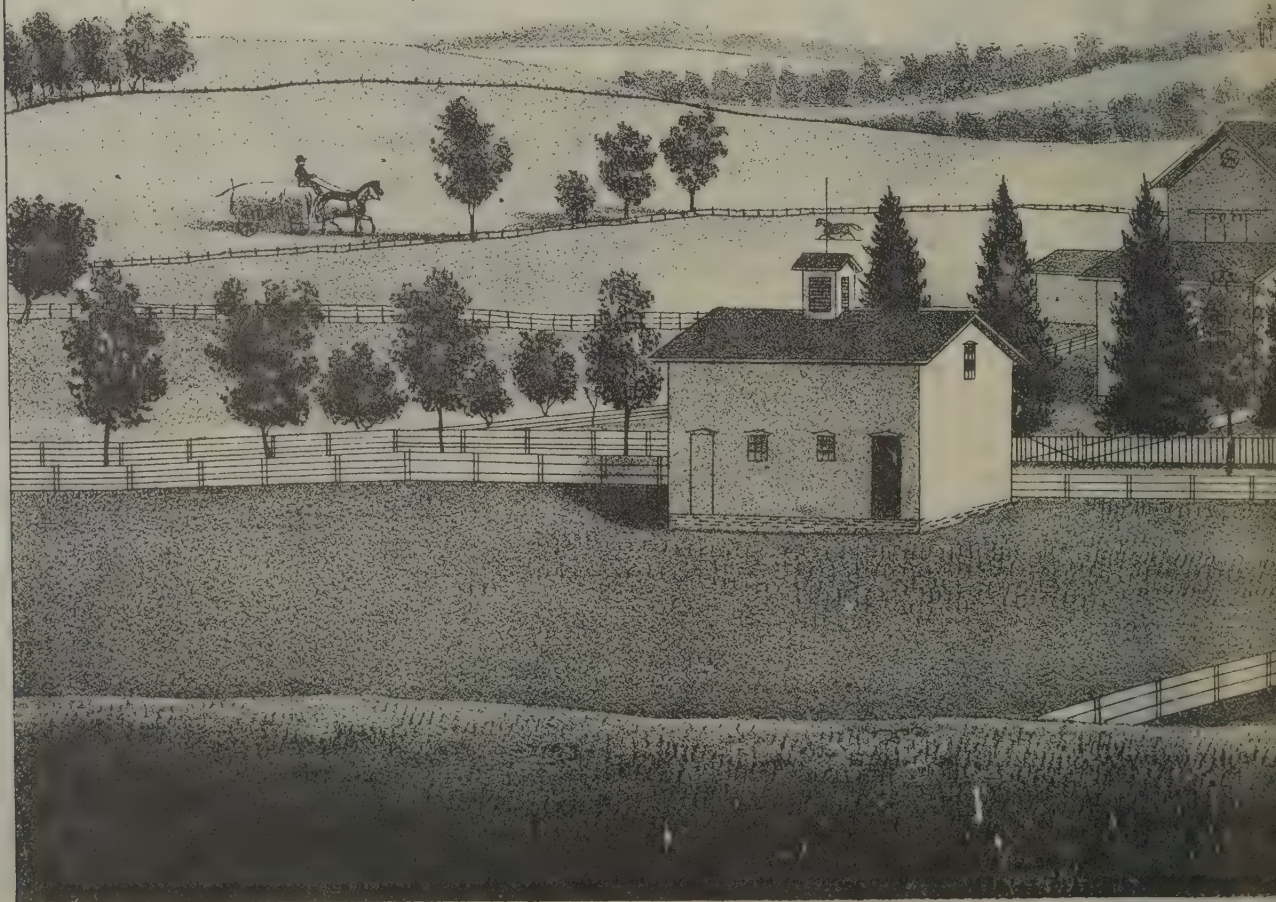
PHOTOS BY A. B. WELLS, EAST RANDOLPH, N.Y.



H.O. BURT.



VILLAGE RESIDENCE



FARM BUILDINGS OF MR. AND MRS. H. O.

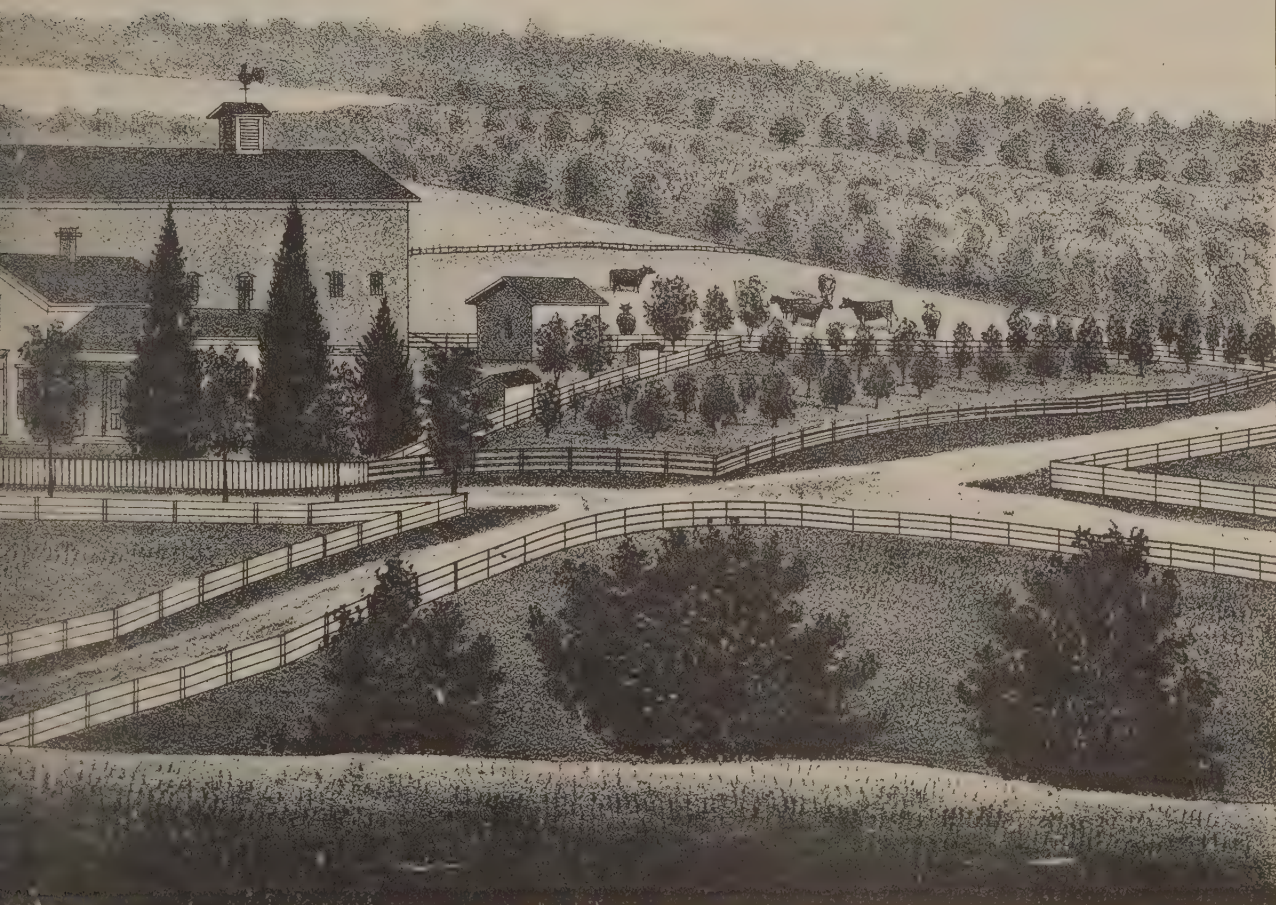


H. O. BURT, RANDOLPH, N.Y.



Photo by A. B. Wells

MRS. H. O. BURT.



WANGO, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK

In the vicinity of Rutledge, at an early day a distillery was erected by Brown & Wyllys, and afterwards another by Sturdevant & Holbrook; but both have long since been discontinued.

In 1844, Day & Beals built a tannery at Rutledge; and asheries were early built at or near Rutledge, by Camp & Holbrook, Harlow Beach, Henry Day, Jared C. McGlashen, Aldrich & Strong. An ashery was built on Elm Creek, in 1844, which was worked but a few years.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The village of East Randolph, which lies partly in the town of Connewango, is fully noted in the history of the town of Randolph. A small portion of Old's Corners, now Connewango Station, on the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad, is also in this town; but as all its business places are in Chautauqua County, further mention of it is here omitted. The hamlet of Clear Creek, farther south, on the county line, has a few houses in the town of Connewango.

Elm Creek is a settlement on the east line of the town, having a cheese-factory, Good Templars' hall, several shops and dwellings.

AXEVILLE

is a small hamlet near the northeast corner of the town. Its name was derived from one of the early settlers there, Edwin Leffingwell, a noted axe-maker. He made large numbers of these tools, and the early settlers took as much satisfaction in owning one as do the farmers now in owning a fine reaper or mower.

In 1840 a post-office was kept here by Samuel Cowley. The place at present contains a school-house, a creamery, and half a dozen houses.

RUTLEDGE

is a very pleasant village of 150 inhabitants, in the north-western part of the town. The opening of the Chautauqua road induced quite a settlement in this locality, from which the village originated. The first frame house was built by Charles McGlashen. The place now contains several very fine residences, churches, stores, shops, and a hotel.

The first store opened in the place was kept by Camp & Holbrook. They were succeeded by Lewis Holbrook, Angus Cory, Harlow Beach, and in 1829 by Chamberlain & Dow. In 1831 the McGlashen Brothers built a store and engaged in trade on a large scale. This has since been occupied by Beach Brothers, G. A. S. Crooker, Paul Dean, and Cyrus Thatcher, who has been engaged in trade here twenty-three years, but has resided in town since 1827. Besides Thatcher, S. B. Ellsworth and S. D. Crooker are at present in trade.

The first tavern was opened in 1827 by James Blanchard, and was afterwards kept by B. C. Willoughby and William Day. In 1831, J. & C. McGlashen built a hotel, which had among its subsequent keepers Harris Aldrich. It is at present kept by E. Robinson.

Samuel Bradner had the first blacksmith-shop, which was also the first in town, and Henry Watherhouse the first wagon-shop.

The post-office bears the name of the town, Connewango, and was established in 1825, with George A. S. Crooker

postmaster. His successors have been James McGlashen, Thomas J. Wheeler, Charles McGlashen, Clark McCollister, and, for the past sixteen years, Cyrus Thatcher.

Sampson Crooker and Robert Guy had the first contract to carry the mails, the route being from Ellicottville to Mayville, in Chautauqua County. At first Mr. Crooker carried the mail on his back, but in a year or so it was carried on horseback, once a week. The office now has two mails per day, *via* railroad to Old's Corners.

Dr. Sands N. Crumb was the first physician at Rutledge, coming in 1820. He removed in a few years to Lodi, and Dr. Cheney came to Rutledge. In 1826, Dr. Thomas J. Wheeler came to the village and engaged in the practice of medicine, becoming one of the most skillful physicians in the county. He died here in 1876. The present physicians are L. S. Morgan and Frederick C. Beals.

It may said here, to the credit of the early settlers of Rutledge, that they manifested unusual interest in mental culture, and in 1824 established a library, containing many standard works on history, theology, and physics, which was well sustained for many years. And this disposition for culture and improvement also extended to the people of the town.

SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

were formed in various localities, as soon as the settlements were strong enough, which were encouraged and supported to the extent of the ability of those composing them.

As early as 1820 a log school-house was built on lands now owned by A. Barton, where Eliza Bradner, Ann Wise, and Olive Cheney taught schools in the order named. Soon after a house was built farther west, in which Olive Cheney and Eliza Cheney first taught schools. Other districts were formed, and the town now has eleven school-buildings, most of them neat and comfortable. The one at Rutledge is a new house, of attractive proportions and handsome appearance. At East Randolph is a fine house, in which two schools are taught, attended by 125 pupils; and other districts also have well-attended schools.

The town has, by the September report of 1878, 11 districts, containing 11 school buildings, valued at \$5330, with 293 volumes in library, valued at \$126. There are 12 teachers employed, and there was paid for teachers' wages \$2388.48. Number of children of school age, 589; average daily attendance, $261\frac{326}{1000}$; number of weeks taught, 324; amount of public money received from the State, \$1269.05; amount received from tax, \$995.87.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CONNEWANGO

was organized Jan. 11, 1823, by the Rev. John Spencer, a missionary of the Connecticut Domestic Society, in a small log school-house, in what is now the town of Leon. There were nine members, as follows: Alexander McCollum and wife, James Coe, wife, daughter, and two sons, Luman Coe and Norman Coe. The latter was appointed clerk, and filled this position until 1832. Revs. John Spencer and Ira Dunning occasionally visited the church and administered the ordinances, and others missionaries occasionally preached for the society, which held its meetings at Leon and Rutledge. In 1836, 65 members were reported, and the church seemed

to be in a flourishing condition, the pastoral office being filled meanwhile by Abel C. Ward, Miles Doolittle, and later by William Waithe and R. Willoughby. In 1845 the Leon members were set off to form a separate church (Congregational in form), and the Rev. L. S. Morgan became the pastor of the Rutledge branch, which remained Presbyterian, and the following year was formally installed. He continued his pastoral relation until 1851. Thereafter the pulpit was supplied a few years, and finally became altogether vacant.

In 1868, Dr. Morgan was again invited by the citizens of Rutledge to minister to them, and accepting, a congregation was collected, and soon after the church again became a living body. Subsequently, the Rev. A. D. Olds became the pastor, and still continues in that office. There are at present about 30 members. A Sunday-school was also organized in 1868, which has maintained a flourishing existence. For the past ten years Deacon W. H. Hollister has been the superintendent.

The church edifice was begun in 1840, but was not completed until 1846, and was consecrated in September of that year by the Rev. E. J. Gillett, of Jamestown. It has an attractive appearance, and will seat 250 persons. It contains a good pipe-organ, the gift of the Rev. Sylvester Cowles, of Randolph; and a church-bell purchased by the citizens of the place. The property is worth \$2400, and is cared for by a society, which has as trustees Daniel Fuller, Welcome Chapman, William H. Hollister, and Reuben Curtis, clerk.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN CONNEWANGO, AT EAST RANDOLPH,

was organized in April, 1829, at the house of Samuel Foy, by the Rev. Alexander Barris, with the following as members: Samuel Foy, Otis Haywood, David Foy, A. C. Merrill, and their wives, and J. H. Merrill. A. C. Merrill became the leader of the class which first held its meetings in the school-house, having now regular preaching. Prior to this period the preaching had only been occasional. Those who have served here as ministers since 1830 have been as follows: 1830, J. P. Kent; 1831, John R. Hallock; 1832, Nelson Henry, John Prosser; 1833, Andrew McCammond; 1834, D. Williams, J. A. Hallock; 1835, Josiah Flowers, H. N. Stearnes; 1836, John Scott, M. Hanna; 1837, J. C. Bassett; 1838, D. C. Rockwell, D. Rowland; 1840-41, J. O. Rich, J. F. Hill; 1842-43, M. Himebaugh, J. Demming, M. Elkins; 1844, D. Pritchard, W. W. Lake, J. H. Tagg; 1845, D. N. Vorce, J. A. Young; 1846, S. A. Henderson, J. B. Hammond; 1848, A. Burgess, O. Parker; 1849, H. H. Moore, S. Parker; 1850, J. E. Chapin, B. D. Himebaugh; 1851, J. E. Chapin, R. S. Moran; 1852, A. Burgess, N. M. Jones; 1853, George Chesbrough, D. Osborne; 1854-55, T. D. Blinn, S. Mead; 1856, John Robinson; 1857, M. Stever; 1858-59, I. L. Mead; 1860-61, L. W. Day; 1862-63, R. W. Scott; 1864-65, A. S. Dobbs; 1866, J. R. Shearer; 1867-68, J. R. Stocker; 1869-70, J. C. Sullivan; 1871-73, A. L. Kellogg; 1874-76, A. S. Goodrich; 1877-78, A. A. Horton.

At first the church belonged to the Napoli and Smith-

port circuit, but in 1847 it was united with Randolph and Cold Spring in forming a new charge. Other changes followed, and it is now a station in the Erie Conference. A. C. Merrill has here served as a class-leader more than thirty years, and is also one of the stewards. Other stewards are B. R. Johnson and S. C. Pierce. The church has enjoyed several extensive revivals, and from the one in 1851 received 40 accessions to its membership. Revivals prevailed in 1864, 1871, 1874, which greatly strengthened the church.

A Sunday-school was opened in the spring of 1843, which has since been successfully continued, having at present 100 members. The first superintendent was A. F. Payne; the present one is George Genador. Other superintendents have been Calvin Davenport, A. C. Merrill, Simon Dean, W. W. Woodworth, T. A. C. Everett, and Belah R. Johnson.

After the Free-Will Baptist church was built at East Randolph, Methodist meetings were there held until 1852.

In 1851 a good frame church edifice was begun for the use of the Methodist society, which was dedicated in the winter of 1852, by Calvin Kingsley, D.D., at that time a professor in Allegany College. This has since been the home of the church. It will seat 450 persons, and is worth \$3000. The board of trustees controlling it is composed of A. C. Merrill, Samuel Foy, and M. F. Merrill.

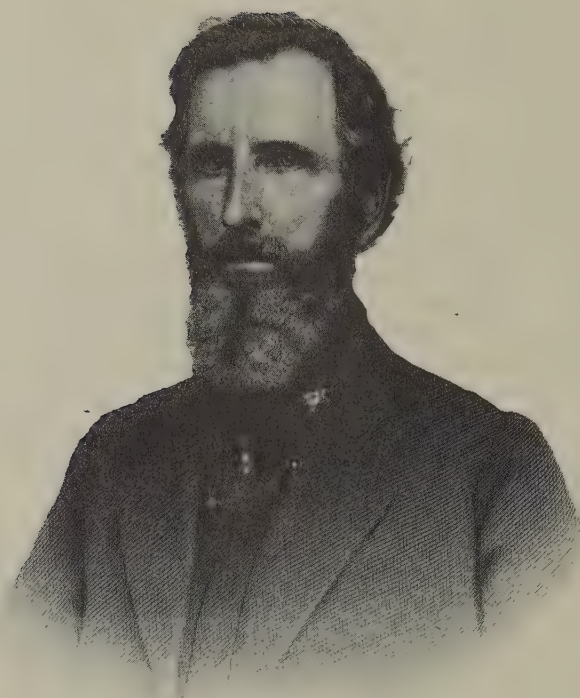
A class of Methodists was formed in 1826, at the house of Jotham Metcalf, by the Rev. Job Wilson, of Canada. It was known as "The Elm Creek Class," and has as members Jotham Metcalf, John Huntington, Arnold Huntington, Silas Earle, Lyman Parmerly, Harvey Parmerly, and the wives of the above. Jotham Metcalf was chosen leader, and the meetings were held at his house and in a log school-house near by. Occasionally there was also preaching, and soon after the class was formed, a revival ensued, in the course of which 50 persons were converted. The class continued prosperous a number of years, but when churches were organized in the adjoining towns, the membership was so much absorbed that it was allowed to go down.

The Methodist class at the Treat school-house was constituted in 1830, of the following: Nathan Burt, John Moran, John Towers, Orestus Seager, David Newcomb, and their wives. Orestus Seager was appointed class-leader, and served in that capacity more than twenty-five years. The present leader is Joseph Grey. Among the early ministers who preached to this class were Revs. Nelson Henry, Darius Smith, John Prosser. There are at present twelve members.

THE CLEAR CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1830, with 12 members. Elders Bragman and Hadley were among the first preachers. Feb. 8, 1840, a society was organized in connection with the church, having as trustees James Hammond, Elisha P. Mather, James Allen, John Hammond, Silas B. Stone, and Joshua Bentley. About this time a comfortable meeting-house was erected. In 1846, Elder Friall was the pastor of the church, which flourished for a period, when, owing to removals and other causes, it became so weak that its organization could not be preserved.

In 1868 the Rev. Mr. Cooke, a Free-Will Baptist, com-



Thomas H. Green, Jr.,

menced preaching in this house, and organized a church of that faith, which soon disbanded.

In 1876 the Rev. L. T. Mason commenced a series of meetings in the Clear Creek church, which resulted in a revival and the conversion of forty persons. Accordingly, in April that year,

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST IN CLEAR CREEK

was organized with 36 members, and on the 21st of the same month the body was duly incorporated, with a board of trustees composed of David Durm, Osma Sheldon, and Charles Kierstead. The Baptist meeting-house was purchased, and repaired until it is one of the most attractive country churches in these parts. It will seat 400 persons. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Jewell; Osma Sheldon is a deacon, and Fernando Sheldon, clerk.

SECRET ORDERS.

ELM VALLEY LODGE, NO. 689, I. O. OF G. T.,

was organized at Elm Creek, May 12, 1874, by D. C. Hewett, County Deputy, with 40 charter members and the following principal officers: Wm. Buffington, P. W. C. T.; John Wiggins, W. C. T.; Ellen C. Hill, W. V. T.; S. C. Pierce, W. Chap.; Marion Garden, W. Sec.; George H. Buffington, W. F. S.; Rose D. Wiggins, W. T.

In the course of a few years the membership was increased by one hundred and forty initiations, and the lodge had a very flourishing existence. The meetings were first held in the school-house, but after six months a room was secured in Wiggins' cheese-factory, which was used until another hall could be provided. That winter a stock company was formed to build a hall for the use of the Templars, and with the aid of contributions from persons not members, it was erected the following spring. It is a plain but neat structure, well finished and conveniently furnished, the entire cost being \$1000.

The meetings of the lodge were discontinued, January, 1877, but the charter is still held with the hope that they may soon be revived.

EAST RANDOLPH LODGE, NO. 623, I. O. OF G. T.,

was instituted May 30, 1868, with M. Van Benson, W. C. T.; Josie Woodworth, W. V. T.; W. W. Woodworth, Sec.; Mary J. Marsh, Ass't Sec.; John Mathews, F. Sec.; L. Benson, Treas.; Lyman L. Hall, M.; J. F. Stoker, Chap.

In October, 1878, the lodge had 90 members, and as principal officers A. A. Horton, W. C. T.; Belle Morgan, W. V. T.; Abbie Horton, Sec.; Mrs. L. Jeffords, Treas.; Nellie McCollister, Chap.

CONNEWANGO LODGE, NO. 45, ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE,

was organized at Rutledge, April 17, 1878, and had for its first officers Fred. C. Beales, S. C.; G. S. Myers, V. C.; S. D. Crooker, P. C.; H. L. Chapman, Sec.; Charles E. Carpenter, Treas.; Frank E. Day, Chap.; Wells Myers, H.; Edward Ward, I. G.; Irvine Pool, O. G.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

When the life of the nation was imperiled by the war of the Rebellion, Connewango promptly filled her quota under every call for troops. Previous to 1865 the town had voted six hundred dollars each to as many as would enlist; but in February, 1865, the voters of the town in annual meeting determined to add another hundred dollars to the bounty already provided. A list of those who volunteered from Connewango is found in the military chapter of this book.

The historian here expresses his obligations to the Hon. William Buffington, from whose exhaustive collection of data the foregoing history has been compiled. It is believed to be an honest, impartial record, and to Mr. Buffington properly belongs the credit of having gathered up the threads of a history whose importance and value will increase in years to come, when the means he employed will have passed away and such an account of the people of Connewango be among the impossibilities.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WHEELER.

The subject of this memoir was born in the town of Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 16th day of November, 1803. He acquired a common-school education, and afterwards attended the Cherry Valley Academy, where he graduated with honors. He read medicine with the celebrated Delos White, of Cherry Valley, and, after finishing his medical studies, removed to Toronto, Canada, where he commenced the practice of his profession. Some six months later he removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., practicing about one year each in the towns of Mina and Ellington; at the end of which time (about 1825) he removed to Rutledge, in the town of Connewango, and located permanently there. He soon gained an extensive practice, which he held up to the very date of his death.

As a physician he was regarded as among the foremost in skill and science. He was a man of decided talent, extensive reading and culture, and of refined feeling and manners.

He was appointed associate county judge of this county in 1833 or 1834, and held that position on the bench, often acting as first judge, until the State constitution abolished the office, and a single county judge was made elective as judge and surrogate. His good common sense and scholarly attainments made him an ornament to the bench, and rendered his services always necessary in the absence of the first judge. He was elected State senator from this district (the 6th) in 1845, and held the position one term, rendering a true and faithful account of his stewardship to his constituents. He was also the Presidential elector from this district in 1836, and voted for Martin Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnson for Vice-President.

In whatever position Judge Wheeler was placed, he filled that position with ability and to the satisfaction of those who sought his services.

He was the faithful and upright man and the steadfast friend,—the faithful public officer.

At the time of his decease he left a wife and one daughter, who are the last of the Wheeler family.

He was a Democrat of the old school, and maintained and upheld the principles of his party, upon all reasonable occasions, up to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 8, 1875.

Judge Wheeler was one of the stockholders and the first to start the Randolph Bank, of which institution he was the first president, which position he held at the time of his death.

HON. WM. BUFFINGTON

was born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., May 31, 1817. His father, Wm. Buffington, was born in Massachusetts, October, 1781. He removed to Marcellus, Onon-

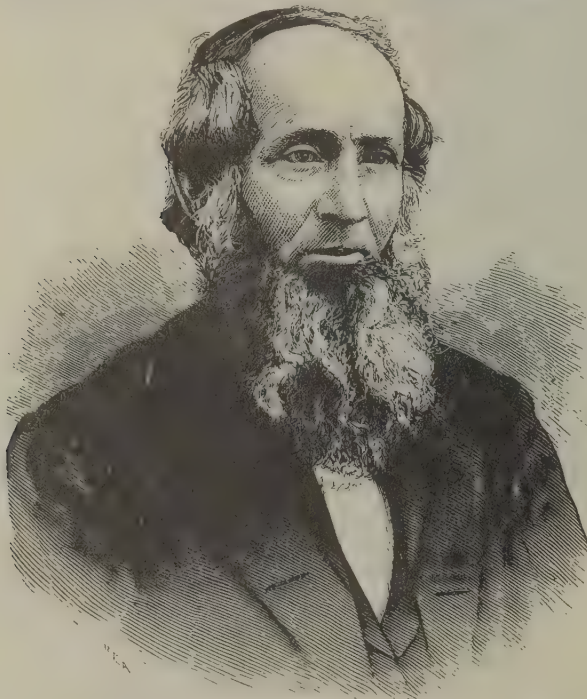


Photo. by A. B. Wells, East Randolph, N. Y.

Wm Buffington

daga Co., N. Y., in 1818, and to the present town of New Albion, in this county, in June, 1826. The mother, Harriet Churchill Buffington, was a native of Plympton, Mass., having been born March, 1785. They were members of the Baptist Church, highly respected and esteemed in society. They both died in New Albion; the father in March, 1858, the mother in March, 1874. The subject of this sketch, Wm. Jr., received his only education in the common schools of a very new country, except a few months at the high school at Lodi, now Gowanda, N. Y. But he improved those limited opportunities to the best advantage possible. The second winter that he paid any attention to mathematics, when fourteen years of age, he "went" through Daboll's arithmetic in eleven days, doing every

sum without aid from the teacher. When comparatively a young man he was elected inspector of schools, and then town superintendent of schools for five consecutive terms in the town of New Albion. He also represented his town several years upon the Board of Supervisors. In 1857 he was elected to the Assembly of the New York Legislature by a large majority; his own town giving him all the votes but thirty-three, and a majority of two hundred. He was re-elected to the Assembly the following year, and was made chairman of the important committee on roads and bridges. There was a very large amount of business before the committee, yet every report from it passed the House. Mr. Buffington was sent from his Assembly district to the convention at Saratoga Springs, in August, 1854, for the forming of the Republican party in New York, as a trusted representative of the anti-slavery sentiment of the people. He was the only delegate in the convention from that district. He has remained one of its truest members to the

present time. He was formerly a Whig of the Seward school, giving his first vote to Mr. Seward for Governor in 1838, and has voted at every election since. He never bolts, never trades, never splits tickets, unless there is a want of moral worth in the candidate. At all important elections, for thirty years, Mr. Buffington has taken the stump in advocacy of the principles of his party. He is an earnest, forcible speaker, and was claimed by his friends to be the best-posted politician in his district, although he denies this. After the seating of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, in 1861, Mr. Buffington received the first appointment under that administration as mail agent on the route from Dunkirk to New York City, over the Erie Railroad. Having remained among the mail-bags for seven or eight years he resigned in favor of his son, H. C. Buffington, who still holds the position. Mr. Buffington has been actively identified with the temperance reform all his life, and never drank a glass of liquor. He has been united with all the various temperance organizations for forty-seven years, frequently being called on to give addresses upon that subject. He has always taken an active interest in maintaining village or neighborhood lyceums, taking a leading part himself. He is a firm believer in the Christian religion, holding to the faith of the regular Baptists, having been a member of that church many years. In February, 1850, Mr. Buffington was married to his present wife, Miss Eleanor Ballard, daughter of Adam and Lorana Ballard. He has four sons and two daughters. Francis S. was born in New Albion, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1838. He is living in the village of Salamanca, and is a passenger-conductor on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Henry C. was born in New Albion, N. Y., April 14, 1845. He resides in Dunkirk, N. Y., and is a postal clerk on the mail-route from Dunkirk to New York. Mary C. was born in New Albion, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1849, married to M. D. Patton, June 16, 1870, and now resides at Parker City, Pa. George H. was born in New Albion, Feb. 4, 1856. Ada V. was born in Hornellsville, N. Y., April 19, 1862. Morand D. P. was born in Connewango, Sept. 29, 1872. All reside at home. Mr. Buffington now owns and occupies a farm on Elm Creek, near East Randolph, N. Y.



M. V. Benson

MARTIN V. BENSON

was born in Connewango, N. Y., June 28, 1839. His ancestors were from Holland. His father, John Benson, was born in New Jersey, July 25, 1800. He was an early pioneer in Connewango, where he died, July 6, 1862. He was a valued citizen, much esteemed by all who knew him. Millie Benson, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born May 23, 1806, and is now living in Connewango.

Martin received in the common schools a good knowledge of the primary studies, and afterwards pursued the higher branches at the Randolph Academy. He taught eight terms, and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, Feb. 18, 1871, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at East Randolph, N. Y., where, by strict application, he has acquired a lucrative business. For several years he served his native town as justice, and nine years as supervisor. He was elected chairman of the board, discharging the duties of the position with marked fairness and ability. He has always been a reliable Republican, being one of the most active and efficient supporters of the party. He is an earnest friend of education, and a faithful supporter and advocate of the cause of temperance.

Mr. Benson was married, June 18, 1868, to Miss Lucycette Merrill, of East Randolph, N. Y. Mrs. Benson died Oct. 17, 1878. We give the following obituary notice, written by Prof. J. T. Edwards, D.D., who preached the funeral discourse:

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. LUCYETTE BENSON.

One of the pleasant lives that faded with the autumn leaves in October was that of Mrs. Lucycette Benson. She passed away on the evening of the 17th, like one who falls to sleep. Mrs. Benson was the daughter of Mr. Archibald C. and Mrs. Emily C. Merrill. She was born in Concord, Lake Co., Ohio, July 23, 1845. The pious example of godly parents and the sweet influences of a Christian home were not lost upon her childhood. She grew to womanhood with a singularly truthful, sincere, and attractive character. As a filial and dutiful daughter she gladdened with loving words and acts her early home, and left unfading memories in the hearts of those who knew her best. June 18, 1868, she became the wife of M. V. Benson, Esq., of East Randolph. Bryant speaks tenderly in one of his poems, "The Flood of Years," of those wives departed, "who made their households happy." Surely those gracious words of praise might rest upon this one, for a happier home than hers could not be found. One little girl of seven summers preceded her by two years to the better land, and one babe, all unconscious of its great misfortune, shares with the idolizing husband this irreparable loss. Mrs. Benson had many friends. She was active and public-spirited; always ready to do her part in bearing the burdens of society, and meeting cheerfully the social demands that were made upon her. She was converted and joined the church in youth. None

would deny to her "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price." At intervals of consciousness during her sickness she expressed a hope of immortality and trust in the exceeding great and precious promise of the Word. Thus

"To the past go more dead faces
Every year;
As the loved leave vacant places
Every year."

May those other words of the poet be true of us who tarry here a little longer:

"But the truer life draws nigher
Every year.
And its morning star climbs higher
Every year.
Earth's hold on us grows slighter
And the heavy burden lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter
Every year."

CHESTER D. TUTTLE

was born in Connewango, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Oct. 1, 1834. The family traces its lineal ancestry back to the Normans, and as having settled in the colonies as early as 1617. For generations they have held to the Quaker faith, and have therefore been opposed to wars and every species of oppression, and in religion and politics have been in sincere accord with the anti-slavery sentiment of the country. Chester Tuttle, grandfather of Chester D., was born in Hartford Co., Conn., July 8, 1783, and in 1801 settled in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., then called the far West. Here on July 2, 1808, he married Miss Hannah Devotie, who died July 3, 1812. March 2, 1813, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Enoe, by whom he had one son, William C., born Aug. 20, 1816, and now living in Trumbull Co., Ohio. Mr. Tuttle came to Cattaraugus County in 1826, and was killed in Napoli, Dec. 30, 1827, by the falling of a tree. His widow died in Napoli, N. Y., in September, 1877.

Ichabod B. Tuttle, father of Chester D., was born in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 21, 1809. He came to Napoli a few months after the arrival of his father. He soon after commenced to learn and work at the carpenter and joiner business, and became master of the trade. He was married, Jan. 2, 1834, to Miss Sophronia Boardman, a lady of much worth, and a daughter of Joshua Boardman, an early pioneer into the wilds of Napoli. Mr. Tuttle settled on the farm now occupied by his son, a view of which may be seen upon another page of this work, where he died Oct. 18, 1873. He was a fine, tidy farmer, possessing much inventive genius. He was one of the most substantial business men of his town, and a powerful aid in developing its resources, and building up and advancing the best interests of society. His private worth was such as to secure the respect and admiration of all who knew him. His widow,

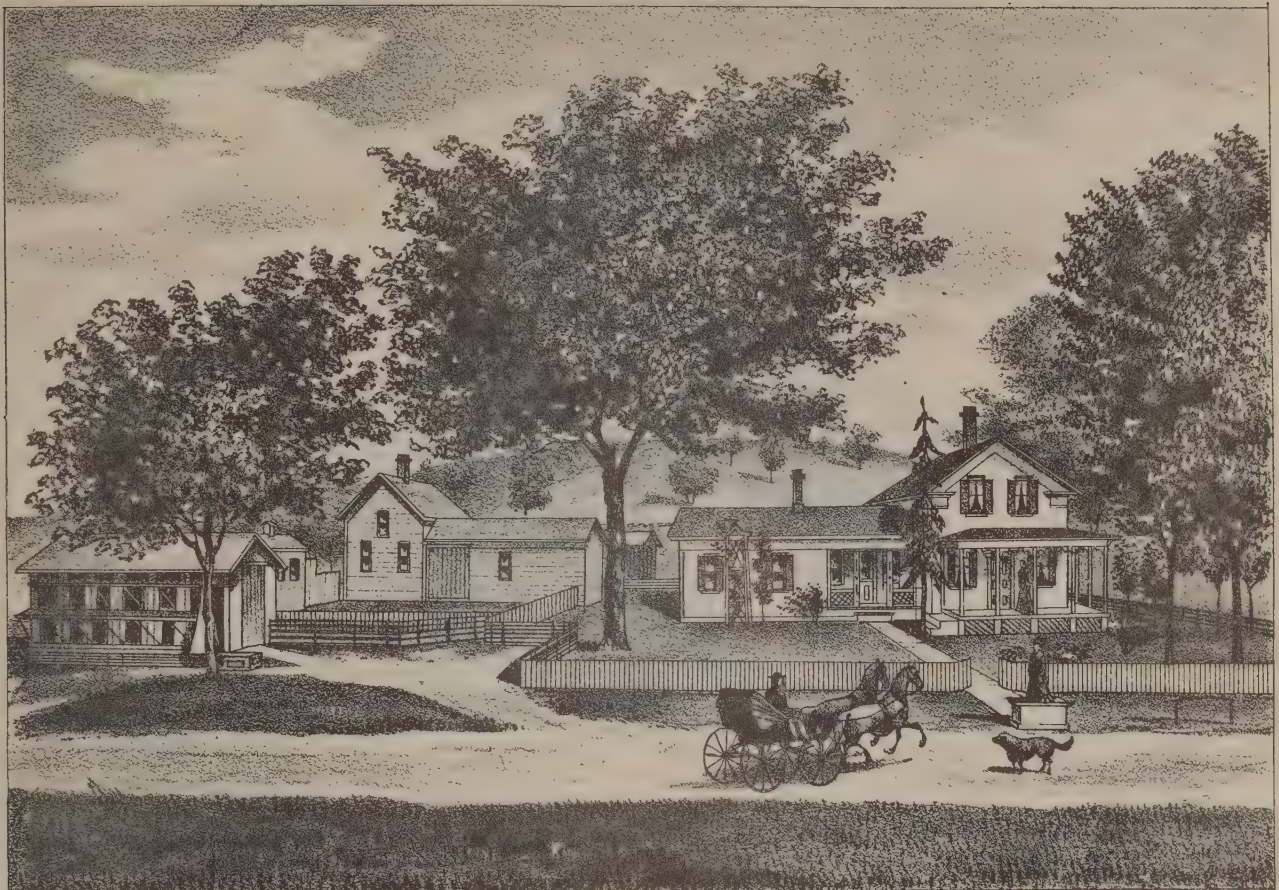
who was born in Otisco, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 18, 1816, resides upon the old homestead with her son, greatly esteemed by a large circle of loving friends. Her father, Joshua Boardman, was born in Connecticut in 1783, and died in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1848. Her mother, Roena Barnes, was born in Otisco, N. Y., in 1780, and died in Napoli in 1826.

Chester D. Tuttle was married, Sept. 26, 1854, to Miss Rebecca S. Benson, an estimable daughter of David Benson and Catherine Pier. She was born in Connewango, Sept. 19, 1835. They have had one child, Clarence D., born Oct. 13, 1857; died Oct. 17, 1862. David Benson was born in Essex Co., N. J., April 17, 1798, and died in Connewango, Nov. 3, 1870. His wife, Catherine Pier, was born in Bergen Co., N. J., Sept. 19, 1805, and is now living in Connewango. They were married Jan. 14, 1824.

Charles L. Tuttle, whose name was Frary, was adopted by Ichabod Tuttle when five years of age, and had his name changed in accordance with law. He was born in Connewango, Sept. 2, 1852. He is living on the homestead, in partnership with C. D. Tuttle. He is a young man of excellent character and of very industrious habits. He was married, Nov. 23, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Huntington, a young lady of modesty and worth, who was born in Connewango, March 25, 1859. Harvey Frary, father of C. L. Tuttle, was born Nov. 11, 1821, and died in Connewango, 1858. His wife, Elizabeth Boardman, a daughter of Joshua Boardman, was born in Napoli, Sept. 16, 1825, and is now living in Randolph, N. Y.

Horace Huntington, father of Mrs. C. L. Tuttle, was born in Connewango, July 2, 1826. He is a farmer, living upon the same farm where he was born. His wife, Cordelia S. Keene, was born in Mansfield, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1827. She is a daughter of A. R. Keene, an early pioneer into that town, now living in Randolph, N. Y.

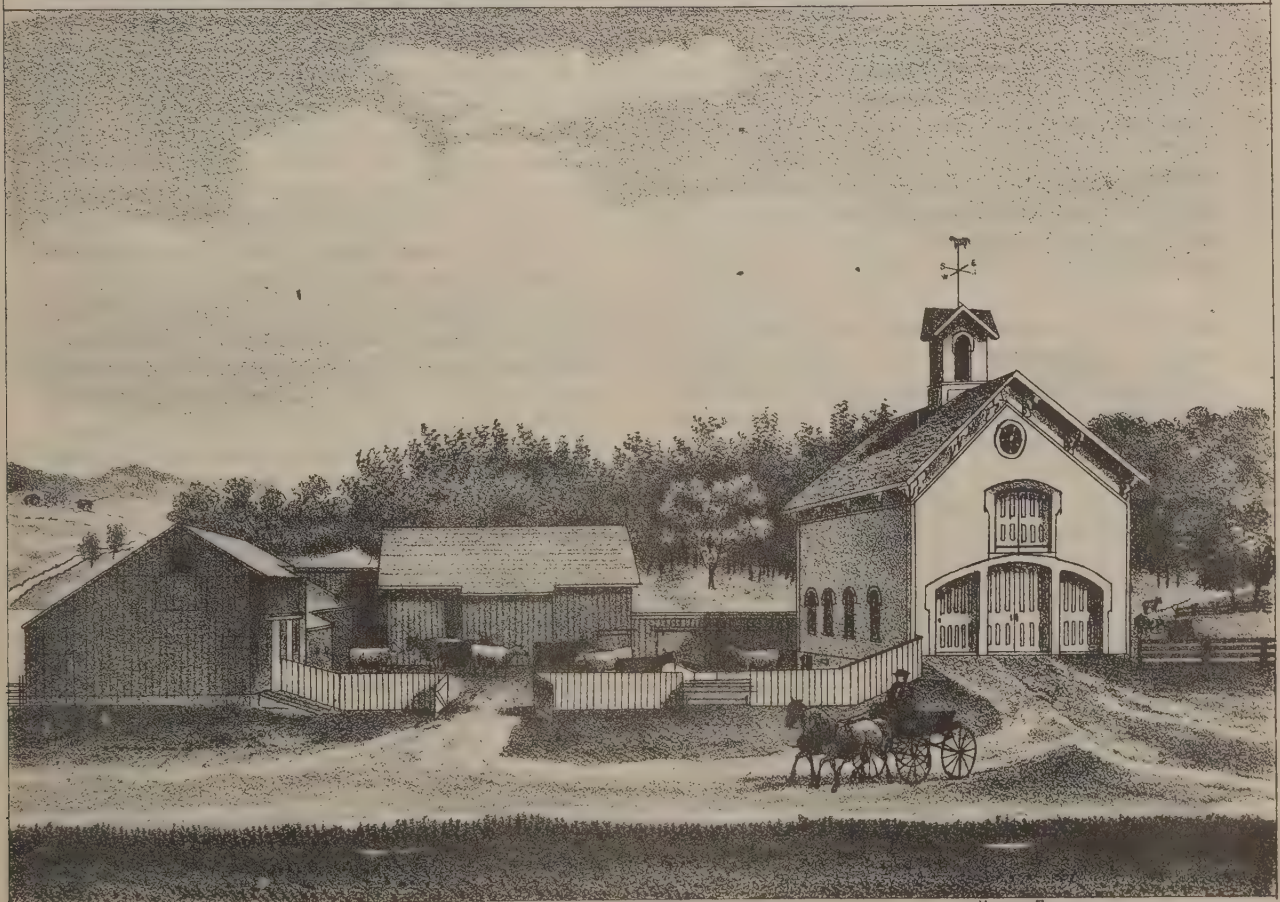
Ermina and Orpha, daughters of Ichabod and Sophronia Tuttle, were born in Connewango. The former, born Jan. 10, 1836; died Feb. 16, 1843. The latter, born Nov. 15, 1842; died Aug. 23, 1861. Mr. Chester D. Tuttle was born on the farm where he now resides, it being one of the best in town. No farm in Western New York is kept in finer order or is more perfect in all of its appointments. He is one of that kind that "has a place for everything and everything in its place." He, in company with C. L. Tuttle, are large dealers in all the most popular varieties of high class poultry, sending eggs and chickens to all parts of the county. It is worth many miles' travel to view their poultry buildings and yards, so perfect in all their arrangements. Mr. Tuttle is one of the masters of music, having taught for more than twenty years. At all concerts, picnics, or other public gatherings, where it is necessary to have a competent, accomplished leader in music, Mr. Tuttle is sure to have a call. He is liberal in religion, always anti-slavery in his sentiments, strictly temperate in his habits, upright in all his dealings, being animated by an earnest principle and a benevolent and conscientious spirit.



SUMMER MILKING SHED.

POULTRY HOUSE.

RESIDENCE.



BARN AND COW STABLES.

MAIN BARN.

HORSE BARN.

RESIDENCE OF C. D. & C. L. TUTTLE, CONNEWANGO, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.

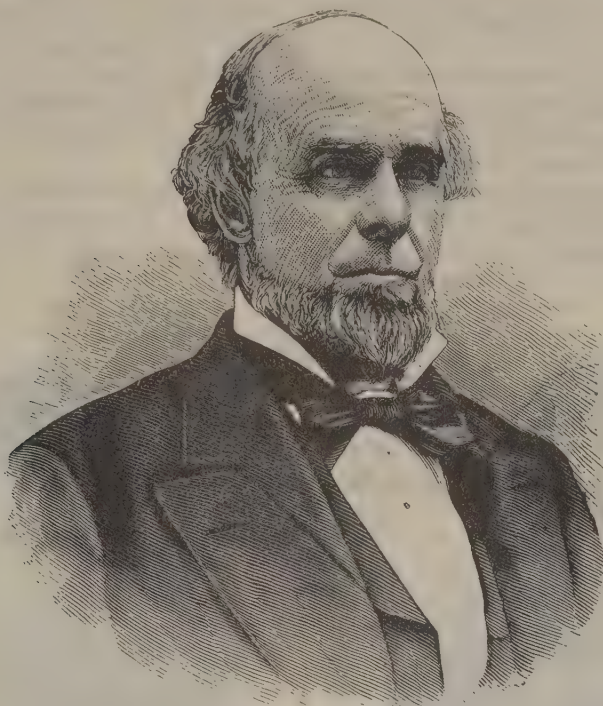


Photo. by A. B. Wells, East Randolph, N. Y.

E Holdridge

HON. ENOCH HOLDRIDGE

was born in the town of Nelson, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1818. He is the eldest son of Price Holdridge, who was born in the town of Queensburg, Washington Co., N. Y., July 4, 1793, and removed to Napoli, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in February, 1832, and has been engaged in the service of his divine Master, preaching the gospel for more than half a century. In his grand mission of love he has traveled hundreds of miles on foot through the forests and over the hills of Cattaraugus County, breasting the storms and suffering the fatigues of his labors with no hope of reward, except that rich inheritance which he expects soon to "go up and possess." He has always stood steadfast in the doctrines of the Methodist Church, and his name will ever be identified with its history and progress. His whole life has been characterized by untiring industry and the strictest integrity. He was married in the town of Nelson, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1816, to Miss Lydia Robinson, who was born in Edinburgh, Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 24, 1799. She was a lady of much worth, and the recollections of her benevolence and Christian virtues will ever shed a lustre upon her name. This aged couple now reside upon the old homestead in Napoli, with their youngest daughter, Mrs. Seneca Morton, surrounded with all the comforts and blessings that filial duty and love can bestow.

Enoch, the subject of this sketch, was married Jan. 30, 1845, to Miss Sarah Maybee, an amiable and much respected daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Maybee, who were early pioneers to this county. Three children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Holdridge. Josie, the eldest, was born in Cold Spring, Feb. 22, 1846; was married in Connewango, June 17, 1869, to W. W. Woodworth, who is now a valued

Methodist minister in Erie Conference, residing in Frewsburg. Gertrude was born in Connewango, April 26, 1849, and died in Connewango, Dec. 27, 1852, after a short illness. Ernest D. was born in Connewango, May 20, 1856; married Miss Rosa Prosser, of Cold Spring, Nov. 27, 1877. He obtained a good education at Chamberlain Institute, and after being engaged in teaching, entered the office of Goodwill & Stevens at East Randolph for the study of law, but owing to failing health was compelled to seek out-of-door exercise, and is now upon a farm near the village of East Randolph. He is a young man of good habits and exemplary character.

Mr. Holdridge has filled many positions of honor and trust, and always with strict fidelity to principle. He has been a justice in Connewango, which office he has held for twenty-one years. He is the present supervisor of the town, having served upon the board for seven years as a leading member of that body. For several sessions he has been chairman of the equalizing committee, discharging the delicate duties of the position with such impartiality as to give general satisfaction. In 1872 he was a member of Assembly in the Legislature of New York. He was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and a member of the committee on roads and bridges, also chairman of an important conference committee. He was a valued member of the Legislature, but what is far better, came home with a clean record. He was appointed postmaster at East Randolph in 1861, which he held until 1865, when he voluntarily resigned in favor of a returned soldier who lost a limb in the war of the Rebellion, and who is the present incumbent. He was trustee of the Randolph Academy, and at the first organization of Chamberlain Institute was

elected trustee by the Erie Methodist Conference, which position he still fills.

Mr. Holdridge was an anti-slavery Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he became, and has ever remained one of its most active members, and was efficient in the support of the government during the late civil war. In religious belief he is in hearty accord with the Methodist Church, and his life has been marked with a strict observance of temperance principles. He is a firm friend

of the cause of education, and an earnest worker in its behalf. His business pursuits have been various,—lumbering, farming, mercantile,—and he now owns and operates a flouring-mill at East Randolph, enjoying a competency, the result of a life of great industry, strict economy, and honorable dealing.

Mr. Holdridge now resides at the village of East Randolph, N. Y., highly respected as a man of broad charities, generous impulses, and manly honor.



Photo. by A. B. Wells, East Randolph, N. Y.

Rollin Dow

ROLLIN DOW

was born March 31, 1846, at Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He is the second son of Amos and Eliza Ann Dow. He was married, Dec. 11, 1867, to Nellie M., daughter of



Photo. by A. B. Wells, East Randolph, N. Y.

Nellie M. Dow,

Jonathan and Diantha Gates, of Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y., who was born Dec. 16, 1846. Mr. Dow engaged in the mercantile business at East Randolph, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1868, and at present (Jan. 1, 1879) represents one of the leading interests of the town.

WELLS J. BIGELOW.

John Bigelow, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of Scotch descent, and was born in the State of Connecticut, Dec. 8, 1767. He married Miss Temperance Spencer, Sept. 29, 1791, and in that year settled in Colchester, Conn. In 1833 he removed to Copake, N. Y., where his wife died in 1834. In 1835 he moved to Connewango, Cattaraugus Co., and settled upon a farm, where he died, April 14, 1844, having married Mrs. Mary G. Kelly in 1836, who was a daughter of W. Dudley and Sally Noyes, of Leon, N. Y. She died Jan 17, 1865.

Mr. Bigelow was many years a Baptist minister, and always a strong pillar in that church. He helped to organize the first Baptist Church in his town. He was familiarly known as Deacon Bigelow. He was a man of earnest piety and great worth. His son, John S. Bigelow, father of Wells J., was born in Colchester, Conn., March 14, 1807. In 1833 he removed to Napoli, and in 1837 settled in Connewango, where he died, March 26, 1866. In 1829 he was married to Miss Caroline A. Wells, a lady highly esteemed, who was born in Colchester, Conn., Feb. 12, 1810, and is now living in Connewango. Her father, Asa Wells, was born in Colchester, Conn., and died in Middle Haddam, in 1834. His wife, Betsey Treadway, was born in Colchester, Conn., and died in 1838.

Wells J. Bigelow, whose portrait may be seen upon another page of this work, was born in Colchester, Conn., Nov. 15, 1830, and came with his parents to this county in 1833. Jan. 1, 1852, he married Miss Laura P. Wood, a lady of much worth, daughter of Gaius and Julana M. Wood. Gaius Wood was a son of Gen. Seth Wood, who was born in Woodstock, Vt., and came to Connewango in 1822, settling on lot 15. He removed to Ravenna, Ohio, in 1832, where he died in 1842. His wife, Priscilla Randall, was born in Woodstock, Vt., and died in Connewango, N. Y., in February, 1853. Gaius was born in

Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 25, 1802. In 1821 he came to Connewango. In 1826 he went to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1832, when he returned to Connewango. He removed to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1837, thence to Missouri in 1838, and to New Hartford, Ill., in 1839. The same year he removed to Connewango, where he died Oct. 15, 1876. He was married, Nov. 9, 1827, to Miss Julana M. Brown, of Watertown, N. Y. Her grandfather, Elijah Fields, was a Revolutionary soldier during the entire war. He was of English descent, and born in Connecticut. After the close of the war he settled in Woodstock, Vt., and in 1806 he removed to Watertown, N. Y., where he died. His daughter, Philena Fields, mother of Julana M. Brown, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 29, 1786, and was married to Robert Brown, of Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1808, who died Oct. 31, 1810. May 11, 1811, she was married to Felix, a brother of Robert Brown, who died Jan. 2, 1822. In 1823 she married George Frisbee, of Watertown, N. Y. They moved to Connewango, N. Y., in 1832, where they both died, Mrs. Frisbee April 13, 1864, and Mr. Frisbee Feb. 25, 1868. Julana M. Brown, daughter of Robert and Philena Brown, and mother of Mrs. Wells J. Bigelow, was born in Watertown, N. Y., June 1, 1809, and died in Connewango Jan. 23, 1872. Carrie J. Bigelow, daughter of Wells J. and Laura P. Bigelow, was born in Connewango, N. Y., July 10, 1867.

Mr. W. J. Bigelow received a good common-school education, and pursued the business of farming until six years ago, since which time he has been engaged in operating factories for the manufacture of butter and cheese, owning the factories, and receiving the milk of one thousand cows. He is a master of his business, and is considered one of the best factory-men in the county. He is thorough and methodical in his business, and has the entire confidence of the people as being strictly honorable in all his dealings.

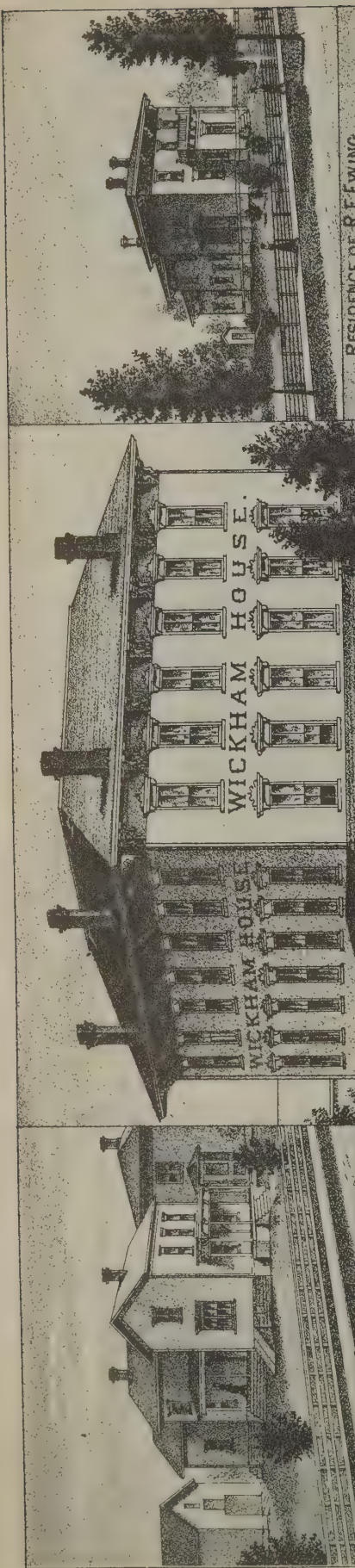
STILES B. ELLSWORTH.

Stiles B. Ellsworth, only son of Benjamin Ellsworth, was born in Ellington, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1832. His father, Benjamin Ellsworth, a Connecticut farmer, was born in East Windsor, in that State, Dec. 25, 1793. At an early day he migrated to Western New York, and in May, 1840, settled in Connewango, Cattaraugus Co., where he remained until his death, Nov. 8, 1871. His wife was Calista Day, daughter of Judge Day, of Vermont. Their children were M. Eliza, Stiles B., and Frances A.

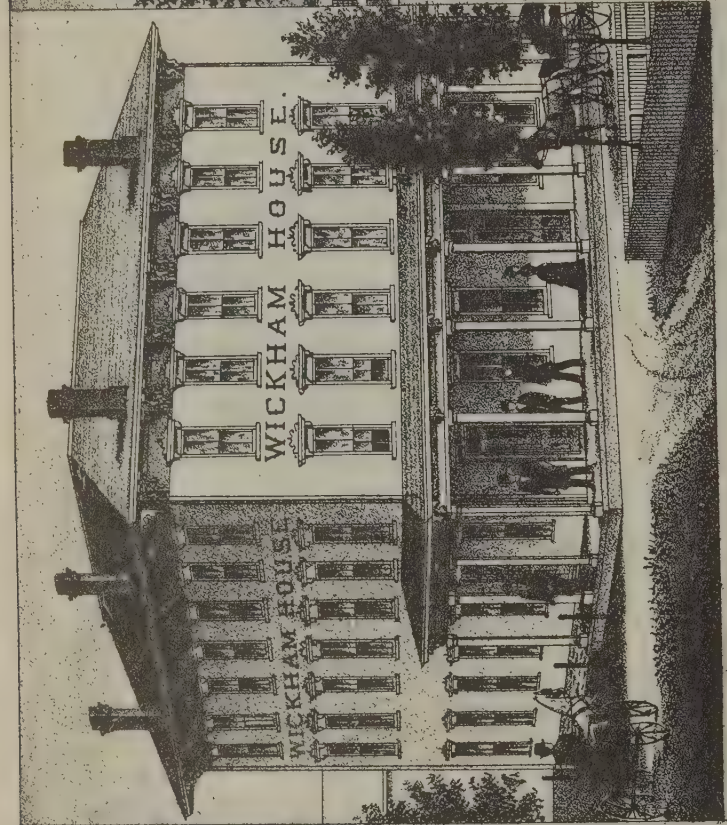
The son, Stiles B., to whom this sketch has reference, received the rudiments of his education at the common school, and completed it at the Fredonia Academy. He early learned civil engineering, and has since practiced the profession with scarcely any intermission until about 1873. Since he removed with his parents to Connewango, he has lived there on the farm on which his father lived and died.

In 1862 he enlisted as private in Company K, of the 154th New York, and served with that regiment through some of the most memorable campaigns of the war of the Rebellion. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, he received three wounds, and was left for dead on that bloody field. There he laid for four days without food or medical attendance, and fell into the hands of the enemy. After a time he was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn., in time to participate in the campaign extending from Chattanooga to Atlanta. During his term of service he earned and received promotion to the grade of first lieutenant.

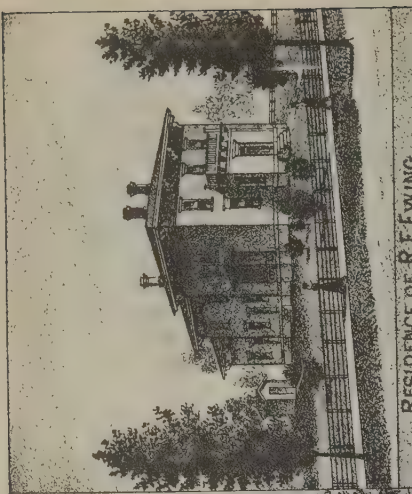
He has been twice married: first, Jan. 1, 1856, to Victoria Jenks, who died Aug. 13, 1867; second, Oct. 14, 1869, to Betsey M., daughter of Daniel W. Gardner. Since the close of his service in the army he has been very successfully engaged in mercantile business.



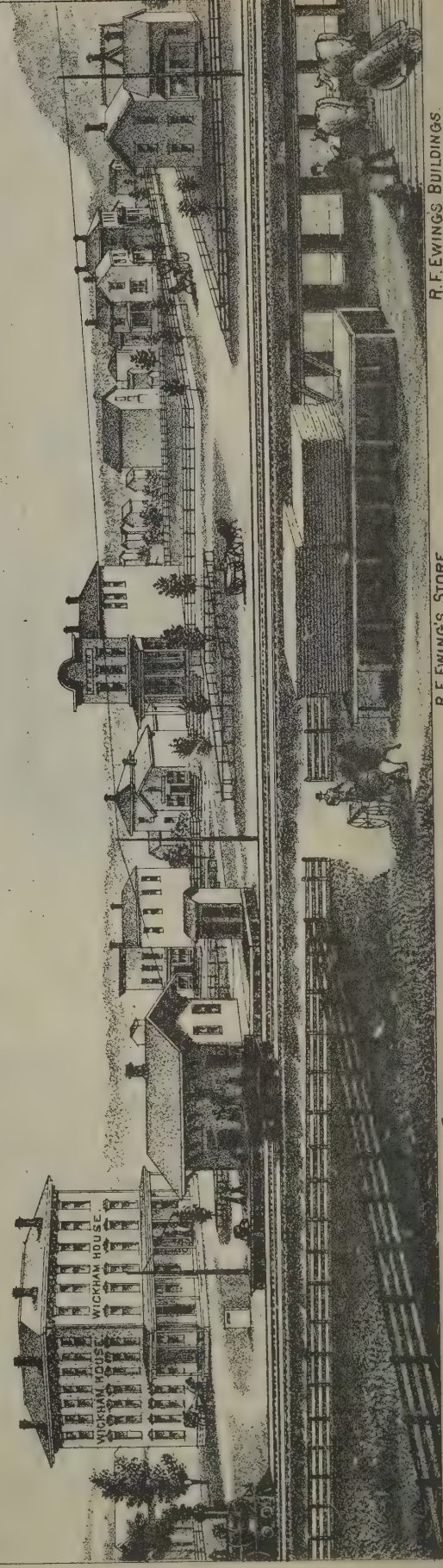
R.F. EWING'S TENANT HOUSE



WICKHAM HOUSE



RESIDENCE OF R.F. EWING



JOHN WICKHAM.

DEPOT.

VIEW IN PINE VALLEY, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

R.F. EWING'S BUILDINGS.

DAYTON.

DAYTON lies on the western border of the county, and is the second town from the north. East is the town of Persia, and south the town of Leon. On the north is Perrysburg, from which Dayton was erected Feb. 7, 1835, to embrace all of township 5, range 9, of the Holland survey. The area is 23,137 acres, whose surface is less broken than that of most other towns. The northern and the eastern parts of the town are elevated and irregular, the summits of the hills being a few hundred feet higher than the general level. In the central, southwestern, and western parts of the town the surface is mainly level, and in some places not enough undulated to afford natural drainage. This forms a swamp, whose outlet is Connewango Creek, a very sluggish stream. Along the water-courses the town was originally heavily timbered with forests of pine and hemlock, a considerable portion of which yet remains. On the uplands the timber was chiefly maple and beech, and was not so heavy as on the flats; but while the work of clearing the ground was less, the soil is not so strong and productive as on the lowlands. These were at first not esteemed valuable for farming, but since the lands have been improved, constitute the best parts of the town. The soil here is a loam, more or less admixed with clay. On the hills it is a light loam, with a mixture of gravel or clay. The principal products are oats and hay; and at present dairying is the controlling industry. The streams of the town, draining north, are tributaries of Cattaraugus Creek, and are no larger than brooks. The affluents of Connewango Creek, flowing from the east, northeast, and northwest, unite in the southern part of the town to form what is usually known as the east branch of Connewango Creek. The volume of this stream is great, but it has but little fall, and such low banks that little power is afforded. Nor do the banks restrain the water in times of freshet, rendering useless much of the land bordering on these streams, on account of untimely overflows. The proposed improvement of the lower Connewango would greatly promote the current of the head-waters, whereby a large portion of this land might be redeemed for farming purposes. In that event the southern part of the town will become the richest and most productive section, although the last settled.

THE PIONEER SETTLEMENTS

were made in the northern and eastern parts of Dayton. A list of the lands owned in 1819 contains the following names:

	Lot		Lot
Abraham Hale.....	2	Timothy M. Shaw.....	31
Peter Allen.....	23	James H. Shaw.....	31
Ralph Johnson.....	30	Hiram Howard.....	31
William Blasdell.....	30	Heman Merrill.....	31
Anson C. Merrill.....	30	Jedediah Lee.....	32

	Lot		Lot
Lyman Wood.....	37	Luther Hubbard.....	53
Nathaniel Blasdell.....	37	Jeremiah Pratt.....	53
Frederick A. Redfield.....	37	Azariah Darbee.....	54
Chauncy Hammond.....	39	Chester Darbee.....	54
Belah H. Redfield.....	39	Caleb Webb.....	55
Samuel Hammond.....	39	Joshua Webb.....	56
Samuel K. Strickland.....	40	Leman H. Pitcher.....	58
Stephen Parsall.....	40	James P. Pitcher.....	58
John Parsall.....	40	Arza Corbett.....	59
George Babcock.....	40	A. Starkweather.....	59
Thomas Newcomb.....	46	Ephraim Smith.....	60
Sylvanus Finch.....	47	Ephaphras Smith.....	60
Ezra T. Winship.....	47	Eldad Corlit.....	61
Chester McDaniels.....	47	Moses Morgan.....	62
Ebenezer Roberts.....	48	William Reed.....	63
Aaron Nash.....	48	Silas Nash.....	64
Nathan Bumpus.....	52	Simeon Bunce.....	64
Lyman Bumpus.....	52	Don S. Downer.....	64
Simeon Dryer.....	53		

Some of these resided on their lands at this time, and nearly all became actual settlers in the course of ten years. A few of the first only can be noticed in detail. In the fall of 1810, Simeon Bunce and his brother-in-law, Silas Nash, left Otsego County to find a home in the western part of the State. They had heard of Chautauqua County, and determined to locate there; and when they took up their lands, on lot 64, they believed them to be in that county. Each article 100 acres, at eighteen shillings per acre, and at once made substantial improvements, Nash building a log house the same year, the first in the town of Dayton, which his family occupied. In this humble pioneer home occurred the first birth in the town, in June, 1811,—a son, who was named Aras. Here, also, the following year, in the month of February, came the angel of death to claim his first sacrifice,—Dewitt, another son of Silas Nash; and thus the house of rejoicing became a house of mourning. Silas Nash put up the first saw-mill in town, in 1817, and continued for many years a leader among the early settlers, holding many positions of honor and trust in Dayton. His descendants also became active, energetic citizens, some of them attaining prominent places in the affairs of the county.

Simeon Bunce was a native of Connecticut, having been born at Hartford in 1788. To this State he returned in 1813, and brought on his father's family to the home he had made, on lot 64, in Dayton. He had three children, one of whom survives, a son who occupies the old homestead,—and here Bunce lived until his death, in 1875.

Timothy M. Shaw came from Herkimer County in 1814, and located a piece of land on lot 31. To this place he brought his family, consisting of wife and one child, the following year. He was accompanied by Heman and Anson C. Merrill, from Onondaga County. The former settled on the same lot as Shaw, and Anson C. on lot 30. Both occupied these places until their death, leaving many descendants in the county. Shaw died in 1872. A son,

James S., lives in Dayton, and another son, C. H., in Perrysburg.

Ralph Johnson, from Connecticut, came in the latter part of 1815, and settled on lot 30. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and followed this business in town until 1865. He was also an early innkeeper, and the first postmaster of the Dayton office. He remained in the town until his death, a few years ago. Joshua and Caleb Webb, from Madison County, came the same year, 1815, and settled on lots 55 and 56, being the first in that locality. At the house of the former was held the first religious meeting the following year. Ten years later they became innkeepers at what is now called the Cottage neighborhood. The Webb farm was sold in 1833 to John H. Rice.

At South Dayton, on lot 58, Lemah H. and James P. Pitcher were the first settlers, in 1816. They did not remain in town very long, but sold their interests to M. C. Nickerson, who afterwards became a Mormon. This farm is now owned by Asa Barnum.

In the spring of 1816 Azariah Darbee settled on lot 54, where he made preparations to bring on his family the following year from his native place, Rutland Co., Vt. The journey hither was made by ox-team. He set out on his place the first orchard in town, getting his trees from Hamburg, Erie Co. His son, Azariah, now occupies this farm, and is the oldest settler in town, residing on the original purchase.

In March, 1817, Samuel K. Strickland came from Central New York and located on lot 40, bringing with him his wife and son, Robert O. The streams on the way were crossed on the ice, and many hardships were endured.

The same year, Thomas Newcomb settled on lot 46; William Blasdell on lot 30; and Nathaniel Blasdell on lot 37. Peter and Luther Allen, the latter a minor, came from Onondaga County in 1818, and after some removals settled on lot 23. Luther Allen returned to Onondaga County for a wife, and brought her to his home in Dayton on an ox-sled. In 1834 he put up the first frame house where the village of Dayton now is, and which is still standing. He removed to Gowanda, where he died in February, 1847. In 1820, his brother Asahel came and located on the same lot, No. 23, settling on the place now occupied by Norman M. Allen, who was born in this locality. Asahel Allen died in town, about 1858.

After this period so many settlers came that it will be impossible to enumerate them all here. The Redfield, Parsall, Smith, Hubbard, Bacon, Park, Austin, Hammond, Judd, and many other prominent families came before 1830.

The condition of the settlements can better be seen from a carefully-compiled list of actual residents and owners of improved property in 1833.

The valuation of the buildings here given may be less than their actual worth, but the relative measure of the improvements is the same in each case.

	No. of Lot.	Value of Buildings.
Isaac Wait.....	1	\$50
David Milks.....	1	45
Peter Kellogg.....	2	35
Ephraim Dutton.....	2	100
Jonathan Milks.....	2	45

	No. of Lot.	Value of Buildings.
Daniel C. Bassett.....	3	40
Eleazer Hillibert.....	3	60
Norman L. Bacon.....	4	40
P. Collins.....	4	40
D. Loomer.....	6	35
Wyman Hulet.....	7	35
Daniel Guptel.....	8	45
Chapel Judd.....	9	30
Ezekiel Seekins.....	9	40
Leander Bacon.....	11	40
Constant C. Bacon.....	11	40
Peniwil Bacon.....	11	40
Avery Park.....	11	57
Abel M. Bacon.....	12	45
Deloss C. Burdick.....	14	65
Horace C. Adams.....	15	40
Artemas Coon.....	16	10
Sidney Park.....	19	45
Russell J. Burdick.....	20	40
John Wattenpauagh.....	22	45
Asahel Allen.....	23	35
Luther Allen.....	23	40
Reuben Robertson.....	23	90
Gershom Wells.....	24	35
William Farnsworth.....	24	40
E. Dutton.....	29	45
Ralph Johnson.....	30	250
Anson C. Merrill.....	30	225
Gile Johnson.....	30	45
Timothy M. Shaw.....	31	30
Jonathan Palmer.....	31	25
Heman Merrill.....	31	110
Hale Matteson.....	32	45
Jonathan Milks.....	38	90
R. E. Knight.....	38	50
Garrett Parsall.....	40	35
Samuel K. Strickland.....	40	40
John Parsall.....	40	50
Thomas Newcomb.....	46	30
William B. Smith.....	47	50
Ebenezer Roberts.....	48	50
John Hammond.....	51	40
Asa H. Nichols.....	52	20
Alvah Cole.....	52	80
Stephen Sowle.....	53	45
Simeon Dryer.....	53	95
Lemuel Webster.....	54	35
Azariah Darbee.....	54	45
James Cadwell.....	54	45
Caleb Webb.....	55	125
William B. Smith.....	55	120
John H. Blish.....	56	100
Goodale & Wheeler.....	56	130
Thomas Newcomb.....	56	35
Isaac P. Hubbard.....	56	35
M. C. Nickerson.....	58	130
George Passmore.....	59	20
Tilly Sanford.....	59	40
Sylvester James.....	60	50
Isaac Holbrook.....	61	35
Nathan Bumpus.....	62	35
Silas Nash.....	64	190
Simeon Bunce.....	64	110
Daniel Whelpley.....	64	80

In addition to the foregoing there were half a dozen tracts of improved land in town owned by parties living in adjoining towns. In 1835 there were 4313 acres of improved land in Dayton, three saw-mills, and one tannery. The population in 1860 was 1294; in 1875, 1402.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town records are so imperfect and so few in number that the compilation of a full and satisfactory civil history is impossible. From sources outside of the records it has been ascertained that the first annual meeting was held at the school-house near Ralph Johnson's, the last Tuesday in February, 1835; and that Silas Nash was chosen supervisor, Ralph Johnson town clerk, and Luther Allen justice of the peace. Since this period these officers have been as follows (excepting, perhaps, some irregularity in the list of justices, arising from the obscurity of the data available):

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Justices.
1836. Silas Nash.	Ralph Johnson.	John H. Blish. Avery Park. Luther Allen.
1837. Luther Allen.	" "	John McMillan.
1838. " "	" "	John H. Blish.
1838. Anson C. Merrill.	" "	Lemuel Wetter.
1840. " "	" "	Avery Park.
1841. Silas Nash.	" "	Luther Allen.
1842. " "	" "	Lemuel Webster.
1843. " "	" "	
1844. Luther Allen.	" "	Avery Park.
1845. Silas Nash.	" "	Luther Allen.
1846. Heman Merrill.	Richard Johnson.	John B. Reed.
1847. " "	" "	Eleazer J. Hilbert.
1848. Calvin F. Yaw.	Orsman Markham.	Avery Park. Franklin Philbrick.
1849. " "	" "	Asahel Allen.
1850. " "	T. W. Johnson.	James S. Shaw.
1851. Ralph Johnson.	" "	Avery Park.
1852. John B. Reed.	N. M. Allen.	John W. Badgero.
1853. " "	T. W. Johnson.	Asahel Allen.
1854. Franklin Philbrick.	" "	James S. Shaw.
1855. Gile Johnson.	" "	Avery Park.
1856. F. Philbrick.	" "	Norman M. Allen.
1857. Gile Johnson.	" "	J. B. Allen.
1858. Dewitt C. Nash.	" "	James S. Shaw.
1859. " "	" "	I. H. Alden.
1860. Norman M. Allen.	" "	H. W. Locke.
1861. " "	" "	J. B. Allen.
1862. " "	" "	James S. Shaw.
1863. " "	G. P. Dart.	I. H. Alden.
1864. " "	A. M. De Long.	H. W. Locke.
1865. " "	" "	J. B. Allen.
1866. " "	M. P. Roberts.	James S. Shaw.
1867. " "	Silas H. Merrill.	G. P. Dart.
1868. " "	" "	Charles Blair.
1869. " "	" "	J. B. Allen.
1870. " "	" "	W. S. Thrasher.
1871. " "	N. A. Chaffee.	L. O. Hall.
1872. " "	" "	Charles Blair.
1873. " "	Fernando Smith.	J. B. Badgero.
1874. " "	" "	Harrison Judd.
1875. " "	" "	L. Ranlett.
1876. " "	" "	B. H. Lamb.
1877. " "	A. M. Hall.	Charles W. Smith.
1878. " "	" "	Charles Blair.

The act setting off Dayton from Perrysburg provided for the division of the unexpended public money. Dayton received as her share twelve and a half cents.

The finances of the town have been well managed, and Dayton is now entirely free from debt. Many thousand dollars were raised by the town to aid in suppressing the Rebellion; and in addition to this there were liberal contributions by individuals to stay the government in the hour of peril.

DAYTON THOROUGHFARES.

These embrace many miles of highways, and two railroads. Some of the former were early located, one of the first being the road from southern points by way of South Dayton to Perrysburg, passing through the western part of the town. On this there was travel as early as 1817. What is popularly known as the "Jamestown road" has been the principal road of the town, being to the eastern part what the other road is to the western. The reference in the records to these and other roads are so vague that we cannot produce them here. The roads at the present are well ordered, and in most instances are in a fair condition.

The Erie Railroad passes through the northeastern part of the town along the divide of the streams in this section, and has a station at Dayton village. This is on the summit between the Connewango and Cattaraugus Valleys, and the elevation is more than a thousand feet above the lake at Dunkirk. In July, 1875, the Buffalo and Jamestown (now Buffalo and Southwestern) Railroad was completed through Dayton. Its course is nearly described by a line passing diagonally through the town, from the northeast to the southwest corner. At Dayton village it passes about thirty feet below the road-bed of the Erie, and forms a junction with that road, by means of a back track, from the main line of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad, a quarter of a mile from the Erie station. There are, also, stations at Markham's, in the central part of the town, and at Pine Valley, on the Chautauqua County line. This railway has proved very beneficial to the town, and shows that the ten thousand dollars appropriated by Dayton for its construction was money wisely expended.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Owing to the limited water-power in town but little manufacturing was carried on as long as this was the only motor. Silas Nash was the pioneer manufacturer. In 1817 he put up a saw-mill on the stream at West Dayton, which he operated a number of years. In a rebuilt condition the mill was continued until 1856, among the later owners being J. H. Rice and David Saunders. About 1853, John Knowlton got in operation a steam saw-mill at West Dayton, which has been improved and the capacity increased. It is at present the property of John Crandall.

On lot 30 Colonel Ralph Johnson began the business of tanning soon after his settlement in 1815. His first vat was hollowed out of a large log. Gradually his facilities were increased until he had, about 1830, a pretty fair tannery, which at a still later period contained twelve vats. The tannery was carried on until about 1865.

About 1830, Ralph Johnson and Anson C. Merrill put up a saw-mill in this locality, and on its site a mill is yet operated by Henry Markham. It has a capacity of three thousand feet per day. Markham also operates a shingle-mill, put up in 1862 by Henry Wolf. Five men are employed in the manufacture of fifteen thousand shingles per day. Gorham Dart was an early shingle manufacturer, building in all three mills in the "swamp," and manufactured a large portion of the timber there growing. Some of these mills were removed to other parts of the town, and afterwards operated by Moses Dart and C. L. Watkins. The same may be said of saw-mills. After being operated a period in one locality they were removed, when the timber supply was exhausted, to a more favorable place. In 1873, Watkins & Tarbell removed their mill from the East Leon neighborhood to Dayton, and in 1877 the mill operated at the Jamestown crossing was removed by Henry Wolf to lot 22, below Dayton village. Here it was continued until June 12, 1878, when it was demolished by the explosion of the boiler. The disaster was accompanied by the loss of four lives, killing almost instantly Henry Wolfe and his son William, Joseph Harbine, and

the engineer, a Norwegian named Fronds. Two others, employed in the mill, had a narrow escape.

William Wolfe had a combined saw- and shingle-mill below Markham's, and in the same locality Jacob Dursey has at present a shingle-mill in operation.

At Dayton village are C. L. Watkins' planing-mill, sash- and door-factory, established in 1874. The motor is from a fifteen horse-power steam engine, which also operates a small feed-mill, and, in season, a cider-mill. These industries occupy a large shop a short distance from the railroad depot. Here is, also, Fernando Smith's stave- and heading-factory. Work was begun in 1876, and employment is given to fifteen men in the manufacture of from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand staves per year, most of which have been worked into barrels on the ground. The product last year was fifteen thousand apple- and six thousand flour-barrels. The power is furnished by a good forty horse-power engine.

At Pine Valley a shingle-mill was built in 1852 by Wallace and William Ranlett, and operated by them six years. Machinery was then supplied to saw lumber, and about that time John Wickham became interested in its operation. Other changes of ownership followed, and it is at present the property of Burkhalter & Wickham. It has a forty horse-power engine, and can cut six thousand feet of lumber per day. Planing and matching machines have been added, and it is now a complete lumber manufacturing establishment, employing ten men.

At the railroad depot, Jesse Pile erected a lumber-mill in the spring of 1878, which is supplied with a twenty-five horse-power engine and saws, capacitating the mill to cut eight thousand feet per day.

Farther down the railroad track C. J. Babcock & Co. established a stave and heading factory in 1878, which is yet operated by them; and the same year Palmer & Hall put up another factory, at which one thousand heads and ten thousand shingles are made daily. Box material is also manufactured.

A small broom-factory is in operation at Pine Valley, and several good carriage-shops are also there carried on.

THE DAIRY INTERESTS OF DAYTON

have become so important that they now constitute the leading industry of the people. Formerly large private dairies were maintained, but at present the greater portion of the milk is manufactured at the different creameries in town, at this time seven in number. One of the largest, the East Leon factory, is in the southeastern part of the town and partly in Leon, in whose history it is fully noted.

The West Dayton Cheese-Factory was erected about 1866, by Andrew Brainard. It is a good building, thirty-four by one hundred and twenty feet, two stories high, and is supplied with three vats. William McAdams is the present operator, employing the Cheddar process in the manufacture of from ten to twelve cheeses per day, which bears an excellent reputation in market.

The Dayton Creamery was put up in the village of Dayton in 1866, by Porter Welch, of Gowanda. It is thirty-three by one hundred feet, three stories high, and is one of

the most complete and best appointed factories in the county. When first operated it had a large number of patrons, and consumed the milk of five hundred cows. Owing to the establishment of other factories in the northern part of the town, this creamery has not been operated the past year.

Seth Bartlett's Cheese-Factory, at Markham's Station, a two-story building, whose dimensions are thirty by eighty feet, was put up in 1875, and is now successfully operated by Johnson & Bartlett. It has a good patronage and the usual complement of cows.

Jenks and Ross' Factory, on the McFarland farm, has been operated since 1877. It consists of a good-sized main building and a wing. The milk of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred cows is here manufactured.

The East Dayton Factory, at Howard's Corners, was built in 1873 by Hall & Park. It is now the property of Rowlain Hall, who manufactures butter and cheese from the milk of three hundred cows, owned by fifteen patrons.

The Lang, or South Dayton Factory, on the south side of the swamp, on the Jamestown road, was put up in 1872 by Isaac Lang, and has been operated by him since. There are sixteen patrons. Full cream cheese is manufactured from the milk of two hundred cows.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

The oldest hamlet in town is West Dayton. On account of its location on one of the principal highways it was, in early times, a place of much more importance than at present, although it is yet entitled to a respectable position among the many hamlets of the county. It contains a saw-mill, store, shops, a Methodist and a Union church, and about twenty-five dwellings. The post-office is called *Cottage*, and was established after 1850, having John H. Blish as the first postmaster. N. M. Allen was the next appointee, and the subsequent ones have been I. H. Alden, L. W. Day, Charles Blair, and D. S. Alden, the present incumbent. The first mail was supplied from Smith's Mills, Chautauqua County, and afterwards from Perrysburg, the present from Markham's Station.

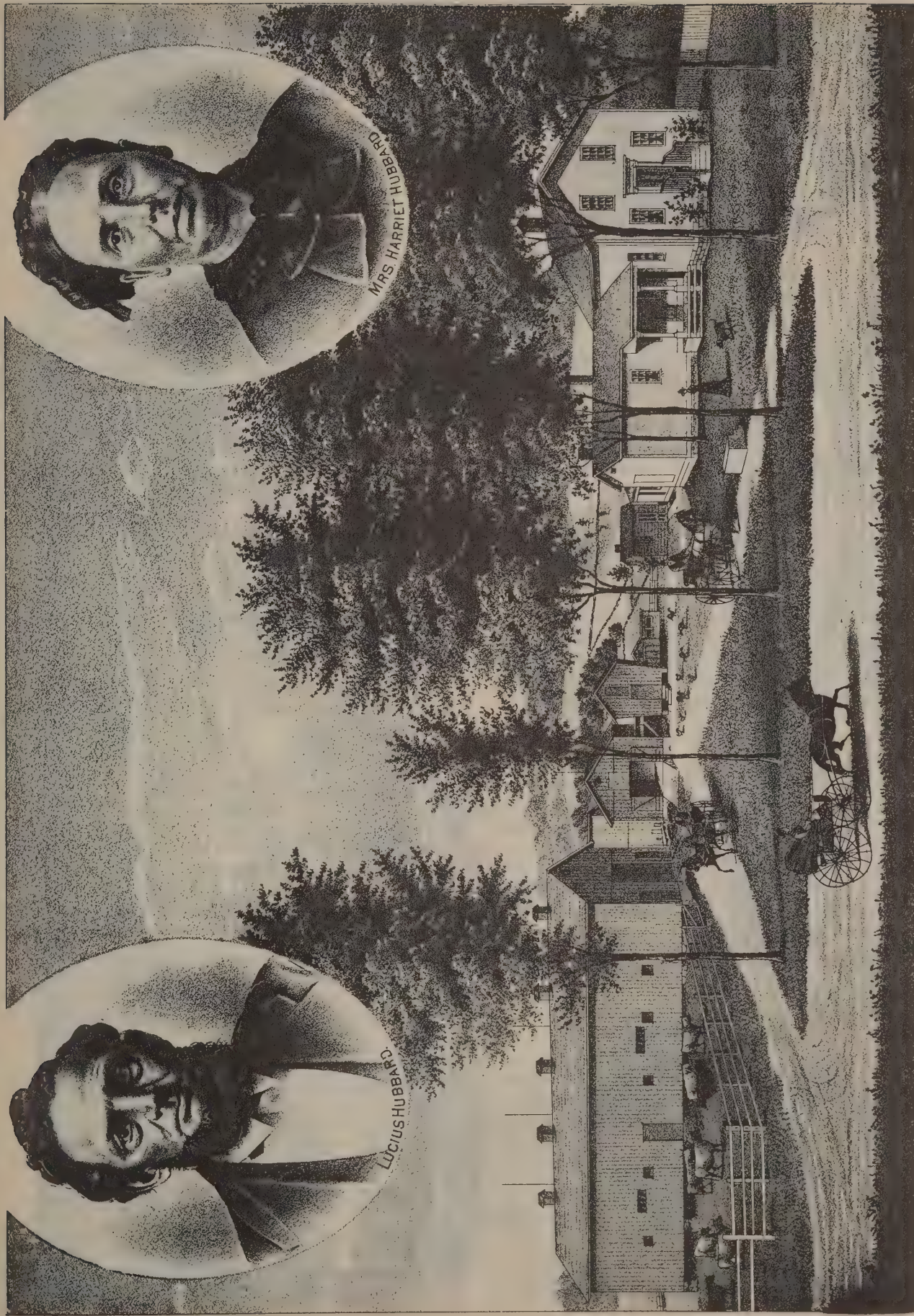
John H. Blish was the first to engage in trade, some time about 1845. Four or five years later John Knowlton opened a store. S. W. Day, Barzilla Merrill, and I. H. Alden were afterwards in trade. The present merchant is D. S. Alden.

The first public-house in town was opened at this point, in 1824, by Joshua and Caleb Webb. In after-years the former had another tavern on the Blish place. John H. Blish, J. H. Rice, Daniel Whelpley, L. & G. Flowers, and others followed as the keepers of public-houses; Flowers being the last to have a tavern.

In the southeastern part of the town, at the junction of the Jamestown and other roads, a hamlet sprung up, about 1830, which received the name of

SOCIALITY.

This name was also applied to the post-office, which was established before 1833, with Ephraim Dutton as postmaster. It was the first office in town, and was continued until the Erie-Railroad was completed through this section

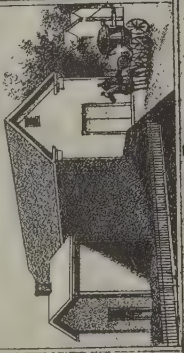


RESIDENCE OF LUCIUS HUBBARD, DAYTON, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK.



PHOTO BY E. A. EDGEFORTH.

GEORGE VOLK.



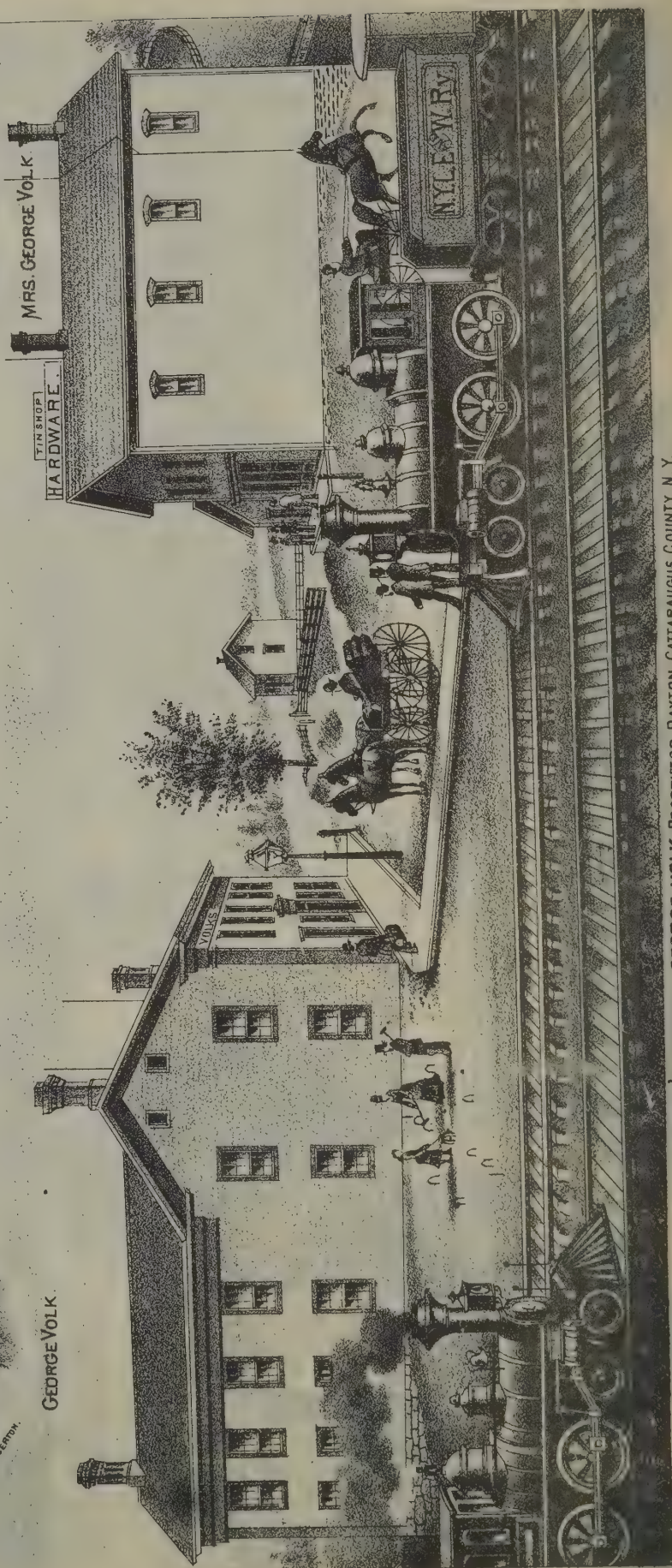
HOTEL BARN.



ORCHARD VIEW.



PHOTO BY E. A. EDGEFORTH.



VOLK'S HOUSE, GEORGE VOLK, PROPRIETOR, DAYTON, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

of the county, when other offices were established, so that the business of the Sociality office became too meagre to warrant its longer continuance. Nelson Hillebert was the last postmaster.

At this place William H. Leland opened the first store in town, in 1833. He had, also, a public-house, and continued the keeper of both about ten years. Franklin Philbrick afterwards kept a store and Harry Howard the tavern, and as "Howard's Corners" this place is yet locally known. After Howard's retirement from this house Leander Bacon became the keeper, and others, for short periods, were here as landlords; but the suspension of travel on the Jamestown road, after the railroads were built, caused the house to be used for other purposes, and the only place of business at present is a grocery-store by C. W. Hall. In the huddle are a few mechanic shops, a cheese-factory, and a very neat Methodist church.

North of the centre of the town is another hamlet, generally known as

MARKHAM'S CORNERS.

It derived its name from Joshua Markham, who became a resident here in 1834, and soon after opened a tavern, which he continued about thirty years. In this vicinity Colonel Ralph Johnson had another public-house, from 1845 on, continuing a number of years, and the building is at present occupied by Leonard Metsker for a grocery-store. Near here was formerly a post-office, which was removed to Dayton village. In 1876 a new office was established, having John Wallace as postmaster. The name of this office is, like the station, Markham, of which Wallace is also agent. Since 1875 he has had a small store near the railroad. The place contains a cheese-factory, several saw-mills, and half a dozen houses.

DAYTON,

a station on the Erie and Buffalo and Southwestern Railroads, is in the northeastern part of the town, principally on lot 23. It has grown up wholly since 1851, and largely since 1872. It contains a few hundred inhabitants, a Catholic and a Methodist church, several factories, half a dozen places of business, and two hotels.

The first here to engage in business was A. W. W. Chaffee, in 1851. He put up and occupied the building in which is now kept the post-office, and in which afterwards James H. Chaffee, James S. Shaw, A. M. De Long, H. N. Hooker, Spencer Horton, Frederick Moore, and N. A. Chaffee were in trade. The latter has continued since 1868.

James Rice had the next place of business, a grocery, near the cheese-factory. In 1866, Henry Wagner erected a store building, which was occupied by James Currin. After its destruction by fire it was rebuilt by him, but has been occupied by a general store, since 1874, by A. M. Hall. Since 1870 Fernando Smith has been in trade, handling general merchandise, and for the same period M. P. Roberts has had a drug-store. The hardware trade was established in 1874, in a building put up by the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad for a supply-store, by Langmaid & Cheney. They were succeeded by John Marvin, and he by John Volk, who is at present in trade.

The first furniture-store was opened by J. M. Parmelee, and is at present carried on by Marcus Rhodes. G. Fitz Morris has had a boot- and shoe-store a number of years, and a few smaller stores in the same branch of trade have been kept a short time in the village.

The first public-house in the village of Dayton was erected in 1852 by Colonel Ralph Johnson, and was kept four or five years by T. W. Johnson. This is at present continued by George Volk. Nearer the railroad station is another hotel, built by Charles Sisson, and now owned and kept by Wm. Eggleston.

The post-office was established about 1836, at the house of Ralph Johnson, near Markham's, and was kept there until 1851, when it was removed to the village, and James Rice appointed postmaster. His successors have been James H. Chaffee, Jonathan Shepard, Spencer Horton, A. M. De Long, and, since 1868, N. A. Chaffee. There are four mails per day.

Dr. Samuel Redfield was the first physician in town. He came in 1821, and located on lot 39, following his profession until his death, about 1835. Drs. Sill, Johnson, Canfield, Shuey, and others were physicians a short time. Since 1852 Dr. M. P. Roberts has been located as a practicing physician at Dayton village, and since 1877, Dr. D. A. Dye at Markham's.

No regularly-admitted attorney lived in town until 1864, when N. M. Allen commenced practice at the village of Dayton, and has since continued there, having a fine office and a large practice. In 1872, W. S. Thrasher, one of his students, formed a partnership with Mr. Allen, which is yet continued. Other graduates from this office are I. R. Leonard and E. A. Hayes.

PINE VALLEY

is a flourishing village in the southwestern part of the town, on the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad, six miles from Dayton junction. The locality was formerly known as South Dayton, and the post-office is yet known by this name. This office was established about 1860, with E. O. Beach postmaster, who appointed John Wickham deputy. The latter kept the office at his residence, and had the mail brought from West Dayton twice per week. Henry T. Rice was next appointed, and M. L. Ranlett is the present incumbent. The mail service is twice per day. In the neighborhood where the post-office was, on the West Dayton road, the village had its beginning as a hamlet, and did not improve much until 1875. That year the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad located a station, one hundred and twenty rods southeast from the post-office, and Robert F. Ewing platted thirty acres of the Wickham farm for a village, extending from the station westward. This was the beginning of Pine Valley proper, and on this plat N. L. Rowe put up a small store building that year. The following season Ewing put up the first large building on the new plat, and many residences were erected the same season.

John Wickham platted an addition of thirty acres to Ewing's Pine Valley in the fall of 1875, and since that period the place has had a rapid but healthy growth, containing at present seventy-five buildings, many of large

proportions and fine architecture. It is the largest shipping point on the railroad between Jamestown and Buffalo, and has an increasing trade, which makes its future promising and very auspicious.

In this locality David Barrett was the first in trade, keeping a grocery-store on the West Dayton road about 1862. In the same building John Wickham opened a store in 1871, but the following year occupied a new building, which is now the business place of Ranlett & Chase. At the station, besides A. L. Rowe, Ewing & Whipple are engaged in general merchandising, and near by a hardware-store was opened in 1878 by Wilson & Wade. The first tavern was in a house changed for this purpose by A. B. Charlesworth, and was kept a number of years. It is again a farm-house, and the only hotel is the "Wickham House," at the station, which was erected in 1877 and occupied in 1878. It is sixty by sixty-two feet, and three stories high, and presents an attractive appearance.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1835 the Commissioners of Common Schools, James Cadwell, Russell Brown, and W. B. Smith, reported four whole and five fractional districts in town, in which an aggregate of forty-three months of school had been taught, in terms of from three to seven months in each district. The number of children taught was three hundred and sixty-five, and the money apportioned to the town by the county was \$121.15.

There are at present nine school districts, owning buildings and lots valued at \$3600; in these two hundred and seventy-seven and four-fifths weeks of school were taught at a cost of \$2246.35 for teachers' wages; the apportionment from the county was \$1170.68, and the amount raised by taxation \$1222.39. The number of children of school age was reported as four hundred and eighty-five, and the average daily attendance a little more than two hundred and seven.

In most districts good school-houses have been provided, and the reputation of the schools will bear comparison with those of other towns.

District No. 2 is the owner of a fine grove near Dayton village, which is locally known as "Educational Grove." It contains about five acres of well-drained ground, covered by a magnificent growth of maple-trees. It is a favorite place for picnics and public out-door gatherings. It was and is the purpose of the purchasers to have the school buildings erected on these grounds the present year, 1879.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

It is generally believed that the Rev. Elnathan Finch, a Baptist missionary, held the first religious meeting in town in 1816, at the house of Caleb Webb, at West Dayton. It does not appear that any society was organized in consequence, immediately or in the years following. It seems that the settlements were too sparse to maintain a church organization, and no effort was made in this direction by the Baptists. But in the fall of 1818 a class of four Methodists was formed, and met for worship at the house of Caleb Webb. The members were Webb and wife, Daniel and Clarinda Brand. The meetings were led by a

Mr. Whipple, living at Kent's Mills; and occasional preaching was supplied by Revs. Dennis Goddard and Samuel R. Brockway. Soon the class was augmented by members from the Webb, Darbee, and Prosser families, and shortly after a log meeting-house was built on the land of Daniel Prosser, in southwestern Perrysburg, which was used until 1845. From this class was formed

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN DAYTON, or what is now known as the Cottage Methodist Episcopal Church. The incorporation was effected Oct. 31, 1845, at a meeting over which Daniel Prosser and John H. Blish presided. The trustees elected were Gile Johnson, Wm. Howlet, and John B. Reed. The membership of the church at this time was about sixty, under the pastoral direction of the Revs. W. S. Warallo and T. H. Cummings, preachers in charge of a circuit which embraced appointments in Dayton, Perrysburg, and other towns.

A church edifice was erected the following year, 1846, at West Dayton, which was replaced by the present structure in 1872. It is a very attractive place of worship, with a capacity to seat 300 persons, and cost to build \$2500. A parsonage and two acres of ground were secured for the use of Dayton circuit about twenty years ago, at West Dayton. This property is valued at \$1500, and is occupied by the preacher in charge of the circuit, which embraces other appointments in the town of Dayton. The pastorate is at present filled by the Rev. A. H. Bowers. Others who have served Dayton circuit have been the Revs. W. W. Warner, Peter Burroughs, T. G. McCrary, W. H. H. Snowden, W. H. Hover, J. H. Whalon, T. P. Warner, and L. A. Chapin. The names of the ministry previously connected with the church can be found in the history of the Methodist Church of Perrysburg. The present membership of the church is not as large as it was at the time it was formerly organized. A Sunday-school is here maintained.

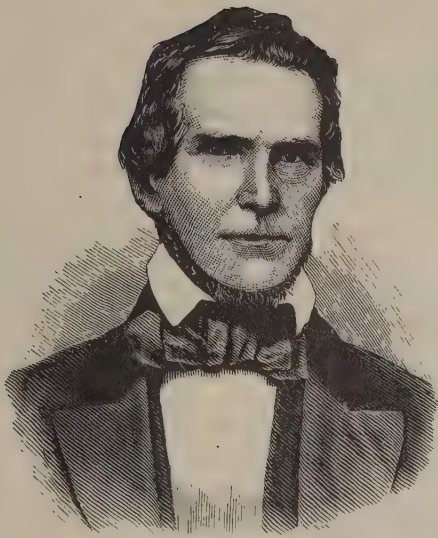
THE SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN DAYTON,

which was constituted of members living in the eastern part of the town, was duly incorporated March 8, 1848. A board of trustees was chosen, composed of Avery Park, Nelson Hillibert, Norman L. Bacon, Esek B. Nash, Aaron P. Knowles, Jonathan Prince, and Benjamin J. Allen, to attend to the temporal affairs of this body; but no church building was erected, and after a few years the society was allowed to disorganize. A class of Methodists continued to exist, and meetings were held statedly, the preaching being supplied by the pastors of the neighboring churches.

On the 21st of April, 1875, a meeting of these members was held in the school-house at Howard's Corners, over which the pastor, Rev. J. H. Whallon, presided. A new organization was formed, to be known as the

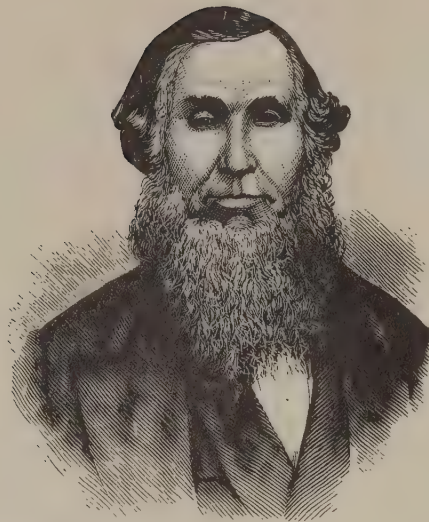
EAST DAYTON SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

and B. J. Allen, O. J. Nash, Ansel A. Nash, Esek K. Park, Charles W. Hall, L. O. Hall, and A. G. Park were elected trustees.

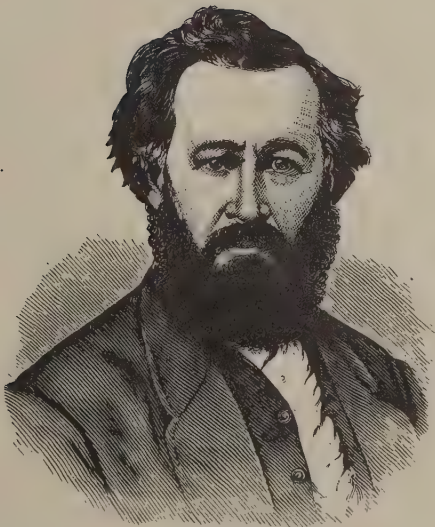


BARZILLAI MERRILL.

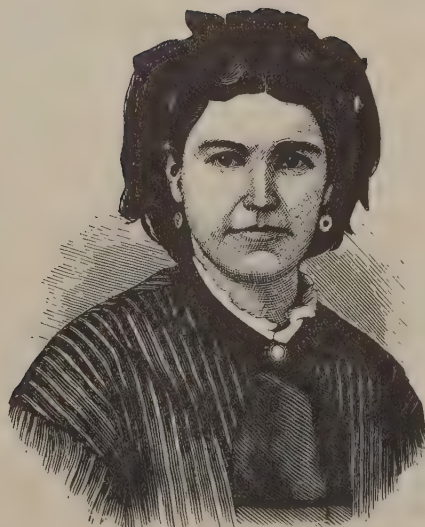
Photos. by Edgerton & Chase, Gowanda, N. Y.



WILLIAM RANLETT.



HENRY T. RICE.



ELLEN RICE.

In the summer and fall of 1875 a very attractive church edifice was erected by this society at Howard's Corners. It is a frame, 30 by 45 feet, with a well-proportioned front tower, and cost two thousand dollars. In January, 1876, the church was dedicated with appropriate services, conducted by the Rev. J. T. Edwards, of the Chamberlain Institute. Here thirty-five members at present worship, and are under the ministrations of the clergy of the East Leon Circuit, which embraces this as one of its appointments.

A Sunday-school, having forty members, is conducted under the superintendence of Ansel A. Nash.

At Dayton village was also, many years ago, a class of Methodists, which was organized into a church society in 1864 by the Rev. W. W. Warner, at that time in charge of the Dayton circuit. On the 15th of May, 1875, the name of this body became

THE SOCIETY AT DAYTON OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It yet remains a part of the Dayton circuit, and has always been served by the ministers from the Cottage church. The present pastor is the Rev. A. H. Bowers, and the members number about forty.

In 1870 a comfortable church edifice was erected at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars, which was consecrated to the worship of the Divine Being the same year by the Rev. C. C. Carruthers, presiding elder of the district. The property yet bears a neat appearance, and is estimated worth two thousand five hundred dollars. It is controlled by a board of trustees composed of E. C. Bartlett, James Rice, A. T. Gregg, J. M. Rich, and A. M. Hall.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF DAYTON.

The Free-Will Baptists held meetings in the eastern part of Dayton and the southern part of Dayton soon after those sections were settled. The organization of a church followed these occasional services, May 4, 1831. Seven persons constituted the original membership, which covenanted itself according to the rites of the church of which they now became a part, and which was represented by the Rev. Amos C. Andrus, the organizer of the new body. John Seekins was chosen the first clerk, and the following year the Rev. Stacy Smith became the first regular pastor. His connection did not extend beyond a year, the Rev. Hiram Whicher becoming the spiritual tutor of the church in 1833. The same year William Bartlett was chosen clerk. In 1834 the Rev. F. B. Tanner was the preacher of the church, and in 1835 the Rev. Freeman Darte. The latter year Lyman Judd became the church clerk.

In 1847 the church had forty-two members, and the Rev. McKoon, pastor; John Seekins, deacon; and William Seekins, clerk. In two years Rev. Horatio Plumb became pastor, and the church was so prosperous that it was soon after determined to build a meeting-house, the services up to this time having been held in private places and school-houses, principally in District No. 8. Here the society was duly incorporated Feb. 16, 1852, with William Waldron, Jonathan Wait, Harrison Judd, Daniel Brown, Ezekiel Seekins, and John Seekins as trustees.

The church edifice, a plain frame structure, whose seating capacity is two hundred, was not completed until 1854, and was consecrated that winter by the Rev. J. H. Ball, of Buffalo. It is in the southeastern part of the town, near the Leon line, and is now reported worth eight hundred dollars. When the church was built, Rev. Geo. Donocker was the pastor, and about this time Daniel Brown was here licensed to preach. Subsequently he became the pastor of the church, and now ministers to it. Among others who filled the pastoral office since 1855 have been Revs. J. H. Lovelace, S. Crosby, L. D. Howe, J. C. Steele, and Jerome Higbee.

In 1878 the church had thirty-two members George H. Mosher, Frank Judd, Walker Ingersoll, Richard Easton, Collins Spencer, W. S. Easton, trustees, and Harrison Judd, church clerk.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC),

at Dayton village, was formed as the result of missionary meetings held here in 1863, by Passionists from Dunkirk. In 1864 a small church, capacitated to seat one hundred and fifty persons, was built in the southern part of the village, in which about ten families met regularly for worship, and were under the spiritual tutelage of Passionists, until Dayton became a parish, with Father Charles C. Geppert as the first resident priest.

In 1876 a fine church edifice, forty by seventy feet, with a handsome tower eighty feet high, was erected on an acre of ground, at a cost of nearly four thousand dollars. The tower contains an excellent bell, weighing six hundred pounds. A part of the church lot is used for cemetery purposes.

There are at present fifty-three families and three hundred communicants connected with the church, which has for its resident priest Father Welch. A Sunday-school of thirty members, and a parish school for religious instruction are also maintained.

THE GERMAN UNITED PROTESTANT ST. PETER'S CONGREGATION

was incorporated Sept. 3, 1864, and had for its first trustees Charles Koeppel, William Borneman, and John Ochser. Previous to this period a small but neat house of worship had been built about four miles south of Dayton village. In the house meetings have been held statedly by the Revs. Shonstein, Fegale, and others, the congregation having no regular pastor. The membership in consequence is small, and the society not so prosperous as under more favorable circumstances.

THE FREE UNION CHURCH

was erected at West Dayton, in the fall of 1878, and consecrated Oct. 31, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Buffalo, and Rev. Mr. Cook, of Cherry Creek. It was built by the people of Cottage and vicinity for the accommodation of any persuasion, irrespective of creed, which may choose to worship in it, and in its appearance and arrangement is a very creditable edifice.

At Pine Valley the Methodists hold meetings, with prospects of organizing as a church; and in other localities

meetings are held by various denominations with a view to form organic religious societies.

SECRET ORDERS.

Summit Lodge, No. 72, A. O. U. W., was instituted at Dayton village, Feb. 24, 1877, with twelve charter-members, and the following officers: E. O. Hayes, M. W.; L. D. Bartlett, G. F.; J. L. Fenton, O.; D. J. Pierce, R.; A. M. Hall, F.; N. A. Chaffee, Rec. There are at present thirty-six members, and the meetings are held in Volk's Hall.

The principal offices were filled in 1878 by M. H. Merrill, P. M. W.; John Locke, M. W.; M. W. Johnson, G. F.; James L. Fenton, O.; and the three last-named officers of 1877.

Valley Lodge, No. 704, K. of H., was instituted at Pine Valley, Aug. 1, 1877, with eleven charter-members. The first principal officers were B. H. Lamb, D.; J. C. Shults, P. D.; T. R. Simpson, R. D.; A. B. Charlesworth, V. D.; George Young, Jr., R.; E. A. Chase, F. R.; Charles Berwald, T.; D. Ranlett, G. Sixteen members were reported in November, 1878.

The Valley Lodge Building Association was organized in April, 1878, with the following members: J. C. Shults, Charles Berwald, Joseph Le Barron, John Le Barron, W. Foley, B. H. Lamb, E. A. Chase, George Young, Jr., John Oaks, D. Ranlett, George Burkhalter.

The object of the association is to provide a suitable hall for lodge and other purposes at Pine Valley. In the fall of 1878 a building 22 by 50 feet, two stories high, was erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars. To this place the meetings of Valley Lodge will be transferred at an early day.

There have been temperance societies and other secret orders in town, but the meetings have been discontinued, and their history, in consequence, cannot be here given.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. NORMAN M. ALLEN.

The subject of this sketch is in a large and emphatic sense a "self-made" man, and he is recognized as a prominent and distinguished citizen of this county, and is worthy of such recognition.

Norman M. Allen was born in the town of Dayton, this county, Dec. 24, 1828. His father, Luther, and his mother, Huldah (Benedict) Allen, were natives of Onondaga Co., N. Y., being born in the town of Fabius, from which place they emigrated in an early day to Cattaraugus County, and settled in the town of Dayton.

He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was but ten years of age, and his father when he was seventeen. He was thus thrown upon his own resources at this early age, and was without adventitious aid; but by the force of his own talents, aided by an indomitable energy, he has made for himself a successful career, and has become distinguished in the affairs of this county, district, and State.

To his native talent, self-culture, and untiring energy his success may be largely ascribed. His educational advantages were extremely limited, the merest rudiments of an English education being acquired by a few years' attendance in the common schools of his native town, prior to the death of his father, after which event he was compelled to commence the "battle of life" in earnest. His school days were ended at this early age, but not his hours of study. All the leisure moments he could find were, for many years, devoted to study, and he is still a hard student.

For several years after his father's decease he taught in common schools in his vicinity in the winter, and worked at farming in the summer. He continued this course until his health became impaired so much that for three years he was unable to perform active out-door labor. This period of his life was given to hard study, and his success was more remarkable from the fact that he had the aid of no teacher in his pursuit of knowledge; his thirst for knowledge was his only inspiration. Although he cannot claim a scholastic training, yet, by his own unaided efforts, he has achieved an intellectual culture of which many college graduates might be proud.

At the age of nineteen, in 1848, he married Huldah Merrill, daughter of Heman and Amelia (Hawkins) Merrill. She is a native of Dayton, her parents having removed hither from Onondaga Co., N. Y., and being among the pioneer settlers of the place.

He was admitted to the practice of the law in 1864, at Albany, N. Y. During ten years prior to his admission to practice, he had been a diligent student of all the law-books he could purchase with his scanty means, or that he could obtain in his vicinity. And from the fact that he pursued his legal studies in this manner, in no office, and without an instructor, his success seems the more remarkable.

From the outset of his legal studies he began to obtain employment in legal affairs, and became, almost at once, the legal adviser of his friends and townsmen, did much of their law-business, drew writings, and tried causes for them in justice's court. His legal knowledge, business, and reputation continued to increase, until 1864, while serving his first term in the State Senate, he made the acquaintance of the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, on whose motion he was admitted to practice as a lawyer in all the courts of this State.

From the time of obtaining his majority until 1855, he was in politics a Democrat; but since that date he has been a Republican. He has held varied and important political offices in his town, county, senatorial district, and State, the duties of which have been discharged with rare fidelity and integrity. For nineteen successive years he has been elected supervisor of his town (Dayton), during fifteen of which he has been the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of this county.

In 1855 he was elected county superintendent of the poor upon the first Republican ticket nominated in the county, and held that office until 1857, when he resigned to accept the office of school commissioner, which office he held during the years 1858-60. His services in behalf of the common schools of this county, and his assistance and aid extended to teachers, are held to-day by many in kindly remembrance.



G. Mullen

In 1861 he was appointed to the position of United States mail-route agent, and held and discharged the duties of this position until February, 1863, when he resigned to accept the office of paymaster in the army, to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln, which station he only filled for a short time, resigning it to accept the office of assistant provost-marshal of the 31st Congressional District, which position he held up to the time of his first election to the Senate, in the fall of 1863. In the election of that year he was the candidate of the Republican party, and was elected to the Senate over John C. Devereux, Democrat, by 6114 majority, being the largest majority received by any candidate of the Republican party in the district. Mr. Allen was again elected to the Senate in 1871, over Frank L. Stowell, Democrat, by 4276 majority. In the Senate of 1864 and 1865 he served upon the committee on literature and other important committees, and in the Senate of 1872 and 1873 upon the judiciary and other committees, and by virtue of his office as Senator was a member of the court of impeachment that tried and removed Judge Barnard from office. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, receiving all the votes in his own town, save one, of all parties. That convention was composed of one hundred and sixty delegates, many of whom were then or have since become distinguished in the nation, embracing such names as Wm. M. Evarts, William A. Wheeler, Francis Kernan, Samuel J. Tilden, Amasa J. Parker, Horace Greeley, George Wm. Curtis, etc.

In the year 1866, Mr. Allen was appointed State assessor, and held that position for four years. The duties of this office required him to visit all parts of the State in company with his two associates, and it is but justice to all of the members then constituting the board, to say that their equalization reports were accepted with less criticism and objection than the reports of that body have usually been received.

In 1868, and again in 1876, he was one of the candidates for elector upon the Republican electoral ticket.

During the years of the late war of the Rebellion he did good loyal service in helping in the formation of regiments and in sustaining the cause of the country; and when the

remains of the murdered President Lincoln were brought to Albany, on their way to the great West, Mr. Allen was one of the pall-bearers appointed by the Senate who attended the remains of the dead President during their stay at the capital of the State.

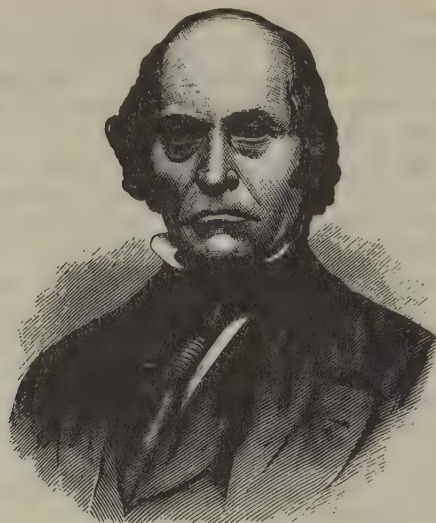
Mr. Allen is esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances as few men are, and in a way of which any man may well be proud. Some of the reasons for it seem to be found in the fact that he is courteous and obliging to all, kind and generous towards poor men, never oppressive, and charitable to all deserving charities.

The family of Mr. Allen embraces four children: Mary A. F., now the wife of W. S. Thrasher, who is associated with him in legal copartnership; Kate C. E., the wife of W. W. Brand, of Dayton; Carlton W. Allen and Hoyt M. Allen, both being at home.

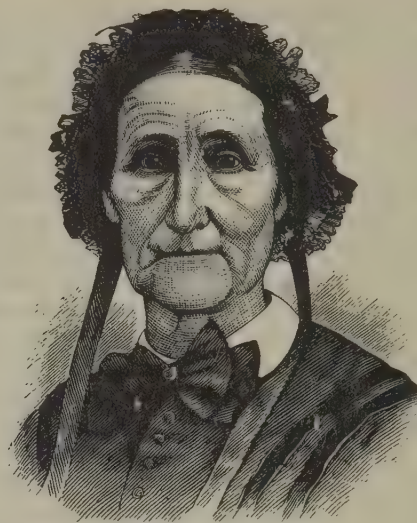
We cannot better sum up the salient points of Mr. Allen's character than by quoting the words of one of his political opponents, Col. J. T. Henry, as given in his recently-published "Recollections" in the *Olean Record*:

"Mr. Allen is among the few representative men of this Senatorial district who have escaped sharp criticism and calumny in office. No suspicion of wrong has ever been breathed upon his record. He was ever conscientious, high-toned, faithful, and honest in all his public life and acts, and without a cloud or color as a private citizen. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention,—Hon. George Van Campen, of Olean, being his colleague,—where he attained distinction for his wise counsel and solid worth.

... He has administrative ability of a high order, and discharges all his public duties with faithfulness and rare intelligence. A man who has seen so much of public life, and escaped political slander and vituperation, is an exception to the almost universal rule. Mr. Allen has accomplished this in ample measure. He has not only been unassailed, but has so conducted himself in public as to be entirely unassailable. He is yet in middle life, in the enjoyment of excellent health, a large practice, and enough of this world's wealth to keep "the wolf from the door," and insure his declining years from care or anxiety on this account."



RALPH JOHNSON.



MARIAH JOHNSON.

Photos. by Edgerton & Chase, Gowanda, N. Y.

GILE JOHNSON,*

the fourth son of John and Althea Watkins Johnson, was born in Stafford, Conn., in the year 1804, and soon after removed with his parents to Herkimer Co., N. Y. When seven years of age, he, with his five brothers and a sister, became orphaned by the death of his father. His mother, unable to provide for so large a family with her limited means, found a home for him in the family of a Mr. Griswold, a farmer of that county, with whom he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1826 he came to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and bought a farm, adjoining his brother Ralph's, in the town of Dayton, which, like the entire surrounding country, was a dense forest, and which, by his energy and industry, was soon cleared up, and with an occasional addition of fifty or a hundred acres, occupied by him till his death, which took place Dec. 7, 1872. Two years after purchasing his farm he married Philena Salisbury, daughter of Calvin Salisbury, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., who died in 1839, leaving three little boys. He soon after married Milley, daughter of Calvin and Hannah Rich, of New Albion, who died in 1858, deeply lamented by her numerous friends and acquaintances, and especially by her family, consisting of two sons and four daughters, besides the sons of her adoption, all whom are now living, excepting his eldest son, who died from disease contracted in the army. He afterwards married Rosalinda Hubbard, of Dayton, who lived but a few months; and in 1860 he married his present surviving wife, Mrs. Sarah Ann Bailey, daughter of Nathaniel Hurd, of Perrysburg, whose portrait is given else-

where, who now lives on the old homestead, honored and respected by her husband's entire family. Her residence is seen in the engraving near where the subject of this sketch lived and died. Her son, by a former marriage, also makes his home there when off from duty, being a naval officer.

In early life he became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dayton, of which he remained a faithful member through life, and had the satisfaction of seeing nearly all his family honored members of the same. Besides being a constant officer in the church, he also was twice elected to the office of supervisor, and often held other responsible offices in his town.

Like most men whose accumulations depend upon their own industry, he was prudent and economical; yet he would not on any account take advantage of the necessity of others. At an early day, during a period of scarcity of wheat, many of his neighbors were suffering for want of it; and when it could be sold for several dollars per bushel, he would sell his wheat for one dollar per bushel, and would sell but a few bushels to each individual; and also during periods of scarcity of hay, when his neighbors' cattle were starving for want of it, and when it could be sold for a fabulous price, he would sell his hay for ten dollars per ton, and divide it among his neighbors, according to their necessity. He was conscientiously honest in all his dealings. In regard to his farm-work, his motto was "Drive your work, and not let your work drive you." In all business transactions he was punctual and prompt to meet all contracts and engagements. He took a deep and lively interest in the welfare of his family, and was a kind and affectionate husband; and his example in life was in perfect harmony with his Christian profession.

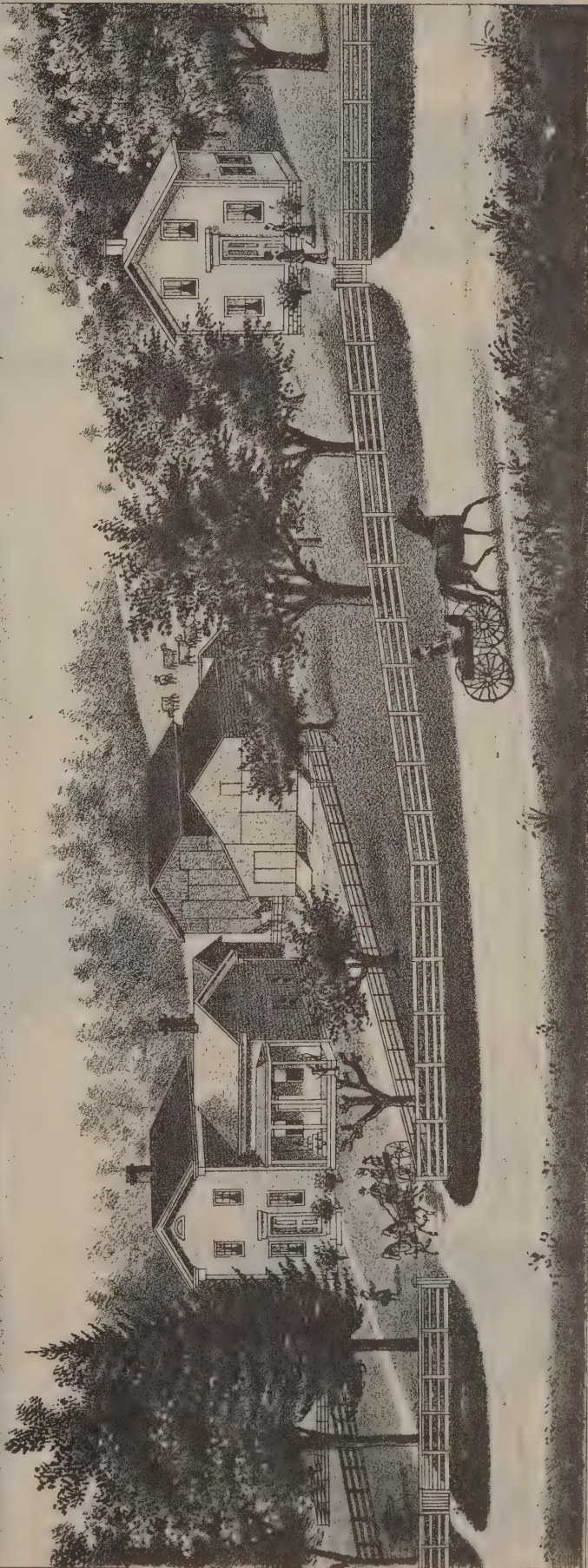
* See portraits of Gile and Sarah A. Johnson, with the view of their residence, on opposite page.



GILE JOHNSON



MRS. SARAH ANN JOHNSON



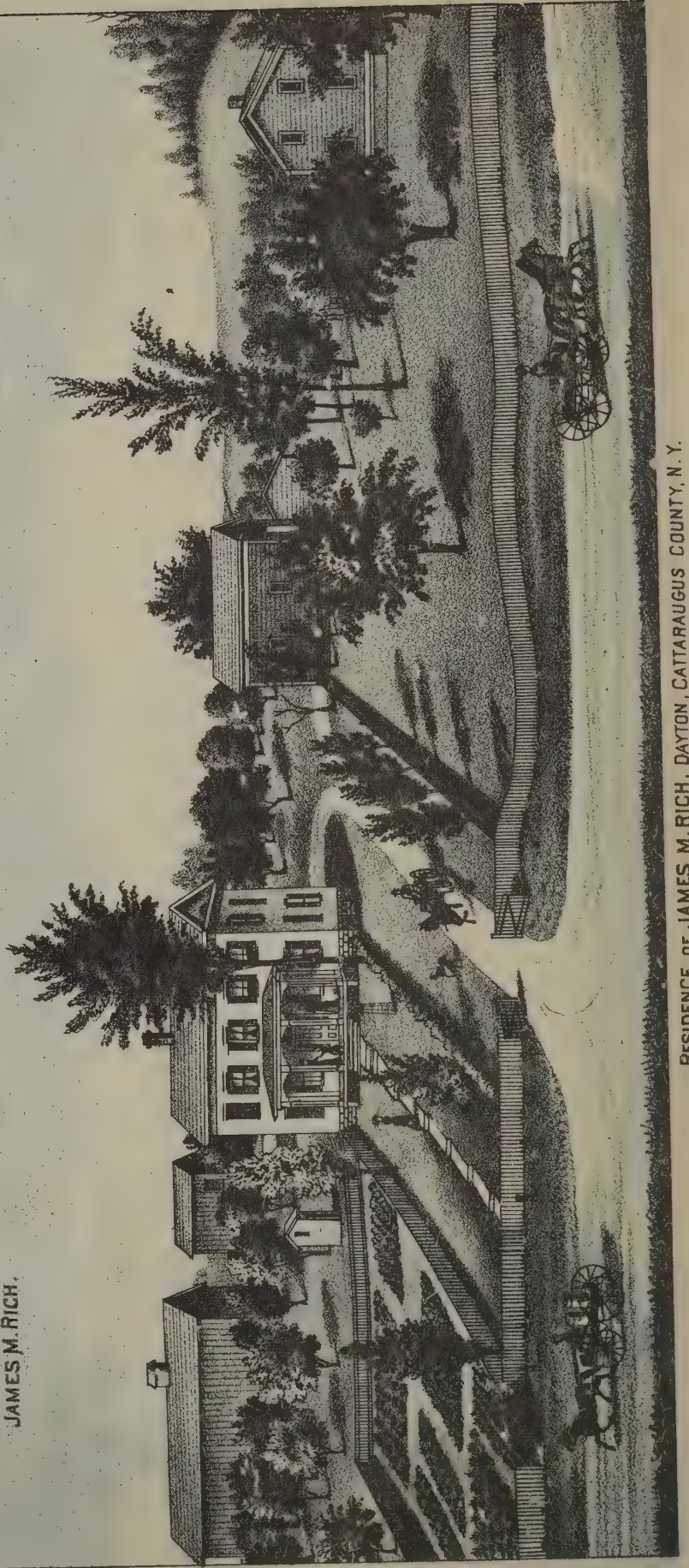
HOMESTEAD OF GILE JOHNSON, DAYTON, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.



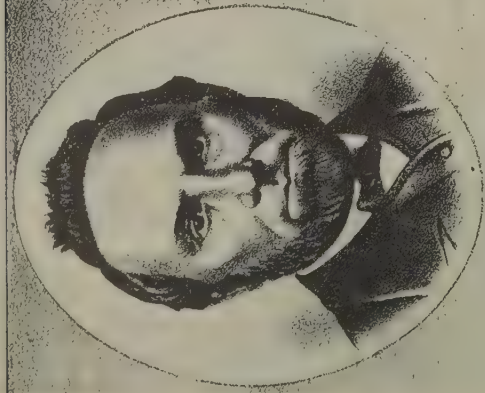
JAMES M. RICH.



MATILDA RICH.



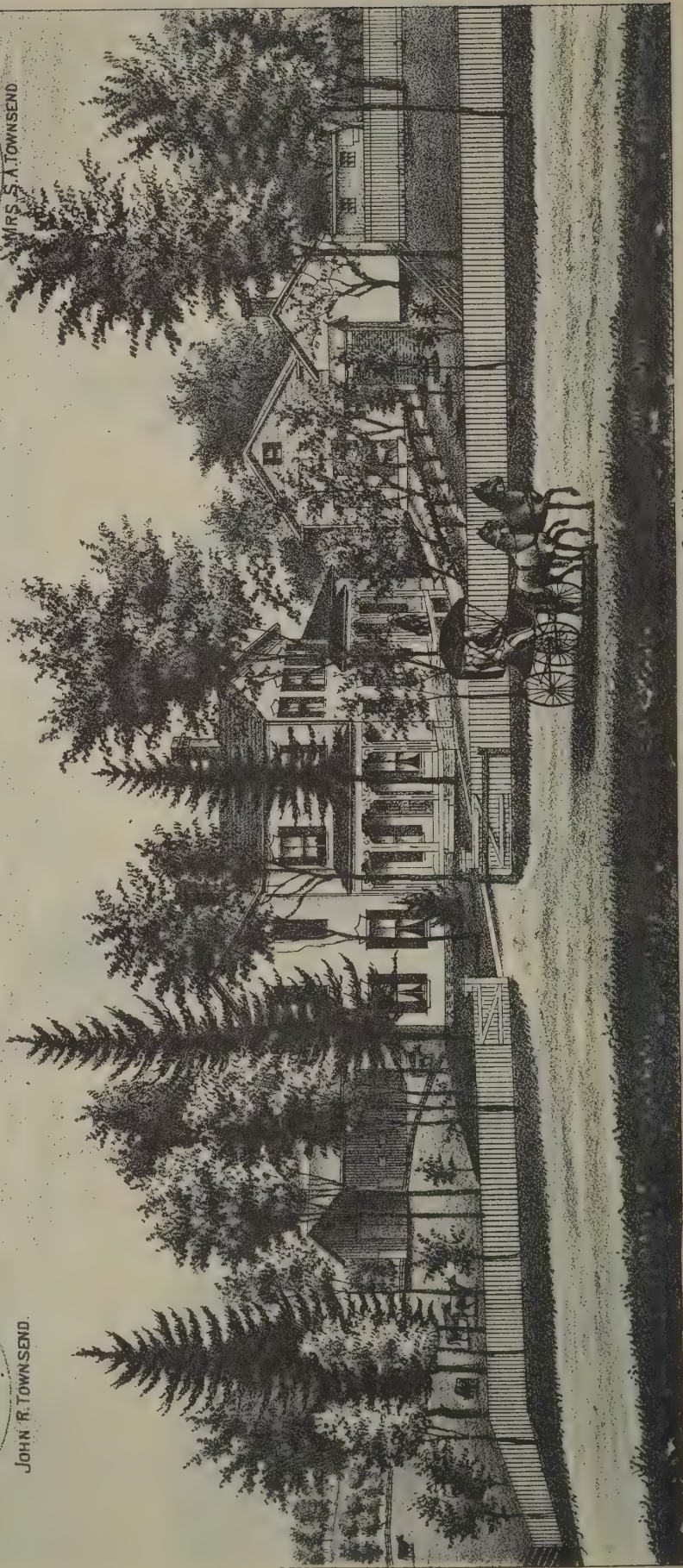
RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. RICH, DAYTON, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.



JOHN R. TOWNSEND.



MRS. S. A. TOWNSEND.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN R. TOWNSEND, PERRYSSBURG, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

P E R R Y S B U R G.

THIS is the extreme northwest town of the county, and was originally erected as Perry, April 13, 1814, by an Act which provided "That all that part of Cattaraugus County situated west of the east boundary line of the seventh range of townships, in the said Holland Company's land, shall, from and after the day preceding the first Tuesday in April next, be erected into a separate town by the name of Perry,* and that the first town-meeting in said town shall be holden at the house lately occupied by Mr. Nichols, deceased, on the second Tuesday of April next." These magnificent bounds were contracted by an Act of the Legislature, April 10, 1818, which provided that all that part of the town lying south of the fifth tier of townships should be set off as a separate town to be named Little Valley. This act also changed the name of the old town to Perrysburg. Another division was made Jan. 29, 1863, when the territory east of the south branch of the Cattaraugus Creek was taken off to form Otto; and a third reduction Feb. 7, 1835, when Persia and Dayton were taken off. It now comprises so much of township 6, in the ninth range, as lies south and west of Cattaraugus Creek,—18,328 acres. A small portion of this is included in the Cattaraugus Reservation of *Seneca* Indians, which extends into the town on the north and the east.

The surface of the town is elevated nearly 1000 feet above the lake at Dunkirk, is somewhat hilly in the south, but becomes level and plain-like in the north. But little of it is so much broken that it may not be cultivated. The town was originally covered with a fine growth of timber, chiefly deciduous woods, although there were fine forests of pines and hemlocks in the northern part, and when cleared up afforded very productive land of easy cultivation. The soil varies from a rather stiff clay to a gravelly loam, and is especially favorable for growing grass and corn. The natural drainage in the south and the east is excellent, here being the head-waters of many small streams, flowing northward into Cattaraugus Creek and forming in their course Big and Little Indian Creeks, and Mill Brook. These streams afford limited water-power, and some of them have beds of rock from which good building-material may be procured. This rock is also found in ledges in other parts of the town.

EARLY LAND-OWNERS AND PIONEER SETTLERS.

The records of the old town of Perry indicate that the following were land-owners in 1818, four or five of whom had "articled" as early as 1815:

	Lot		Lot
Benjamin Waterman.....	3	Jonathan G. Rugg.....	38
Amos Partridge.....	5	Ralph Griswold.....	8
Elijah Waterman.....	2	Ephraim Keyes.....	18
Heman Waterman.....	5	William Cooper.....	28
Samuel Averill.....	5	Daniel Johnson.....	27
Henry Brand.....	5	Royal Aldrich.....	36
Stephen Whitcomb.....	6	Joseph Putney.....	44
Ralph Griswold.....	8	John Sprague.....	43
Simeon Waterman.....	8	Miller Hardin.....	44
Alpheus Colton.....	10	Elder Moore.....	20
Harrison Elwell.....	10	Samuel Barr.....	19
John Clark.....	27	Truman Edwards.....	28
Lyman Ranney.....	20	Isaac Edwards.....	26
John C. Moore.....	19	James Wallbridge.....	40
Elisha Ward.....	12	Preserved Wilber.....	46
Joel Gleason.....	11	Mordecai Cox.....	47
Benjamin Parkman.....	27	Eli Perkins.....	45
Artemas Coon.....	36	Hosea Hogeboom.....	45
John Farnsworth.....	18	John G. McGee.....	43
Daniel Brand.....	26	Stephen Crocker.....	11
Phineas Spencer.....	20	Hiram Borden.....	11
Hugh Campbell.....	9	John Prosser.....	34
Harvey Elwell.....	22	Joseph Keyes.....	18
Elisha Roberts.....	22	W. S. Brigham.....	18
Abraham Rugg.....	38		

Most of the above lived in the town at that period or became settlers within a few years.

John Clark, who came to the town in 1815, was probably the first man to bring in his family. For a number of months, Mrs. Clark was the only white woman in town, and did the baking for the neighboring settlers. Clark kept a tavern on lot 28, in a log house, about 1816, and after a few years removed to the West.

Phineas Spencer, on lot 20, also came in 1815. He was a large-hearted, generous, and enterprising man. He removed to Gowanda, then called Lodi, where he kept the first store, and became a prominent public man. He died Sept. 31, 1839.

Hugh Campbell came from Albany County in the fall of 1817. He had at that time four children. The oldest son, Chancellor, then a lad of seven years, yet resides in town, and is now one of the oldest settlers. Another son, Colin, lives in the eastern part of Perrysburg. Hugh Campbell lived on lot 9, was in early times one of the foremost men in town, and died at his adopted home about 1870.

William Cooper came from Saratoga County to prospect for land in 1816, making a selection on lot 28. He visited the town again in 1818, but did not bring in his family, consisting of a newly-married wife, until the following spring, just before the ice broke up on Cattaraugus Creek, which they crossed at Gowanda. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Truman Edwards, and Daniel Johnson, and the journey was made by ox-teams and sleds, and was attended with considerable adventure and real hardships, which did not daunt the young pioneers. William Cooper became one of the representative men of the county. He died in Perrysburg in December, 1874. He had

* In honor of Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie.

three sons,—William, who became the sheriff of the county, Waldron, and George. One of his daughters became the wife of Devillo Smith. Benjamin Cooper, a brother of the above, visited the town frequently in early times, but did not come in as a pioneer. For the past forty years he has been identified with the town, and is now one of its oldest citizens.

Truman Edwards also located on lot 28, and at once applied himself to the arduous work of making a home in the then wilderness. He became a useful, respected citizen, holding many offices of trust. Two sons grew to manhood, James and E. M. The latter resides on lot 27, and has in his possession a noteworthy relic of pioneer times. It is a cow-bell more than two hundred years old, and was brought from England to the wilds of Connecticut by the Edwards family when that country was first settled. It has been transmitted from generation to generation, and has told the whereabouts of the cattle in the wilds of half a dozen different places where the oldest of the Edwards' went as pioneers, and was given in Saratoga by Isaac Edwards to his son, Truman. Such long service had so much worn the edge that it has been cut off several times, but it is yet a respectable memento of the olden times.

Daniel Johnson settled on the farm now owned by E. M. Edwards. Several of his sons live in this and the adjoining towns. Benjamin Parkman accompanied Daniel Johnson and William Cooper from Saratoga in 1818, and still lives in town, an old and respected citizen; and George Flower and Samuel K. Strickland, pioneers of the same period, removed to Dayton, after residing in Perrysburg a number of years.

Simeon Waterman and his brothers came about 1816, and for many years were leading men of the town. At the house of the former, on lot 8, were held the early town-meetings. This place is now owned by Devillo Smith. Benjamin Waterman lived on the Dailey place, on the flats near Gowanda, where he kept the first tavern in town. John Sprague, an early settler on lot 43, moved to Illinois; and Ralph Griswold, who came at the same period, 1816, settled on lot 8.

Stephen Crocker, the son of a Quaker, came the same year, and opened a farm on lot 11. He was very progressive, and was one of the first to introduce and use good farming implements. He removed to the West, where he became quite a prominent citizen.

Alanson Dewey, at that time but eleven years old, came with his step-father, Ephraim Walker, from Attica, in 1817. After attaining mature years he settled on lot 4, where he still resides.

Abel Jolls was a settler on lot 4, about 1817. Here he reared two sons, who still live in that locality; and Edwin Farnsworth, on lot No. 1, opened a farm, which is yet in possession of the family.

Abram and Jonathan G. Rugg came from Genesee County early in the spring of 1818. The latter selected the north part of lot 38, and began building a shanty there in March of that year, sleeping under a covering made by brush meanwhile. He became a widely-known citizen, and resided on the place until his death, May, 1877. The sons were Corrydon C., Addison, and Jonathan G., several of

whom became physicians of note. Abram Rugg was an uncle of Jonathan G., also living on lot 38 until his death, many years ago.

John Dawley, from Jefferson County, visited the town in 1819, making a selection on lot 46. Next year he brought his family, settling in Chautauqua County near his land, which he commenced to improve, being assisted by his sons, Peleg and John R. The latter still resides on lot 47, one of the oldest citizens of the northwestern part of the town.

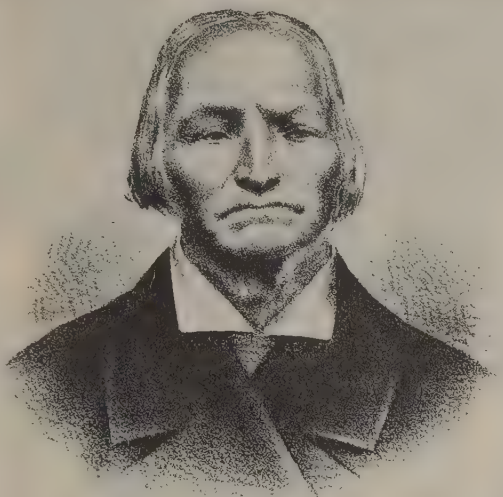
Daniel Prosser came from Otsego County in March 1818, as a teamster for a Mr. Wells, who settled in Chautauqua County. In May of that year he contracted for 100 acres of land on lot 34, on which he commenced chopping in December. The following spring he and his father, John Prosser, took up their abode on this land, and lived together until 1820, when the latter moved to Chautauqua County. Daniel then kept bachelor's hall, but soon concluded that it was too lonesome a way of life. By much saving, and selling a quantity of "black salts," he was enabled to become the owner of a fine white shirt, which was to be worn on his wedding occasion. But a misfortune suddenly ended his plans for happiness. The garment was hung up to dry with other articles of washing, and (while at dinner, a cow, as if possessed by the spirit of evil, came along and chewed it to pieces. The marriage had to be postponed, but finally, after a season of work, and going in debt \$3.50, the object was consummated. The shoes Mr. Prosser wore on this occasion were made by himself, from leather tanned in the hollow of a log by Johnson. Daniel Prosser has since resided on lot 34, rearing a family there, and although he is eighty-two years old, and endured all the hardships of a pioneer, is yet a hale and vigorous man. Daniel Brand was one of Mr. Prosser's early neighbors; Joseph Putney was an early settler on lot 44; John Haven, east from Daniel Prosser, and Charles Blackney in the central part of the town. The latter yet resides at the village of Dayton.

Thomas Townsend, from Yates County, came before 1825, and purchased the John Clark place, where his son, John R. Townsend, now resides. Elijah Wells, from Oneida County, settled in the town in 1821, and reared sons named John, Dexter, Elijah, Luther, and Thomas, the latter now residing on lot 7. And John Parker opened a farm on lot 41, about the same time.

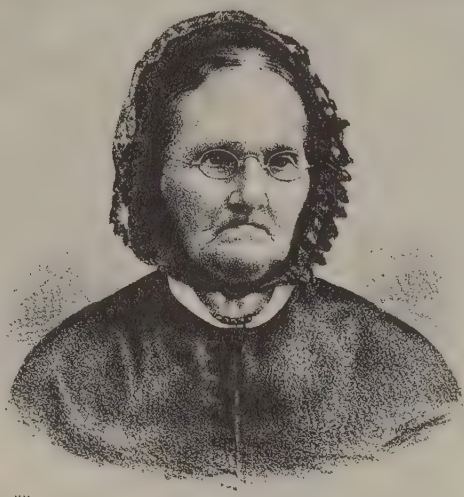
A brother of the latter, David D. Parker, came from Vermont in 1822, and took up a tract of land on lot 49. In after-years he removed to Versailles, where he died in December, 1875. A son, Myron M., was born May 24, 1824, and is one of the oldest native-born citizens of the town. Other sons, living in town, are D. N. and E. L. Parker.

North of the village of Perrysburg, Noah Cook and John Eaton were early settlers, and yet live in that part of the town. At a later period, J. L. Wright and N. Slawson became prominent citizens of Perrysburg.

Many settlers came to the town after 1825, and substantial improvements were made on every hand. In 1833, the owners of improved lands having buildings, whose value is here given, were as follows:



ABEL JOLLES.

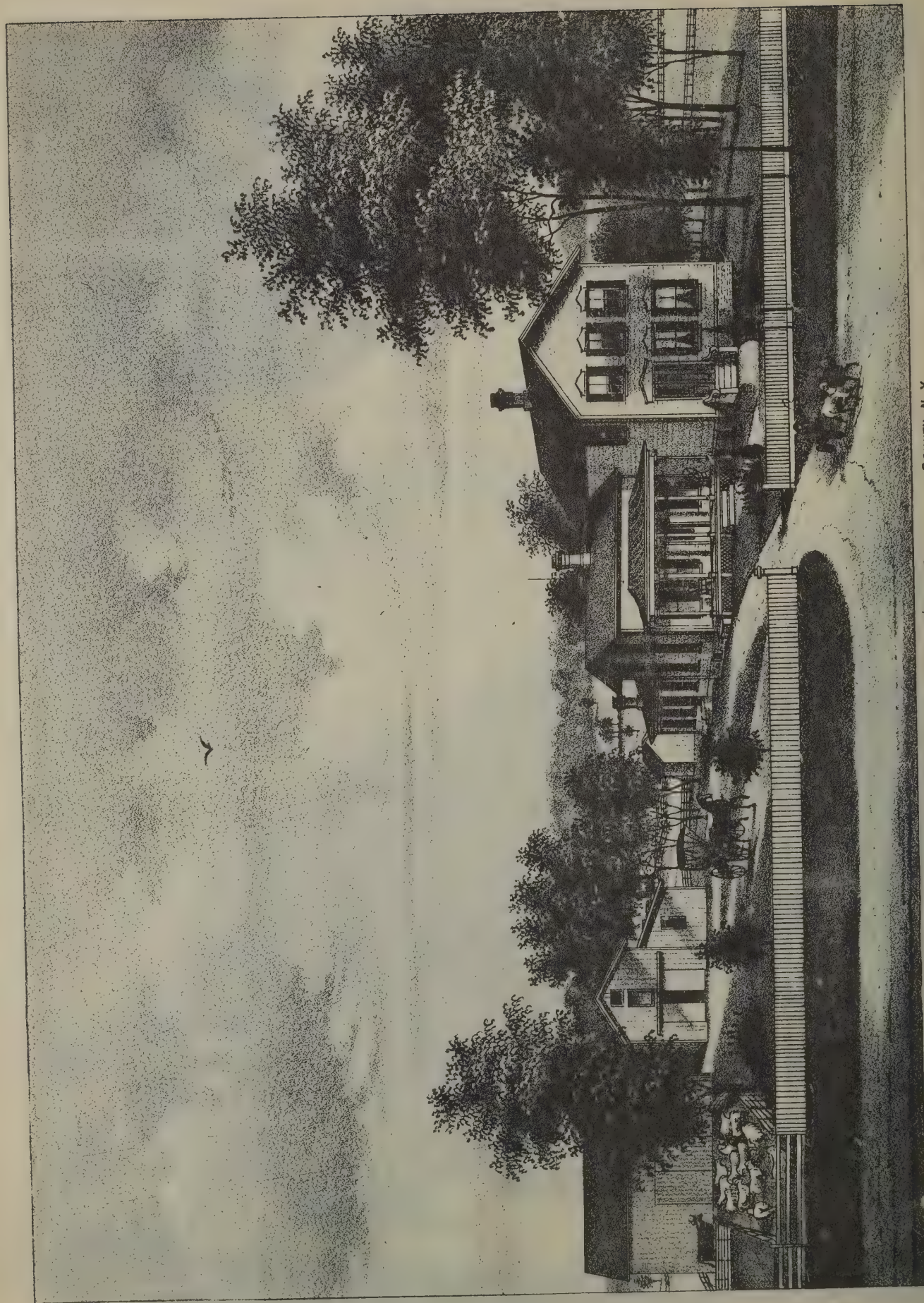


MARIA JOLLES.

PHOTOS BY EDGENTON & CHASE, OOWANDA, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. MARIA JOLLES, PERRYBURG, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF REUBEN WHITE, PERRYSBURG, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

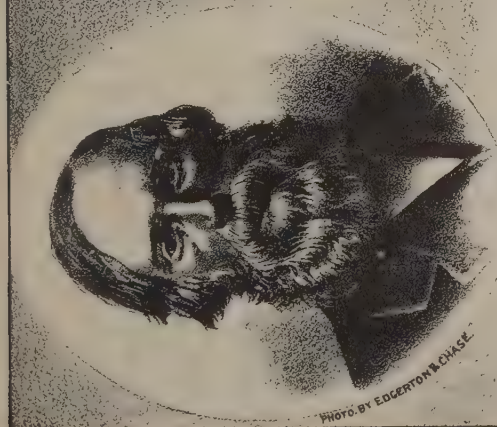


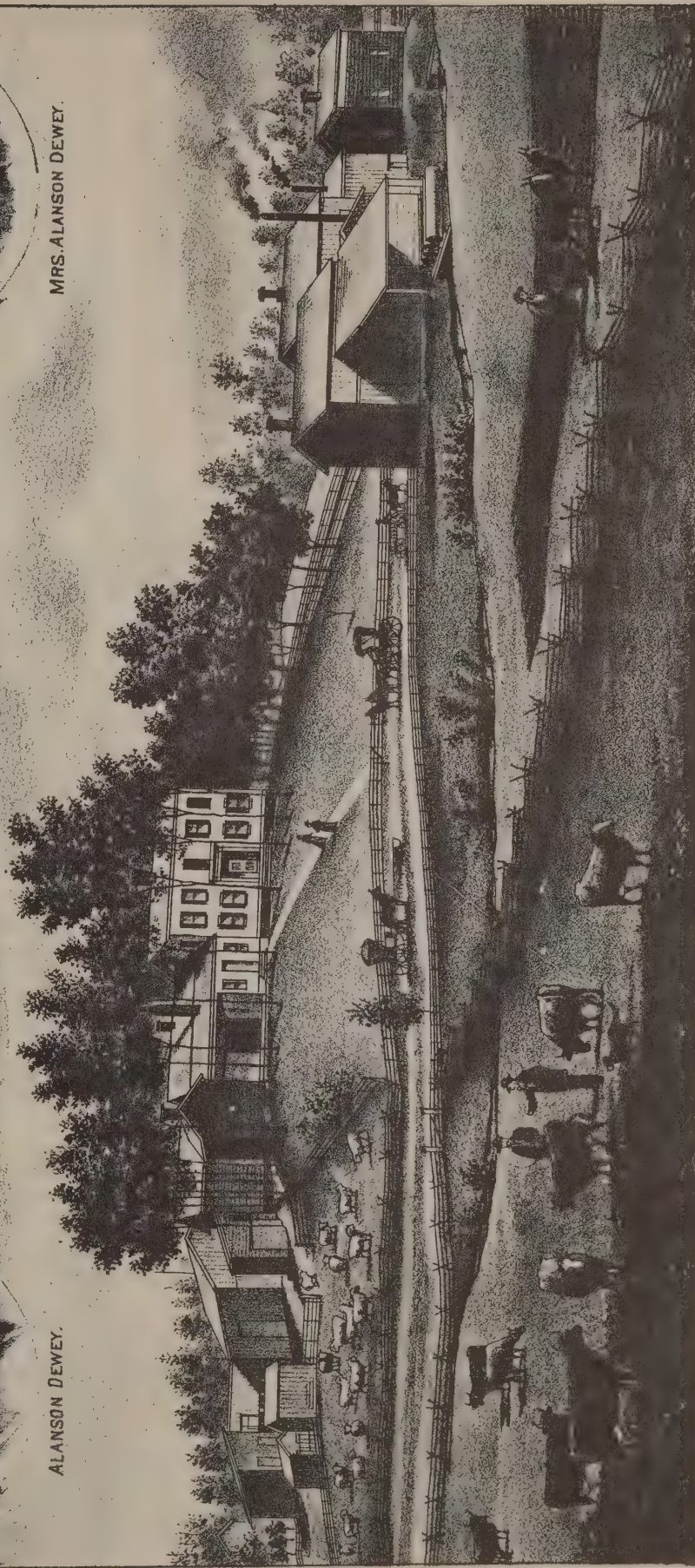
PHOTO BY EDGERTON & CHASE

ALANSON DEWEY.



PHOTO BY EDGERTON & CHASE

MRS. ALANSON DEWEY.



RESIDENCE OF ALANSON DEWEY, PERRYSBURG, CATTARAUGUS CO., N.Y.

	Lot.	Val.		Lot.	Val.
Daniel Bryant.....	1	\$30	Samuel Miner, Jr.....	22	\$130
Edwin Farnsworth.....	2	100	Nathaniel Hurd.....	22	45
A. & L. Johnson.....	2	25	Lester Graves.....	23	90
Daniel Pratt.....	3	35	Milo Mallory.....	23	35
Solomon Dunham.....	3	110	George Parsels.....	24	20
John Albro.....	3	200	Abial Titus.....	24	45
Benjamin Waterman.....	3	150	William Ellis.....	24	10
Abel Jolls.....	4	40	Justin R. Taylor.....	24	25
Alanson Dewey.....	4	45	Reuben Ward.....	25	50
Stephen Whitcomb.....	5	35	Ephraim Bebee.....	25	30
Silas Hayes.....	5	30	Daniel Brand.....	26	50
Hinsdale Shepard.....	5	110	Joseph Merrill.....	26	80
Dan Allen.....	6	60	Barney Edwards.....	26	70
Stephen Hooker.....	6	35	Edward Edwards.....	27	30
John V. King.....	7	45	Charles Ross.....	27	40
Daniel Whitcomb.....	7	35	Edward Parkman.....	27	50
Daniel Pratt.....	6	50	David Louk.....	28	100
David Blasdell.....	7	35	James Cooper.....	28	60
George Beview.....	7	20	Luther Stilson.....	28	60
Orson E. Parker.....	7	40	Isaac Dawley.....	31	175
Thaddeus Wells.....	9	30	Levi Frink.....	35	25
John Wells.....	9	35	Daniel Southworth.....	35	50
John Havens.....	10	30	John Southworth.....	35	40
Vincent Knight.....	11	65	David Sanders.....	35	45
John Abbey.....	12	10	Daniel Prosser.....	34	50
Hiram Borden.....	12	40	Leonard Van Horn.....	35	90
Russell Briggs.....	12	250	Rufus Watson.....	36	90
Eldad Blackney.....	12	50	Brazilla Durfee.....	36	75
John G. McKee.....	12	40	Truman Edwards.....	36	100
Nathaniel Austin.....	12	38	Jonathan G. Rugg.....	38	150
David Robbins.....	12	9	Stephen R. Hall.....	39	90
Elam Lee.....	12	25	John Waters.....	39	45
Rufus Ware.....	13	75	John R. Dawley.....	39	30
Charles W. Eaton.....	13	50	Mathew Marble.....	40	25
Charles Blackney.....	15	45	John Parker.....	41	25
Chauncey Hart.....	15	55	Heman Hastings.....	41	10
Abner Dalrymple.....	15	35	John Sprague.....	43	45
John Hooker, Jr.....	18	90	Isaac Hull.....	43	40
Samuel Ensign.....	18	35	Edward Southworth.....	43	25
John J. Pinney.....	18	35	Timothy Bigelow.....	43	20
Job Briggs.....	18	30	Addison Ransom.....	44	30
Fred Parkman.....	19	90	Isaac Balcomb.....	44	45
Elijah Shepard.....	19	80	Schuyler Matoon.....	44	60
Luther Chadwick.....	19	35	Isaac Plummer.....	45	45
William Cooper.....	19	250	Isaac Rugg.....	45	30
John C. Moore.....	20	10	John Rugg.....	45	30
Samuel Starr.....	20	45	Ward E. Hunt.....	46	60
Oliver Billings.....	20	45	Luther Wood.....	46	45
Seth Loomer.....	20	45	John Dawley.....	47	85
Charles Shepard.....	21	45	Joseph Cheney.....	48	10
Osmyn Pelton.....	21	45	David D. Parker.....	49	80
Jonathan Robbins.....	21	20	Hart L. Marsh.....	49	40

The population in 1860 was 1439, and in 1875, 1336. In addition, there are several hundred *Seneca* Indians on this side of Cattaraugus Creek.

PIONEER MEMORANDA.

Stephen Whitcomb erected the first frame building in town, on lot 5. This building yet remains on the farm owned by Luther Stilson.

About 1820, a Mrs. Brand, an elderly lady, died in the Prosser neighborhood, and was interred in the cemetery in West Dayton. This was probably the first death of an adult in the present town.

Olive Barton is credited with having taught the first school, in 1819. No particulars of the school have been learned.

Benjamin Waterman, near Gowanda, and John Clark, on lot 28, both opened taverns about 1816. The former was succeeded by Solomon Dunham, and the house which was used by them was destroyed by fire some time after 1830.

It is believed that Isaac Balcomb put up the first saw-mill, on a branch of the Silver Creek, on lot 44, about 1820. On Mill Brook a saw-mill was put up in 1822, on lot 13, by E. A. Foote, which became the property, soon after, of Rufus Ware, and was once supplied with a run of stones

for grinding. Here is now Noah Cook's saw-mill. On the Reservation, Garrett Hurd had a saw-mill; and in the north-western part of the town, near the "High Bridge," Barker & Bebee had a lumber-mill in former times.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The first records, preserved in the office of the town clerk, give an account of a special meeting held at the dwelling-house of Simeon Waterman, Oct. 27, 1816, for the following purposes, namely: "To see if the inhabitants would agree to have said town of Perry divided; to nominate one or more suitable persons for the office of Justice; and to see if the town would agree to unite with other towns in the county in a petition to have said county of Cattaraugus organized by the next Legislature."

"1st. Chose Simeon Waterman Moderator.

"2d. Voted to divide the town on the south line of the fifth tier of townships of the Holland Land Company.

"3d. Voted that Silas Nash, Timothy M. Shaw, and Daniel Allen be nominated as suitable persons for Justice of the Peace.

"4th. Voted to appoint six delegates as a corresponding committee to agree with other towns in the measure of petitioning to have the county organized and to effect a county nomination.

"5th. Voted that Silas Nash, Ira Waterman, Benjamin Waterman, Daniel Allen, Jared Benedict, and James Goddard be said committee."

The above was certified as a true record of the proceedings by Benjamin Waterman, town clerk, and was transcribed from the original, in 1823, by Phineas Spencer.

In 1817 the annual meeting was held at Simeon Waterman's, and after Silas Nash was chosen moderator, the following officers were elected:

Supervisor, Silas Nash; Town Clerk, Benj. Waterman; Assessors, John V. King, Ahaz Allen, James P. Pitcher, Daniel Allen; Commissioners of Highways, Truman Edwards, Simeon Bunce, Ira Waterman; Poormasters, Ahaz Allen, Simeon Bunce; Fence-Viewers, John Clark, John Waterford, Dan Allen; Pathmasters, Asahel Nye, Charles Barnum, John Clark, Simeon Bunce; School Commissioners, Dan Allen, Phineas Spencer, Truman Edwards; School Inspectors, Elnathan Finch, Benj. Waterman, S. M. Shaw. Since 1817, the principal officers have been as follows:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Justices of the Peace.
1818. Silas Nash.	Phineas Spencer.	
1819. " "	" "	Silas Nash. Daniel Allen. Elisha Wood.
1820. " "	" "	
1821. " "	" "	
1822. Phineas Spencer.	Joseph Keyes.	Phineas Spencer. Benj. Waterman.
1823. " "	" "	
1824. Don S. Downer.	" "	
1825. " "	" "	Hugh Campbell.
1826. " "	" "	
1827. Joseph Keyes.	John G. McKee.	
1828. " "	" "	
1829. " "	Samuel Starr.	
1830. Timothy M. Shaw.	" "	Truman Edwards.
1831. Truman Edwards.	" "	Luther Allen.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Justices of the Peace.
1832. Truman Edwards.	Samuel Starr.	Amasa L. Chaffee.
1833. Mark W. Fletcher.	Franklin Day.	Daniel C. McMillan.
1834. " " "	" " "	Reuben Ward.
1835. Isaac Hull.	Samuel Starr.	Truman Edwards.
		A. Sprague.
		James Kirkland.
		Chester Goss.
1836. " " "	" " "	Riley S. Shepard.
1837. William Cooper.	" " "	A. Sprague.
1838. " " "	" " "	Abial Titus.
		Eber M. Pettit.
1839. " " "	Abial Titus.	Reuben Ward.
1840. (No choice.)	" " "	Lester Wood.
1841. Daniel Prosser.	" " "	Abial Titus.
1842. " " "	" " "	Truman Edwards.
1843. " " "	" " "	John Towsey.
1844. " " "	" " "	Lester Wood.
1845. " " "	Truman Hinman.	Riley Shepard.
1846. " " "	Abial Titus.	David Sanders.
1847. " " "	Alex. H. Parker.	John Towsey.
1848. James Kirkland.	" " "	Jonathan Wood.
1849. " " "	Harvey C. Hurd.	Benjamin Cooper.
1850. " " "	R. R. Davis.	David Sanders.
1851. " " "	Nathaniel W. Hurd.	John Towsey.
1852. " " "	" " "	Elisha Brown.
1853. William Knowlton.	" " "	Benjamin Cooper.
1854. " " "	" " "	David Sanders.
1855. " " "	" " "	Adney Hall.
1856. Truman Edwards.	Waldron Cooper.	Elisha Brown.
1857. " " "	" " "	R. L. Blackman.
1858. Elisha Brown.	D. W. Cooper.	David Sanders.
1859. " " "	S. L. Titus.	John Towsey.
1860. " " "	" " "	Adney Hall.
		Elisha Brown.
1861. " " "	Frank Campbell.	Benjamin Cooper.
1862. " " "	Frank H. Chadwick.	David Sanders.
1863. Samuel L. Titus.	" " "	George G. Bebee.
1864. Ransom L. Blackmer.	Le Roy Atwood.	Elisha Brown.
1865. Fred. E. De Wolf.	Wm. L. Haven.	David F. Moody.
1866. David F. Moody.	A. M. De Long.	Newton Slawson.
1867. " " "	Samuel L. Titus.	George G. Bebee.
1868. " " "	A. M. De Long.	De Forest N. Parker.
1869. " " "	Alfred Clark.	David F. Moody.
1870. " " "	L. J. Southworth.	Newton Slawson.
		Elisha Brown.
1871. " " "	" " "	J. G. Rugg.
1872. F. E. De Wolf.	" " "	David F. Moody.
1873. " " "	Courtland H. Shaw.	J. G. Rugg.
1874. " " "	" " "	Newton Slawson.
1875. James M. Pettit.	" " "	Wilber H. Merrill.
1876. David F. Moody.	" " "	Elisha Brown.
1877. Reuben White.	" " "	Ira W. Hawley.
		David F. Moody.
1878. " " "	D. A. Slawson.	John E. Hall.

The records of the town in 1818 contain a resolution to divide the town on the south line of the fifth tier of townships.

"Voted, that Dan Allen, Phineas Spencer, and Benjamin Waterman be a committee to prepare a petition and send forward to the Legislature."

In 1821, voted, that the town of Perrysburg be divided into two towns, the division line to be the south branch of the Cattaraugus Creek.

In 1822, a special meeting was held, Dec. 24, to decide the lines of the town. "Voted, that the divisions be as follows: That the 5th and 6th townships of range 9, and that part of the 6th township of range 8 lying west of the south branch of the Cattaraugus Creek be considered one town, and that part lying east be the other town; James

P. Pitcher, Dan Allen, and Phineas Spencer be a committee to draft a petition to send to the Legislature."*

In 1824, \$125 was voted for the support of the poor.

"Voted, that the fine levied on John Clark for retailing liquor without license be remitted on the part of the town."

THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES

of the town embrace a liberal number of excellent highways and the Erie Railway. The latter was completed through the town in 1851, and has a convenient station at Perrysburg village. The road enters from the south on lot 7, thence has a general northwesterly direction, south of the centre of the town, passing into Chautauqua County between lots 45 and 46. It has greatly promoted the prosperity of the town, and affords easy access to the markets on the lake and southern points.

One of the oldest roads in the town is the one passing east and west through Perrysburg village. It was located by the Holland Company, and along it are the first-settled farms. Some of the east and west roads in the northern part of the town were formerly corduroyed to render them passable, but since the country has been cleared up they are comparatively dry and good.

THE CEMETERIES

are all controlled by school boards or cared for by individuals. The cemetery on lot 3 contains two acres neatly inclosed, and has some fine monuments. The land was donated by A. Dewey and A. Jolls, and the cemetery is in charge of a local committee appointed yearly. The cemetery on lot 17 was deeded to the school board of district No. 2 by David D. Parker. It contains one acre, and was inclosed in 1877 with a splendid fence, costing \$300.

On the northwest corner of lot 15 is a small but neat cemetery, containing some very fine stones; and on lot 43, several miles west from Perrysburg village, is a burial-ground containing the graves of many of the town's pioneers.

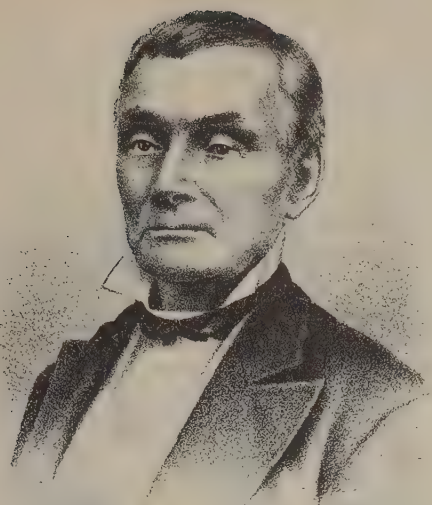
THE DAIRY INTERESTS OF THE TOWN

embrace several well-appointed cheese-factories and many private dairies, where butter of excellent quality is made. In 1874 the product was 68,950 pounds.

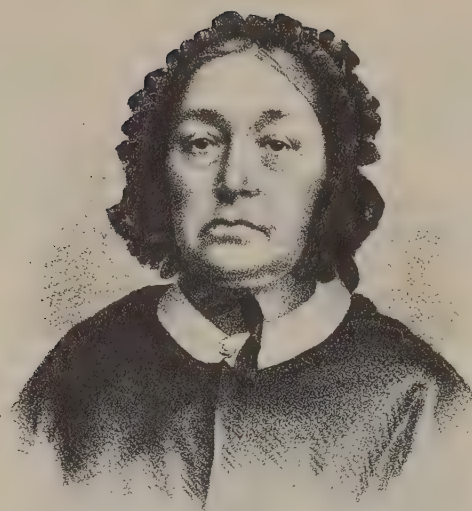
The Dewey Factory, on lot 1, was erected in 1813, by A. Dewey, as a creamery. It is now operated as a cheese-factory by Johnson & Bartlett, and consumes the milk of 325 cows, owned by 16 patrons, yielding from 8 to 13 cream cheeses per day.

The Scotch Factory, at Perrysburg, was erected in 1863, by Andrew Brainard. The building is 36 by 100 feet, two stories high, and is supplied with three vats. Robert McCubbin is the present proprietor, manufacturing 25 cream cheeses per day. The factory receives the milk of 700 cows,—about 14,000 pounds per day, owned by 50 patrons, and gives employment to 4 hands.

* On the 29th of January, 1823, the Legislature set off a new town, which was named Otto. It first included all of township 5, range 8; but two months later that part of the town lying west of the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek was re-annexed to Perrysburg.



DANIEL PROSSER.

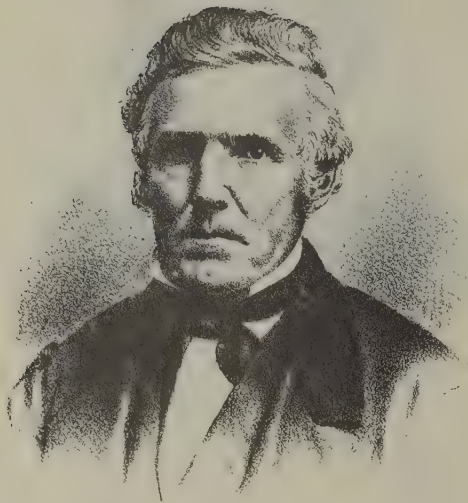


MRS. CELIA PROSSER.

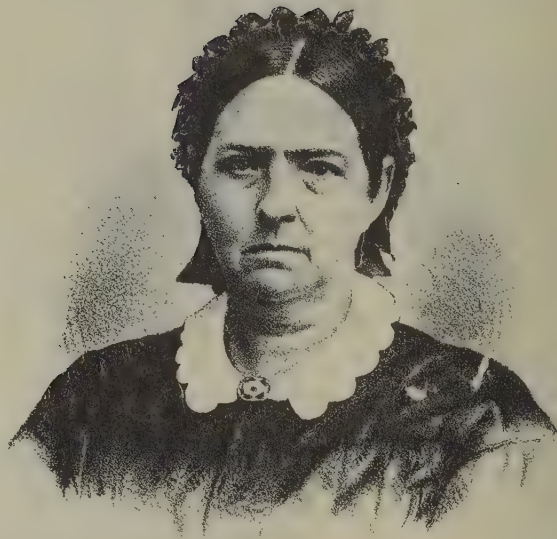
PHOTOS BY E. A. EDGERTON, GOWANDA.



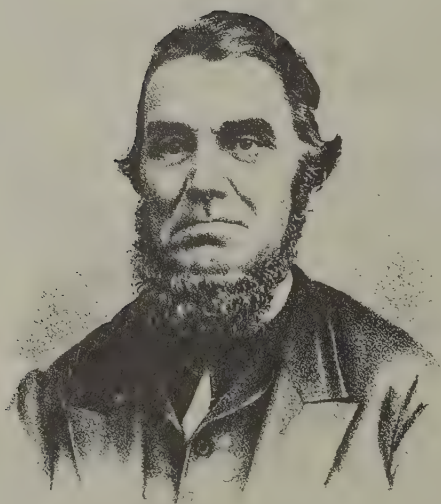
RESIDENCE OF DANIEL PROSSER, PERRYSBURG, CATTARAUGUS CO. N.Y.



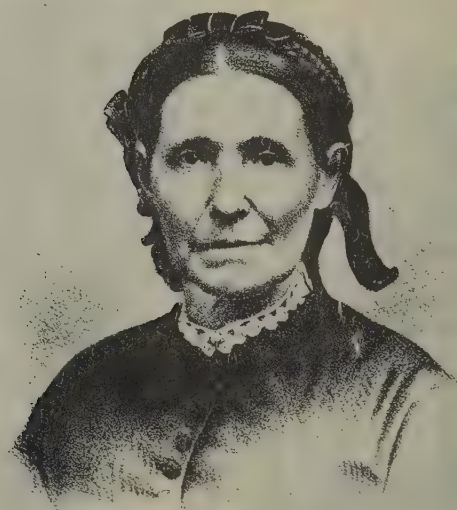
THOMAS WELLS.



BETSEY WELLS.



DANIEL VAN VLACK.



JANE W. VAN VLACK.

PHOTOS BY A. A. TOWNSEND, GOWANDA

The Jenk & Ross Factory, No. 9, in the Rugg neighborhood, was built on the site of an old school-house, in 1878. It is very neatly built in the form of an L, and is furnished with two vats. There are 32 patrons, having 330 cows, which produce about 6000 pounds of milk per day. In this neighborhood was formerly an extensive factory, owned by John Hall, which has not been in operation the past six years.

The Versailles Factory, a mile and a half south from that village, was erected in 1867, by E. Ticknor, and was favorably known by his name. It is a frame two-story structure, 36 by 100 feet, and contains 3 vats. The factory is carried on at present by the McAdam brothers, and employs the Cheddar process, making 12 cheeses per day. It has 45 patrons.

The census of 1875 reports 1629 milch cows in town, the milk of 1440 of which was sent to factories.

VERSAILLES

is a pleasantly-located village on the south bank of the Cattaraugus Creek, about five miles north from Perrysburg village, and six miles from Gowanda. The stream here makes a rapid descent, and by its improvement good water-power is afforded for ordinary milling purposes. Its future usefulness was foreseen by the agent of the Holland Company, who reserved it until its value had been greatly enhanced by the surrounding settlements. About 1830 the mill-site and lands adjoining became the property of Lee & Barker, who improved it a few years later, building a good dam, from which led a race which afforded excellent power for the grist-mill they built the same season. It had a fair grinding capacity, and was much patronized when the power at other points failed from the drouths which prevailed about that time. Other industries were soon carried on here, and the place grew quite rapidly about 1840, soon having its full complement of stores, shops, and other adjuncts of a village. It now contains a fine church, a good school-house, 2 mills, tannery, 3 stores, a hotel, post-office, and numbers several hundred inhabitants.

The first grist-mill erected here was destroyed by fire while belonging to Norton & Green. Upon its site another mill of large proportions and great capacity was erected about 1859 by Sellew & Popple. This, also, was burned down about 1875. A third grist-mill below this point, and on the same race, was erected by the Nortons, which was destroyed by fire about 1872, before it was gotten in operation. Several saw-mills and lumber-manufacturing establishments were also carried on, and a mill belonging to Hanford & Cook is at present here operated.

Benjamin Rathbone, of Buffalo, opened a store at this point about the time the first mills were built, and carried it on in connection with his lumber business. Hamilton and Darwin Barker were early storekeepers in the house now owned by Julius Horton, and others in trade were Norton & Sellew, F. E. De Wolf, D. N. Parker, and H. Chapman. The latter stand is now occupied by E. Brown, and James Pettit has a store in the Sellew building.

The first public-house was kept by J. Sherman, and, among others, afterwards, by Walker, Palmer, and Willey. It is now conducted by Charles Hinds.

The post-office was established about 1840, A. H. Barker being the first postmaster. Subsequent officials have been D. N. Parker, C. F. Norton, F. E. De Wolf, H. Chapman, and the present, E. Brown. There is a daily mail by stage from Perrysburg village.

As physicians, Doctors Ellis, Beale, and Hazelton were formerly located here; and Dr. Laselle is the present practitioner.

THE VERSAILLES TANNERY,

L. Palmer & Son, proprietors, is located in the southern part of the village, and was established in 1861. It contains 22 liquor-vats, in which 2000 sides of leather are hemlock-tanned annually, one-fourth being thoroughly finished. The motive-power is steam. Soon after 1830, Gen. Barker, of Fredonia, built a tannery near the creek, which was torn down and enlarged by R. Green, and steam-power substituted. It did a large business, but shared the fate of the mills in the village, and was destroyed by fire in 1860.

L. N. Bunce had a small tannery in the upper part of the village, in which are now

THE VERSAILLES BOTANIC MILLS.

These were established about twenty years ago by A. Beale & Co., for the purpose of preparing barks, roots, and herbs for medicinal uses, large quantities being put up annually. They were subsequently owned by Starr & Pettit, and at present by D. R. Barker, under the management of J. M. Pettit. The motor is steam, which drives also a run of stones for grinding feed.

At the village of Versailles are

H. CHAPMAN'S VEGETABLE AND SMALL FRUIT GARDENS, embracing twenty acres of very fertile land, situated on a well-drained and elevated flat. Mr. Chapman began growing vegetables and berries about twenty years ago, and is the pioneer as well as the most extensively-engaged market-gardener in the county. His grounds at present contain four acres of Wilson's strawberry, five acres of Conqueror, Trophy, and Hathaway tomatoes, two acres of Early Kent and Marathon peas, and five acres of water- and muskmelons. There are also several acres of early corn, beets, cabbages, and cucumbers, and 20,000 peach-trees, several years old, growing in the nursery. In a green-house, 90 feet long, and in 800 feet of hot-beds, thousands of early vegetable plants are yearly grown and shipped to all parts of this section of the country. The vegetables and fruit find a ready sale in the oil regions of McKean County, and aggregate many thousands of dollars per year. Eight men are employed in carrying on the business.

PERRYSBURG

is the largest and oldest village in the town. It has a fine location in the southern part, chiefly on lots 11 and 12, and extending on to lots 19 and 20, growing from a cluster of houses on the corners of the highways, which here intersect each other, to its present size,—a place of about 400 inhabitants. The land on which the village is built was first owned by Wm. Cooper and Elisha Ward, both of whom were early business men. Its growth was slow, and only apace with the development of the surrounding country,

as a trading point, until it became a station on the Erie Railway, since when it has yearly become more important. It now contains a fine church, several public halls, hotel, stores, and factories, which are detailed below.

TAVERNS AND STORES.

In the present village the first public-house was opened about 1821 by Elisha Ward, who had settled on lot 12 about three years previous to this time. His place was a log house, which stood on the site of the present tavern, the upright part of which Ward built in 1828. Among the landlords that succeeded him were Ira A. Torrey and John G. McGee. Chancellor Campbell was the keeper in 1837, and Russell Briggs at a later day. For a period the house was used for other purposes, but since 1852 has been conducted by Chancellor Campbell as a hotel.

An opposition tavern was erected by Isaac Shaw farther up the street, which was kept many years by Wm. Cooper, and became one of the best known stands in the county, the neighborhood being most generally designated as "Cooper's Corners." In after-years this became a tenement.

A third tavern stand was near the railroad-crossing, the house being kept by a Mr. Palmer, but this was closed long ago, leaving the Campbell House the only one in the place.

The first store was opened in 1827 by Cook & Pelton, in a building erected by a man named Cobb, and who is sometimes reported as a partner of the firm. The store stood on the corner now belonging to Dr. Gray. Hooker & Gardner were successful merchants soon after, and A. Clark and Nathan Blackney each had stores at a later day. R. L. Blackmer is also remembered as a prominent merchant. About 1865, F. S. Royce erected and occupied the store which, since 1868, has been the business place of A. M. De Long. Another store has been kept the past twenty years by Orrin Clark and his sons, Alfred and Julius. James Southworth put up a fine business house near the depot some time after 1860, in which was carried on an extensive trade a number of years. In this building are several fine halls for public meetings and society purposes.

The post-office was established about 1830, with Wm. Cooper as postmaster, a position which he retained until after 1840. In 1833 the office reported \$54.09 accrued postage. Later postmasters were members of the Blackney and Clark families. Alfred Clark is the present incumbent, and the office receives and dispatches two mails per day.

The village has never had many professional men. It is said that Dr. H. T. B. Gray was the first to locate permanently as a physician. He continued in practice until his death, a few years ago. Dr. A. D. Lake, the present physician, has been located here since 1869.

Luther Allen transacted much of the legal business of the citizens of the town, but had never opened a regular office in it. E. A. Nash was in practice as an attorney a short time; and David Moody is the present legal representative.

SECRET ORDERS.

Perrysburg Lodge, No. 62, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized Feb. 7, 1877, with 23 charter-members. The present officers are A. M. De Long, P. M.

W.; A. D. Lake, M. W.; James McAdams, F.; Moses Howlett, O.; and D. W. Sprague, R. There are 48 members.

Forestville Chapter, No. 135, of Royal Arch Masons, was instituted at Forestville, removed to Gowanda, and about 1862 established at Perrysburg. The members number 53, and the officers are Frank Campbell, H. P.; J. W. Dauber, K.; Wm. A. Fish, Scribe; W. L. Haven, T.; and Robert McCubbin, Sec. The meetings of both of the above lodges are held in a very neat hall, in the De Long building.

THE PERRYSBURG AGRICULTURAL WORKS AND WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY

are the outgrowth of a small business begun here about twenty years ago, by Russell Briggs, and carried on since 1866 by W. R. Briggs. At present they embrace a three-story main shop, 30 by 66 feet, in the basement of which is a 30 horse-power engine, and a two-story cooperage, on the opposite side of the street, of less extensive proportions. Adjoining is a vinegar-factory, for the production of that article from cider.

The works are operated chiefly in the manufacture of grain- and corn-cradles, 2500 of the former and 500 of the latter per year; and stave-baskets, of which 18,000 are made; 30,000 cheese-boxes and 5000 grain-measures, as well as several thousand butter-firkins, are also manufactured yearly, giving employment to 30 hands.

SPRAGUE & TICKNOR'S GRIST- AND LUMBER-MILLS,

in the lower part of the village of Perrysburg, were begun in 1869, as a saw-mill, whose cutting capacity was 5000 feet per day. A wood workshop and planing-mill, 40 by 60 feet, three stories high, were thereafter added, and supplied with machinery for manufacturing all kinds of barrels, tubs, and baskets, out of the rough log. The manufacture of scythe-snaths has also been carried on extensively. In 1874 a grist mill, 36 feet square and two stories high, was added to the buildings already here located, and the whole have been successfully operated since. The motive-power is a 65 horse-power engine, and 15 men are employed.

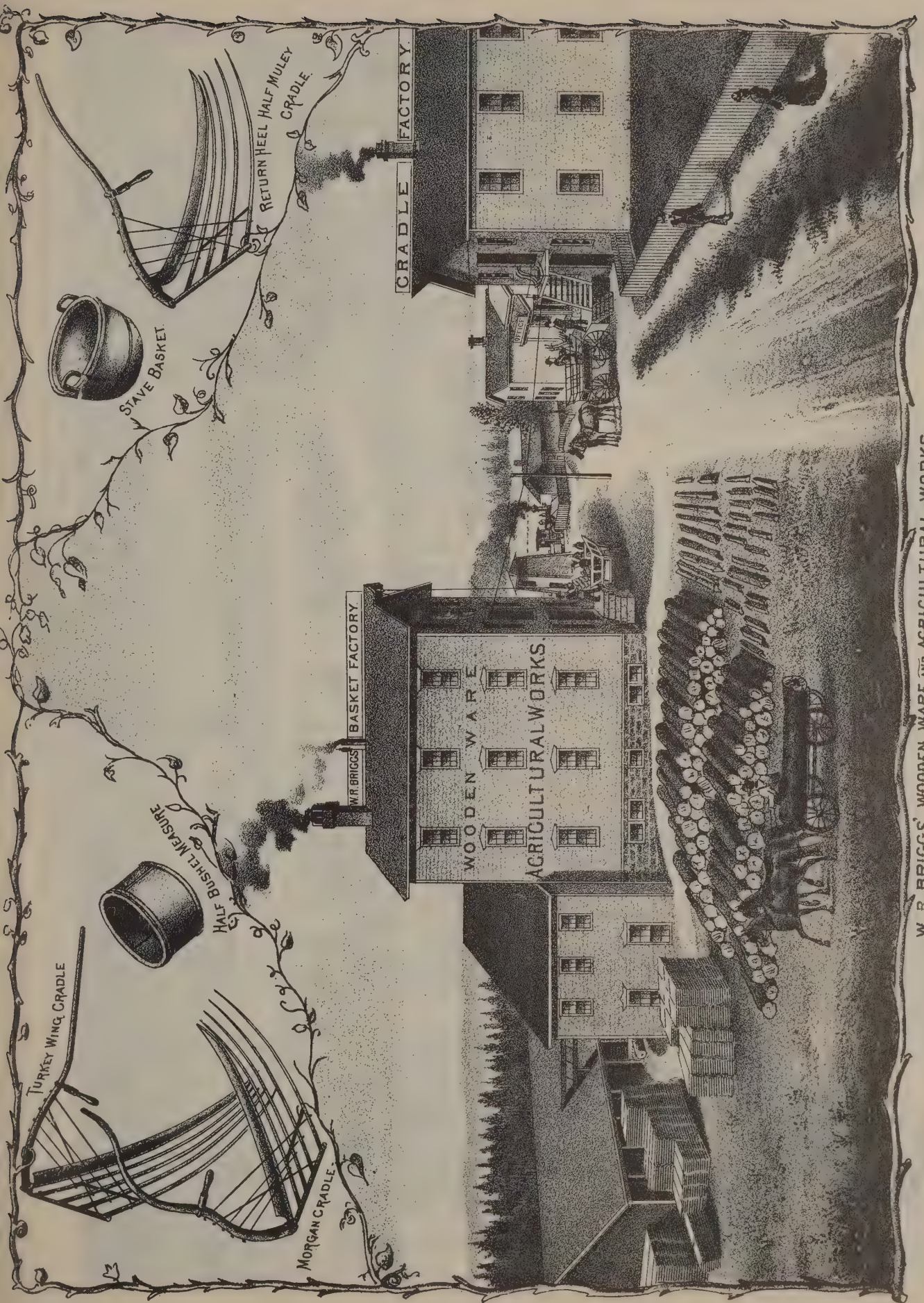
In the village are also a large cheese-factory, elsewhere noted, and half a dozen good mechanic shops.

A tannery, east of the village, was carried on in a small way in early times, but was long ago abandoned. In the early history of the place, Phineas Spencer had a distillery, where the village now is, and other parties had small asheries.

SCHOOLS, PAST AND PRESENT.

On the 1st of July, 1820, the school commissioners, Joseph Keyes and John Sprague, reported to the State superintendent that the town contained seven districts, two of which maintained public schools each three months, viz.: District No. 4, township 5, range 9, had 15 scholars; and district No. 5, townships 5 and 6, range 9, had 42 scholars. Six dollars was received by these schools from the State; and the principal text-book used was Webster's spelling-book.

In 1836, after the town had been reduced to its present size, 9 whole and 4 fractional districts were reported.



W. R. BRIGGS' WOODEN WARE AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

MANUFACTURER OF HAND-MADE GRAIN AND CORN CRADLES, CRADLE FINGERS, SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, HOE FORK AND PICK HANDLES, HORSE RAKE TEETH, NECK YOKES, WHIFFLE TREES, STAVE BASKETS, GALVANIZED IRON BOUND MEASURES, BUTTER-TUBS & FIRKINS, APPLE BARRELS.
PERRYSSBURG, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.



PHOTO BY EDGERTON & CHASE.

JOHN TICKNOR.

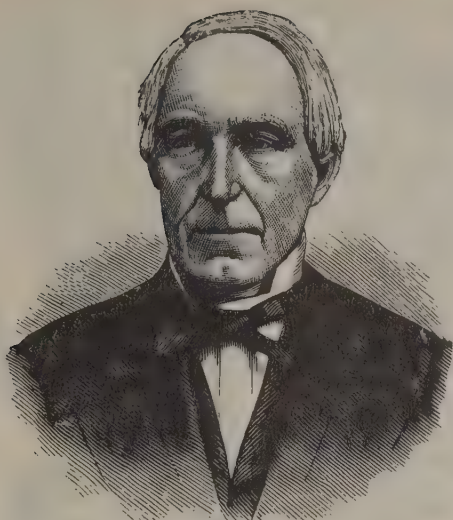


PHOTO BY EDGERTON & CHASE.

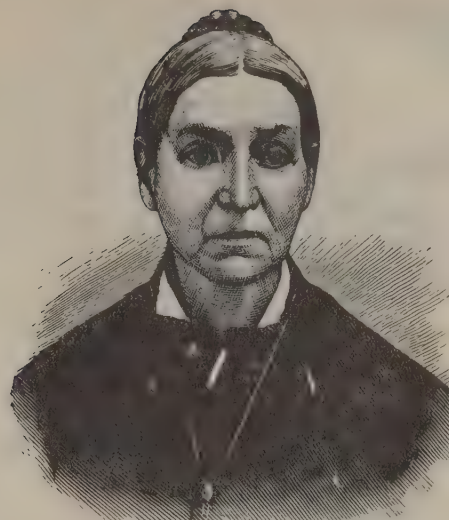
D.W. SPRAGUE.



MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF SPRAGUE & TICKNOR, MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR AND FEED, SAWED AND DRESSED LUMBER, STAVES, HEADING, SAWED SHINGLES & ALL KINDS OF BARRELS & COOPERAGE. GRAIN CRADLE FINISHERS, OAK STAVE BASKETS & CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.



SILAS SLAWSON.



MRS. SILAS SLAWSON.

SILAS SLAWSON

was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1814, and with his father moved to Hanover, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1822, where he resided until 1855, when he removed to Perrysburg, in this county, where his home has continued to be. In 1856, under the act authorizing the election of a school commissioner for each Assembly district in this State, Mr. Slawson was selected for the second district of Cattaraugus County. He had previously been a successful teacher; and entered upon the work of this responsible office with enthusiasm, and continued performing its duties with untiring energy during the term of nearly three years. As soon as his round of examination of, and granting certificates to, teachers was completed, he commenced visiting the schools, aiding in creating new districts or consolidating old ones, and harmonizing differences as they occurred. He was emphatically a worker; continually on the move from school to school in the eighteen towns comprising the Assembly district; imparting his energy to teachers, urging them to greater effort in their honorable profession, and inspiring pupils with the importance and necessity of education. It is not too much to say that no commissioner has since excelled him; and, also, we state the fact that he held the Teachers' Institutes, with his associate commissioners of the first district, during his term. He has filled several positions of public trust in his towns with intelligence and strict integrity.

Mr. Slawson and his wife are now enjoying the fruits of an industrious life,—a pleasant home in the village of Perrysburg, with a competency honestly acquired,—respected by their neighbors and numerous acquaintances.

Newton Slawson was a teacher several years, justice of the peace twelve years, is a thriving farmer in Perrysburg, and with his wife, who is an intelligent lady, are living in a pleasant home, with good surroundings, and both are highly respected. He twice offered his services to the Government as a soldier in the war for the Union, but was rejected on account of physical disability. Intent upon sharing in the responsibilities of the war, he furnished a "representative recruit," who served in his stead during its continuance. He enjoys the confidence of his townsmen.

Samuel E. Slawson was a merchant in Perrysburg for several years, and is now in the same business at Bradford, Pa. He owns a good farm in Hanover, and is in flourishing circumstances. His wife is a lady of cultivation, a successful teacher of music. They are happily situated and are highly respected.

Mr. Slawson's grandmother was a twin sister of Col. E. A. Nash's great-grandfather, Silas Nash, and they were born in Hartford, Conn., in 1765. Mr. Slawson was reared under the roof of his venerated grandmother, and he attributes his habits of study, thrift, and industry to her watchful care, kindness, moral teachings, and energy.

Ebenezer Slawson was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1795; Betsy Carr, his wife, was born in Maryland, in 1798. They were married at Penn Yan, N. Y., June 12, 1818. He died Aug. 18, 1877; she died March 9, 1858. They had nine children—

I. Silas Nash Slawson, born in Penn Yan, July 7, 1814. He married Temperance Lurancy Hopper, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucretia (Taylor) Hopper, in Hanover, N. Y., March 10, 1836. Three children—

I. Newton, born in Hanover, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1840; he married Rose C. Brown, April 30, 1863; two children; Minnie, born Jan. 12, 1865; Willie, born May 28, 1873.

II. Temperance Ann, born in Hanover, Dec. 15, 1845; she died Feb. 13, 1846.

III. Samuel Emery, born in Hanover, May 12, 1850; he married Inez Parsell, Sept. 17, 1873.

2. Samuel, born July 17, 1816; married Milla Stone, in April, 1836; he died Oct. 5, 1872; two children.

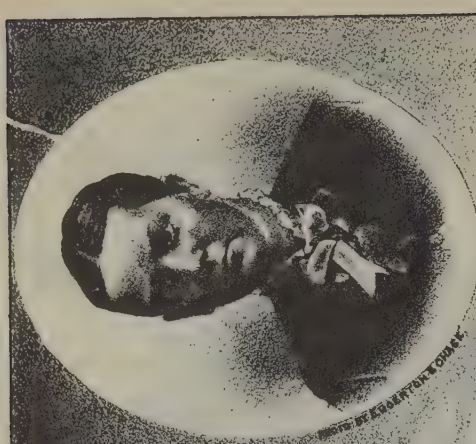
3. Melissa, born Sept. 21, 1818; married Roderick W. Rider, Oct., 1835; six children.

4. Eliza, born Oct. 20, 1820; married John S. Bettis; she died April, 1849; two children.

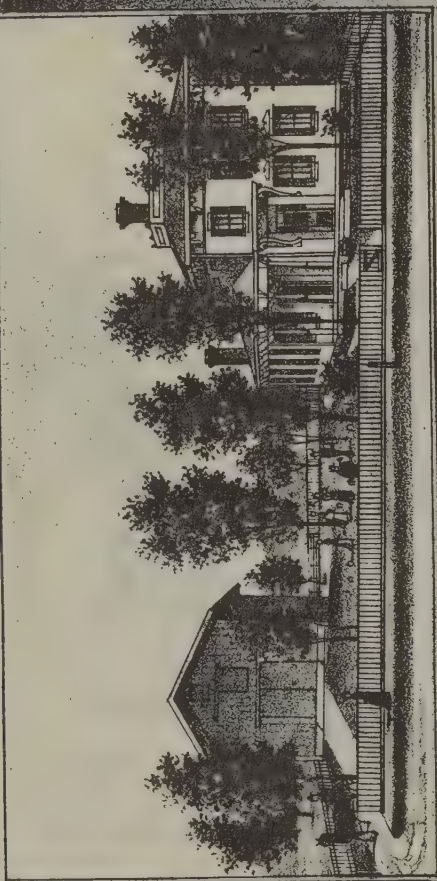
5. Daniel Carr, born Aug. 18, 1823; married Mary P. Scofield; he died August 5, 1848; one son.

6. Caroline, born Feb. 3, 1825; married George W. Merritt; three children.

7. John, born Aug. 24, 1831; married Mary Dennison; eight children.



MRS. NEWTON SLAWSON

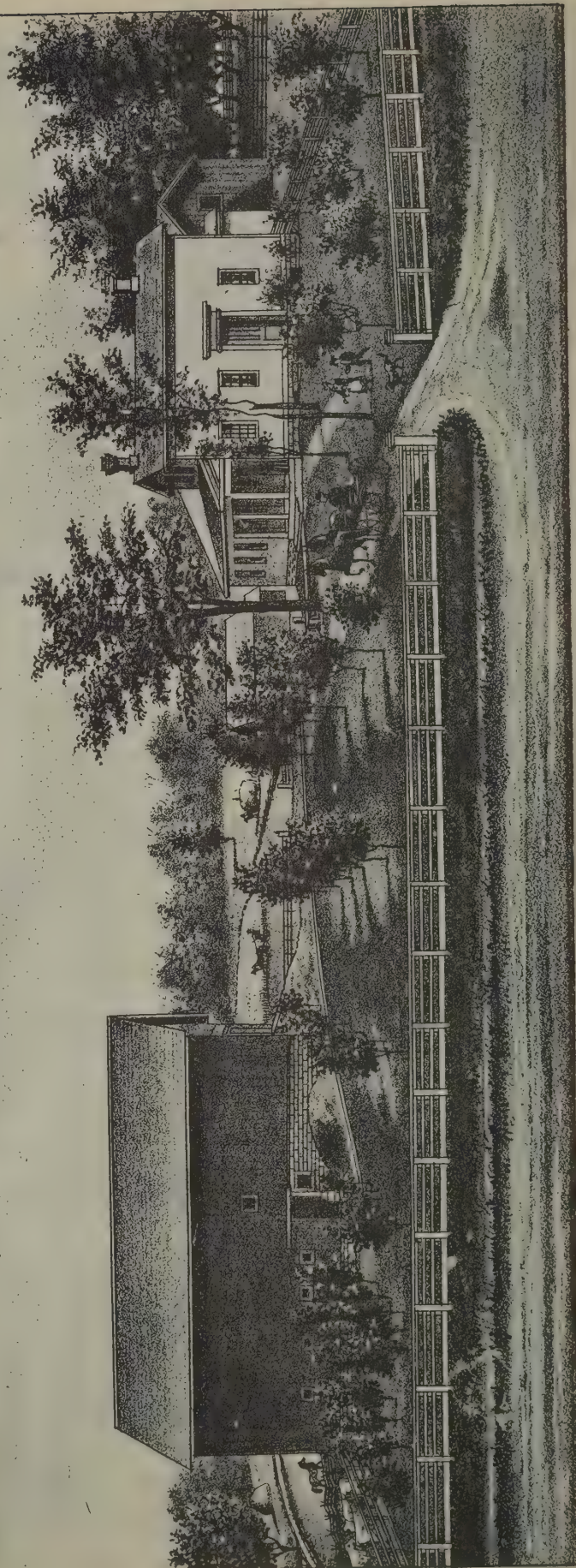


RESIDENCE OF SILAS NASH SLAWSON, PERRYBURGH, N. Y.



NEWTON SLAWSON.

PHOTO. BY EDGETON & LEWIS



RESIDENCE OF NEWTON SLAWSON, PERRYBURGH, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

The greatest number of months taught in any district was 10; the least, 5; the number of children taught was 433; and the cost of the schools was \$573.26.

In 1878 the commissioner reported the following:

District.	Children.	Money Paid by the State.
No. 1.....	18	\$73.92
" 2.....	99	257.24
" 3.....	21	89.75
" 4.....	145	296.81
" 5.....	32	104.35
" 6.....	36	99.52
" 7.....	19	81.19
" 8.....	38	101.50
" 9.....	25	88.57
	433	\$1192.85

THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The zealous Methodist preachers proclaimed the word to the pioneer settlers as early as 1820, and an effort was made that year to form a society to secure the benefits arising from the offer of a lot of land from the Holland Company. But the members of that faith were too few in numbers and lived too remotely to carry the purpose into effect.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was the first organized, at a meeting held for this purpose, near the present village of Versailles, Nov. 19, 1821. Rufus Watson, Phineas Spencer, Benjamin Waterman, John Clark, and Daniel Allen were selected as trustees, and a title secured for the 40 acres of land offered by the Holland Company to the first religious society in town, which were located on lot 25. Upon this a parsonage was erected years after, which has since been occupied by the clergy of the church.

In addition to the persons already named as trustees, the Baptist Society had, as early members, Elisha Ward, Hugh Campbell, Harry Pelton, Isaac Balcomb, Jacob Balcomb, Sereno Edwards, Elijah Stillwell, Ahiram Gaylord, John Johnson, Ralph Griswold, Almerin Sprague, Samuel Loomer, Elam Lee, Benjamin Hill, James Waters, Alvah Wood, James Norton; and later, Wm. Hull, Hosea Hogeboom, and Daniel Wood belonged to the society.

The church was formally constituted March 19, 1822, but it does not appear that it was supplied with a regular pastor until 1838, when the Rev. Sheldon N. Smith served it in this capacity. After a few years Elder D. Platt became the officiating minister, and in 1842 the Rev. Salmon Horton was reported as the preacher. Subsequently the pastoral office has been filled by the Revs. M. T. Wadsworth, T. T. Horton, Nathan Wood, J. C. Allison, and J. A. Pickard.

The church has fifteen members, whose meetings are held in the Methodist meeting-house at Versailles.

The trustees of the society in 1878 were Henry Hogeboom, Jonathan Hogeboom, and Oliver Staunton.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF VERSAILLES was legally organized Jan. 26, 1842, and Lester Wood, Philander Porter, and Martin Lindsley elected trustees. The same year a small frame meeting-house was erected in the village, in connection with the Baptists, in which worship was held until the fall of 1878, when a new edifice was occupied for this purpose. It is an attractive frame building 38 by 56 feet, costing \$3000, and has a seating

capacity for 300 persons. The present trustees are William Herrington, Ira Hawley, and Clinton Van Vlack.

The church at Versailles has always been connected with other Methodist charges in the town, and has had the same ministerial connection as the Perrysburg church. It had a membership of 45 in 1878, and supported a Sabbath-school, numbering 68 scholars, superintended by Heman Merrill.

THE WEST PERRYSBURG METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the Rugg neighborhood, is one of the oldest societies of this faith in town, and was organized about 1822 as a Methodist class, numbering eight or ten members. Services were thereafter held in the houses of the members and in the school-house in this locality, but no church building was erected until 1852.

Dec. 19, 1851, the members incorporated themselves as the "Rugg Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and elected Stephen R. Hall, John R. Dawley, and Carlos A. Rugg trustees. The following season a frame meeting-house was built on the northwest corner of lot 38, which was remodeled and much improved in the spring of 1878, and is now worth \$1500. It will comfortably seat 300 persons, and was rededicated to the worship of the Divine Being the latter part of June, by the Rev. Mr. Merchant, of Fredonia. The church is connected with Versailles and Perrysburg in forming a circuit, and has had the same pastoral care as those bodies. There are at present about 25 members. A Sunday-school having 40 members, and O. Putney as Superintendent, is also connected with the church.

The trustees of the society in 1878 were O. Putney, J. Hall, F. E. Ranney, F. Strickland, A. Rugg, Warren Hall, and Monseur Pond.

THE PERRYSBURG METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was incorporated Nov. 9, 1853, with a board of trustees composed of Truman Edwards, William Cooper, Henry C. Hurd, Abial Titus, Luther G. Chadwick, James Cooper, Jr., and Chancellor Campbell. About that time a house of worship was erected for the society by N. Cook, at a cost of \$1200, which was consecrated by the presiding elder, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Feb. 8, 1854. In 1865 it was repaired and very much beautified, and will now accommodate 300 persons. There is also a comfortable parsonage close by, and the estimated value of the entire property is \$3500. It is in charge of the following trustees and their successors: W. L. Haven, Benjamin Cooper, Orrin Knowlton, J. B. Marvin, A. R. Graves, D. O. Ball, A. M. De Long, and L. G. Chadwick.

The church has no clear record of its early history; the oldest accessible account being the minutes of a Quarterly Conference, held in the village in 1849. Five classes were reported, under the leadership of Charles Blackney, Benjamin Parkman, Isaac Dawley, George Kirkland, and John Waters. The Rev. W. H. Hunter was at that time the presiding elder, and Rev. I. H. Tackett the pastor. One Sunday-school was reported.

About this time the Perrysburg circuit was formed, which greatly promoted the growth of the different classes, and induced the building of churches, as has been noted above. The Rev. J. Schofield was the pastor in charge in

1851, and was followed in 1852 by Rev. R. L. Blackmer, during whose pastorate the buildings were completed. Since that period the preachers in charge of the circuit have been the Revs. S. A. Warner, Edwin Hull, James H. Allen, W. W. Warner, J. K. Shearer, A. A. Horton, J. W. Davis, J. Marsh, J. Shields, N. W. Jones, and E. Brown.

The church at Perrysburg had, in 1878, 50 members, and maintained a Sunday-school which reported a membership of 65 scholars. R. E. Waller was the Superintendent. It may not be uninteresting and inappropriate to give, in this connection, the names of the early ministers, and those who preached in this locality before the circuit was formed, commencing with 1819: Revs. Robert C. Hatton, Benjamin P. Hill; 1820, John Summerville; 1821, Nathaniel Reeder, Ira Brunson; 1822, Richard Wright, Sylvester Cary; 1823, Parker Buel, Richard Wright; 1824, Josiah Keyes; 1825, Henry Knapp, John Scott; 1826, Job Wilson, John P. Kent; 1827, Joseph S. Barris, Zachariah Ragan; 1828, Joseph S. Barris, Samuel Ayers; 1829, James Gilmore, Alured Plimpton; 1830, David Preston, Samuel E. Babcock; 1831, David Preston, John Robinson, Nelson Henry; 1832, John K. Hallock, Daniel M. Stearns; 1833, John K. Hallock, Ignatius H. Tackett; 1834, Hiram Luce, L. Gregg; 1835, Lorenzo Rogers, I. H. Tackett, Darius Smith; 1836, J. Demming, Darius Smith; 1837, T. Goodwin, M. Hill; 1838, Samuel Gregg, H. J. Moore; 1839, T. Stowe, E. J. L. Baker; 1840, J. O. Rich, T. Stone; 1841, D. Smith, D. Pritchard; 1842, W. B. Lloyd; 1843-44, Nirom Norton; 1845, W. S. Worrells, T. H. Cummings; 1846, J. Uncles, S. Churchill; 1847, A. Burgess, I. Blackford; 1848, J. E. Chapin, J. N. Henry.

The bounds of conferences, districts, and circuits, were so frequently changed that the above list may not embrace the names of all who preached Methodism in the north-western part of the country. Additional names will be given in the histories of the Leon and Randolph churches of those who sometimes preached in Perrysburg.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF VERSAILLES was incorporated at a meeting held at the school-house, Feb. 3, 1846. Trustees were chosen composed of Samuel Holmes, James Nichols, and Alexander H. Barker. If we have been correctly informed, nothing further was done than to perfect this preliminary organization. Although occasional Congregational meetings were held the following years, the membership was too feeble to carry on a regular church work, and some of the members again connected themselves with the church at Gowanda, from which they had withdrawn.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WM. COOPER *

was born in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga Co., Dec. 8, 1793, where he lived until 1816, when, single-handed and alone, he came to this town, where he located and com-

menced clearing a farm in the then unbroken wilderness. He erected, with his own hands, a log shanty, in which he lived alone for over a year without any associates but the wild beasts of the forest and a cow, which he fed on browse, from which he derived his only subsistence during that time, save the little Indian meal which he brought a great distance on his back.

In 1817 he returned to his native town, married a daughter of Jeremiah Eddy, of Stillwater, and again returned in 1817, accompanied by his wife, Truman Edwards, Benjamin Parkman, and Daniel Johnson, and their wives, with ox-teams, driving their cows with them. Perrysburg at that time comprised the towns of Perrysburg, Persia, Dayton, Otto, and East Otto, at the first town-meeting in which town but seven votes were cast.

Mr. Cooper, while actively engaged in clearing his farm, which has ever been kept in his family,—was not unmindful of the public good. He watched, with unceasing care, the construction of all the public highways for miles around him, being careful to have the same regularly located on the lot-lines, and wrought with untiring energy till they were all susceptible of travel. He was the founder of the first district school in this town, and has ever labored to maintain a liberal system of education. Nor did his ambition rest here, but freely contributed of his influence and means to the organization of a Christian society and the erection of a place for public worship.

Generosity, energy, perseverance, industry, economy, cheerfulness, and harmony were his chief characteristics. With his mind ever active,—extending charity unto all,—he became eminently distinguished among his neighbors, who relied implicitly on his honor and judgment, and thus became, meritoriously, the recipient of many official trusts.

He amassed a large fortune, from which he gave without stint to his children, for whom he held the strongest regard. As age advanced, his mind, with his body, became weak and incapable of longer contending with life's storms, and he waited, with perfect composure, the time of his dissolution,—often expressing a desire to try the realities of the life which is to come. He failed gradually but constantly, in body and mind alike, became weaker and weaker, until respiration ceased. He departed on the 31st of December, 1872, in Perrysburg, aged seventy-nine years and twenty-three days.

HOMER WOODIN

was born in Bristol, Hartford Co., Conn., July 6, 1806. Was married in Burlington, Conn., March 10, 1829, to Miss Vashti Beckwith, and she was born at Burlington, Connecticut, May 14, 1805; and since the death of her husband, which occurred at his home-place in the town of Perrysburg, Dec. 12, 1875, she has lived, and is still living, at Dayton Station.

Homer Woodin's family consisted of the following children: William Woodin, born Dec. 27, 1829; Martin H. Woodin, born Sept. 1, 1831; Horatio Woodin, born April 12, 1833; Lydia Ann Woodin, born Jan. 29, 1836, wife of Charles W. Chaffe, now living at Gowanda, N. Y.; Rachel Woodin, born April 15, 1840, was married to Frank

* Deceased.

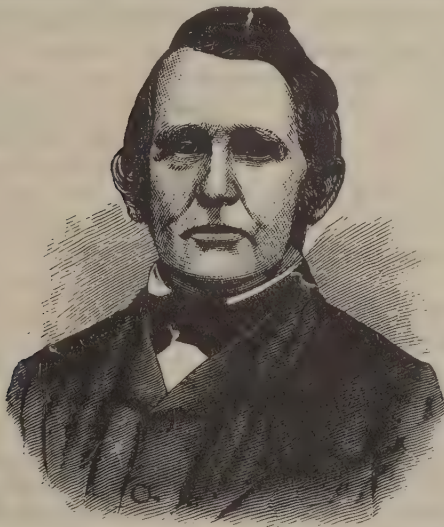
Daggert, of Springville, N. Y.; Ellen Eliza Woodin, born Sept. 5, 1838, is the wife of Amos M. Hall, and is now living at Dayton Station; Eri Woodin was born June 2, 1843; Luna Woodin was born May 29, 1846, is the wife of Newton A. Chaffe, and is now living at Dayton Station.

Of the above-named children born to them four are dead, as follows: Wm. Woodin fell dead of the heart-disease, in Otto, Jan. 2, 1864, leaving a wife (Abi S. Darbey) and one son, Homer E. Woodin, and one daughter, Theresa V., who died in about a year after her father's death, with diphtheria,—the son is still living; Rachel Daggert died Nov. 19, 1865, of typhoid fever, in Perrysburg, leaving no children; Horatio Woodin, their son, died in Perrysburg, of typhoid fever, Dec. 11, 1865,—he was unmarried; Eri Woodin died April 4, 1878, in Perrysburg, of consumption, leaving a wife (Hattie Stilson) and three children,—two girls, Mary and Georgie, and one son, William.

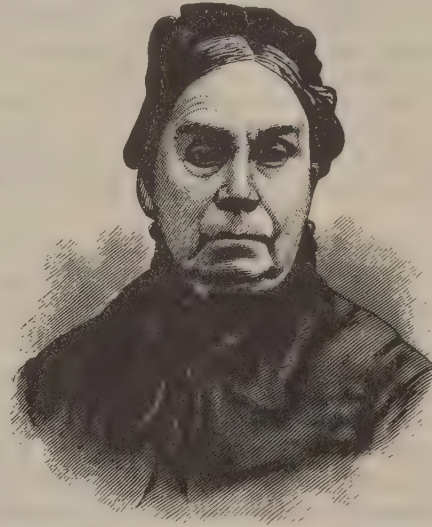
The father of Homer Woodin was named Eri Woodin;

this trip. Buffalo at that time was a small place compared with Buffalo of to-day. They hired a man with his team, who brought them to Zoar, to Hyal Hill's tavern, where they stayed overnight.

Luzon Bottsford was living in Otto at this time; had been living there about two years. He married Mrs. Woodin's sister Polly. Mr. Bottsford met them at Hill's tavern, and they went and stayed with Mr. Bottsford and family about three weeks, until Mr. Woodin found and bought one hundred acres of land with a rough shanty already built upon it, and upon which there was about twenty-five acres of improvement. This land he bought of Harvey Butler, and paid him three hundred dollars cash down for the improvements that he had made. He then went to Ellicottville and paid twenty-five dollars for a new article of Devereux, the land-agent, and he met his payments upon his land promptly. He paid, we think, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in addition to what has already been mentioned. He moved into the shanty



HOMER WOODIN.



MRS. HOMER WOODIN.

Photos. by Edgerton & Chase.

was a blacksmith by trade; lived in Bristol, Conn., and then moved to Farmington, Conn.; then moved back to Bristol, where his wife died; then he came to Otto, N. Y., and lived with Homer, who was his youngest child. Then his oldest son, Harmon, with whom he had lived in Connecticut, moved to Ohio and took his father with him. After living in Ohio about five years, he, with Harmon, moved to Iowa, where he died, twenty or twenty-five years ago, and where are also buried all his brothers and sisters. His father's family consisted of Harmon, Louis, Lydia, and Homer,—two boys and two girls.

Homer worked on a farm for William Whitman, from the time he married, in March, until about the 1st of November, 1829, and then moved into the western part of the State of New York, and settled in the town of Otto, Cattaraugus Co. They came from Burlington, Conn., to Albany, N. Y., by team, and were three days on the road. Her brother, Hoel Beckwith, moved with them, and settled with them in the same town. They came from Albany to Buffalo, *via* Erie Canal; it took them two weeks to make

mentioned, where the two oldest children were born. The remainder of the family were born in a log house on the same piece of land, which was built and moved into about four years afterwards, in which log house they lived about fourteen years.

The next spring, in March, 1830, leaving his wife in care of Mr. Bottsford's family, he started for Connecticut with only seven dollars in his pocket, the only money he possessed. He walked back afoot, being taken sick upon the road. He stopped with his sister Louise about a week, in what is called the Black River country. He then continued his walk, and arrived at Connecticut and hired out to Gad Cole, of Farmington, an old acquaintance of his, and worked on a farm. He came back in the fall with one hundred dollars, and this money, thus earned, was the saving of his place; and he bought him a yoke of oxen. They lived on this piece of land about twenty years, the two last years of which time were spent in enjoying the comforts of a good frame house, which he built. He then traded this piece of land with Stephen Soal's farm of four

hundred acres, where they commenced and kept a dairy of cows. They remained here about seven years, when, his two oldest sons having married, he let these sons and their wives run this farm. He then bought and moved the remainder of his family upon the farm of Warren Allen, of three hundred and thirty acres, in the town of Perrysburg, about one and a half miles west of Gowanda, where he lived the remainder of his days, excepting that in the spring of 1869 he bought the home-place of William Smith, containing some thirty acres, which adjoined the farm immediately on the east line, on which place he moved with his wife, while the Allen farm was carried on by his son Eri, with its fifty cows. The most of Mr. Woodin's time was spent, after locating in Perrysburg, in buying butter and cheese. He undoubtedly bought more cheese and handled more money in this business than any other man in this county.

In politics he was a Whig as long as that party existed, and when it went down he connected himself with the Republican party, and was always a steadfast and consistent Republican, voting and working with that party. He held the office of assessor and justice of the peace for many years. He worked for his party through principle, and not for official honors, as these he did not crave. He

had the nomination of Assemblyman offered to him at one time by his district convention, but would not accept it, as a thorough business life was more acceptable to him. He possessed great moral worth, and was a man of no uncommon energy.

Mrs. Vashti Woodin's father was a farmer. He owned one hundred and fifty acres of land. He lived and died in the same town in which he was born, which was the town of Burlington, Conn.

Her father's name was Abner Beckwith. He was married twice. His first wife was surnamed Humphrey, by whom he had four children,—three boys and one girl,—viz., Samuel, Israel, Humphrey, and Lydia. His second wife was Rachel Laird, by whom he had three girls and two boys,—namely, Eliza, Polly, Vashti, Hoel, and Orvill.

Mrs. Woodin's mother—Rachel—was born in Massachusetts, Sept. 25, 1769, and died at the home of Mrs. Woodin, in Perrysburg, Aug. 31, 1853, where the twelve last years of her life were spent, where every attention was shown her, and her last days made comfortable by the affectionate kindness of her daughter and husband. She could remember, and did relate to her grandchildren, many incidents of the trying times of the Revolution.

ELLCOTTVILLE.

THIS town embraces within its present limits all of township No. 4, and the southeastern portion of township 5 in the 6th range of the Holland Company's survey. Its northern boundary is formed by the towns of Ashford and East Otto; its eastern by Machias and Franklinville. Its south border lies against the town of Great Valley, and it is joined on the west by East Otto and Mansfield. Its southwestern corner is very nearly the territorial centre of the county.

The topographical features of Ellicottville are similar to those of the adjoining and neighboring towns. It contains no mountain range, but its surface is everywhere broken by hills and ridges, rising to heights varying from 100 to 500 feet above the valleys which separate them. The broadest and most fertile of these lowlands lie along the Great Valley Creek, which enters the town across its eastern boundary from Franklinville, flows thence in a general southwesterly course to the village of Ellicottville, where it turns rather abruptly towards the southeast and passes into the town of Great Valley. This stream and its various tributaries are the only waters within the town, except some inconsiderable rivulets, which take their rise in the northwest, and flow in that direction until they find an outlet through Cattaraugus Creek into Lake Erie.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The pioneer settler within the town of Ellicottville was Grove Hurlbut, a native of Connecticut, who moved thence to Whitestown, Oneida Co., when about twenty-five years of age, and there married Hannah Niles.

In the year 1814 the family, consisting of his wife and seven children, started from there with the intention of locating in what was known as the Western Reserve. On his way he was persuaded to leave his family in Steuben County, and go out first and look at the land. He hired a farm in Arkport, and after he sowed his crops, in the spring of 1815, he went alone to the Reserve, but returned in about six weeks, not liking the lands in that region. The route on his return was through this town, where Rickertson Burlingame was at the time surveying. Upon inquiry as to the lands he was informed that he would have to go to the land-office at Batavia for information. In a few weeks he went there and saw Mr. Ellicott, who told him the lands were not yet for sale, but that he would give him six lots to choose from if he would come in that fall and build a house that travelers could stop at, and that when the lots were for sale he might have them as cheap as any. He came in with his oldest son and chose lots 56 and 57, one of 150 and the other 166 acres, which John McMahan

now owns. They chopped a clearing of about seven acres, and built a log house, the first dwelling erected in the town of Ellicottville. In the work of felling and rolling logs for this building he was occasionally assisted by travelers and land-hunters passing this way through the valley. The roof of his house was covered with shingles of four feet in length, roughly split from the log. Boards for the floor were obtained from James Green, who had been running a saw-mill at the mouth of Great Valley Creek for a number of years.

Having made his little clearing and completed his season's work, in the month of November, Mr. Hurlbut left his house in the charge and occupancy of Orrin Pitcher, while he returned to Steuben County to make preparations for the removal of his family thence to their future home in the wilds of Cattaraugus. Kettles for sugar-making, and all the various articles necessary to a complete pioneer's outfit having been procured, he set out on the 1st of January to transport these and his household goods to their destination upon his new purchase. On this trip he was not accompanied by his family, but he brought with him a man by the name of John Maloney, whom he had employed as a chopper, to assist in the heavy labor of clearing the heavily-timbered lands, and who boarded in the family of Mr. Pitcher, while Mr. Hurlbut again returned to his old home in Steuben.

On the 14th of the following month, Reuben Hurlbut arrived, having in charge a son and daughter of his brother Grove. These children were John and Sally Hurlbut, the latter being then only thirteen years of age. She, however, became for the time the female head of the Hurlbut family in Ellicottville, consisting of these three persons, who at once became domiciled in a part of the log house, with the family of Mr. Pitcher, who, however, remained but a short time, until his own cabin was ready for occupancy.

About the 15th of March, Mr. Hurlbut returned with the remainder of his family, and completed his establishment. He lived on the farm he first cleared, the remainder of his days, and died Sept. 28, 1852, aged eighty-six years. His son John married Betsey Niles, settled on lot 57, and in 1836 bought a farm on Bryant Hill, where Frank Fitch now lives, and in 1865 removed to Minnesota. Miranda grew up to womanhood, married, and is now living in Michigan. Sally married William Johnston, and settled on lot 58; they had several children. John C. is a physician in Michigan, and two sons are living in the town. Mrs. Johnston now resides in the village of Ellicottville. Hannah is the wife of the Hon. Chauncey J. Fox, of Ellicottville.

Daniel Waldo located 75 acres on lot 27, where Stephen McCoy now lives, and had ground cleared, but never settled upon it.

Orrin Pitcher lived in Broome County, and came into this country with a man by the name of Waters. He chopped two acres of land for the Holland Land Company on the north side of the road, including lots 45, 46, and 47, on which the Whitney House now stands, in the village of Ellicottville. The Chautauqua road had been cleared of underbrush the year before, and they lived (while at work here) in a hut on the spot now occupied by the Catholic

church. In 1813, Pitcher and Waters distinctly heard the artillery firing at the burning of Buffalo. In 1814, Mr. Pitcher moved his family from Broome County to Franklinville, where he rented a log house of a man by the name of Gibbs near Mr. McClure. From there he shortly moved to what is now Peth, took up a lot, built a log house, roofing it with bark (as the mill of Mr. Green was not yet completed), and for floors the smooth side of hemlock bark was laid uppermost, the edges pinned down with wooden hooks. Mr. Hurlbut, of Ellicottville, came to that place to get assistance in raising his log house. Mr. Pitcher, Mr. Green, and Mr. Norton came up with him and assisted him. Mr. Hurlbut, wishing to return to his home in Steuben County, had made an arrangement with Mr. Pitcher to draw the lumber, and put the floors in his house, and move in until he came out with his family in the early spring. Accordingly, on Christmas-day, 1815, Mr. Pitcher moved in when David (who is still living) was six years old, and lived there until a part of Mr. Hurlbut's family came out, and his own cabin was completed. He soon after took up two 40-acre lots, which Daniel Huntley afterwards purchased. He located several lots in the new settlement, and is said to have sold them advantageously. In 1843, he removed to Minnesota with his family, except David, who settled on part of lot 7 on the Machias road, where he still lives. One of his sons is a lawyer at Mankato, Minn., and has represented his county in the Legislature of that State.

Eunice Carpenter taught the first school in this town, in the summer of 1817. She was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Cattaraugus County with and under the protection of her brother Isaac, who had settled at Ischua, but was at that time employed at his trade at Ellicottville.

The pupils of Miss Carpenter were the children of Orrin Pitcher and Grove Hurlbut, and the school-room was the front part of Orrin Pitcher's house. Three of the pupils are now living, and well recollect those early school-days. They are Mrs. Hannah Fox, Mrs. Mary Matterson, and David Pitcher. Miss Carpenter married Levi Peet, of Farmer-ville, and died many years ago. Her descendants are living in that town.

In the year 1817, Daniel Huntley, Baker Leonard, Rickertson Burlingame, Benjamin Perkins, and John W. Cary came into the town and built houses.

Daniel Huntley moved from Cincinnatus, Cortland County, to Franklinville in the spring of 1817, with the intention of going to Ohio. After reaching Olean, he was persuaded by Levi Gregory to purchase a property in that town that he had bought of three brothers, who had become discouraged by the severe frost of 1816. These lots were of 100 acres each, with quite extensive improvements. After his purchase he returned to Cincinnatus, and removed to his new home, with his wife and four children and their goods loaded on two or three wagons. Upon the establishment of the county-seat at Ellicottville, he purchased at that place two 40-acre lots of Orrin Pitcher, and one lot of 150 acres of Grove Hurlbut in 1819. He rented his farm at Franklinville and moved here in March, 1821, and built the Whitney House and kept it many years. Daniel Huntley died July 5, 1846, aged sixty-two

years. His children were William, Thomas S., Daniel I., and Amy. William married Miranda Maybe, and settled where John Welch now lives; there he lived and died. Thomas S. married Eliza Fox, and settled where W. S. Johnson now lives, and in 1846 sold the farm and removed to Illinois. Charles, his son, has been engaged with his cousin, Silas S. Huntly, in mail contracts. Daniel I. Huntley married Eliza Hawkins. Silas S., his son, was in the army as a private soldier, and was promoted and made aid to Gen. Berry at Chancellorsville, and since the war has been engaged in mail contracts in the West. He resides at Washington, D. C.

In the year 1817 the Holland Land Company sent out Baker Leonard, from Batavia, to this place to build a tavern, which he erected on the spot where J. King Skinner now resides. The new building cost so much when it was completed that the company refused to accept it; upon which Mr. Leonard opened it as a public-house, and connected with it a store (the first opened in the village), in which he employed Henry Saxton as clerk.

Mr. Leonard died on the 17th day of April, 1821, and persons still living in Ellicottville recollect that on the day of his funeral the ground was so deeply covered with snow that it became necessary to employ ox-teams to break a road from his house to the burial-ground.

Rickertson Burlingame came into this region from Oxford, Chenango Co., as a surveyor in the employ of the Holland Land Company. Traversed the hills and valleys of Cattaraugus and through the deep-tangled forests by the blaze upon trees made in the original township surveys. He assisted in the sub-division of the town into lots, surveyed and mapped the village plat of Ellicottville, and made the map which was adopted by authority upon the incorporation of the village in 1837. After he had finished the greater portion of his survey he located lot No. 62, an irregular tract of land lying on Great Valley Creek and beyond the regular tier of lots, containing about 300 acres. His first dwelling was a log structure, erected near the banks of the creek. Upon this farm he passed the remainder of his life, and was buried within the ground which he had cleared and cultivated. These premises are now owned by Harvey Litchfield.

Mr. Burlingame was one of six men who took contracts of the Holland Company in the limits of this town, in 1813.

Benjamin Perkins and John W. Cary were brothers-in-law, and came here, in 1817, from Vermont. They selected lot 58, and built a cabin thereon. Perkins's occupation was that of a tailor, but to this sometimes he added that of a shoemaker, and upon occasions was professor of dentistry. They went away in 1821.

In the month of August, 1818, Chauncey J. Fox, then a young man of twenty-one years of age, in company with a younger brother, Pliny L., left Tolland, Conn., their native place, and came to Olean, in this county, for the purpose of establishing themselves in business. Finding no employment, they purchased a skiff, procured a supply of bread and cheese, and started on a voyage down the river with a vague intention of going to Cincinnati, but with no distinct idea of the difficulties they would have to encounter. They passed a day and a night and part of the next day on the

river without seeing any one. Towards night of the second day they saw a man crossing the river. They landed and followed him to his house. He advised them to abandon their voyage and offered them employment, which they accepted. This man, their employer, proved to be Philip Tome, whose early history was so well known in this region. Soon after the commencement of their labors in Mr. Tome's employ, Pliny was attacked by typhoid fever and confined for about eight weeks. Their means were exhausted, and they even sold their clothes to discharge the liabilities attendant upon this severe sickness.

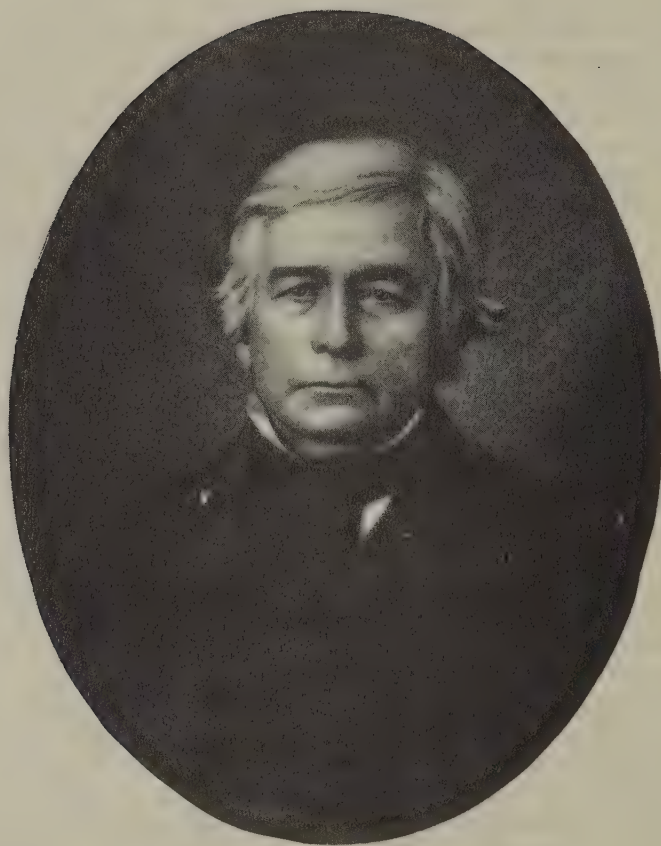
The village of Ellicottville was the nearest point at which a physician could be found, and Chauncey traveled to that place and secured the attendance of Dr. A. Leavenworth.

After Pliny's recovery from his sickness, he worked, clearing land and farming, near Ellicottville, for three or four years, then taught school at Yorkshire, and, in 1827, was the first justice of the peace elected in Ellicottville under the constitutional amendment which made the office elective.

In 1828 he commenced the study of law in the office with his brother at Ellicottville, and was soon after admitted to the bar in due course, after which he practiced in the courts of Cattaraugus for several years. About 1842 he moved to Illinois. He served in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, rose to the rank of major, and upon the expiration of his term of service returned to Illinois, where he now resides. A more extended biographical sketch of Chauncey J. Fox is given on another page of this work.

Dr. Alson Leavenworth came to Ellicottville in September, 1818. He located on lot No. 57, and built a log house, where he resided three or four years; when he built the hotel now known as the Crawford House. As settlers located rapidly along the valley and on the hillsides, the demands on the doctor's time and skill increased, until his ride extended from Kinzue and Corydon, in Pennsylvania, on the south, to Collins, in Erie County, on the north. He removed to Little Valley in 1831, and afterwards to New Albion. A more extended notice of him will be found in the history of that town.

In the year 1820, Clark Robertson, of Cazenovia, Madison County, passed through Ellicottville to visit his uncle in Little Valley. Returning to this village after his visit he was employed on the jail and court-house buildings then in process of construction. Soon after, by the advice of the land agent, Mr. Goodwin, he purchased the lot where "Irvine Hall" was afterward built, paying for it the sum of \$50. He taught school in Great Valley in 1823, receiving in part payment shingles and other lumber, which he used in the erection of a dwelling upon his land. In 1824 he taught at Lodi, and in the following year married Miss Ursula Maltby, and commenced housekeeping. Miss Maltby had come to Ellicottville from Paris, Oneida Co., and taught school in the upper room of Baker Leonard's house in the summer of 1819. The school was removed to the upper part of the court-house, upon the completion of that building. In 1821 she taught school in Connewango, and then returned to her home in Paris. Mr. Robertson is still living, at seventy-nine years of age, in the village of



Staley N. Clarke

HON. STALEY NICHOLS CLARKE.

The real value to society of an individual member consists not so much in his exhibition of those shining powers of intellect which compel our admiration, as in the daily manifestations of those more attractive qualities of heart which win our confidence and love. Great abilities assuredly have their uses, and when their destiny is properly unfolded, the world is a gainer by their existence, and a loser by their decay. But the virtues of charity, largeness of soul, and an ever-actuating sympathy for and with one's kind, are essential elements in every pleasure. The great die and are buried. The good are buried but never die, for their souls are so inwrought into the lives of those around them, that the aggregate existence of the community is, to some extent, a continuous and permanent embodiment of their character. Their names may not live upon the lips of men, but the actual effects of their influence and example descend from generation to generation, a precious and perpetual inheritance of strenuous, but unobtrusive virtue.

The man, therefore, who unites goodness of heart with intellectual ability, has a claim upon our esteem while living, and upon our affectionate remembrance when dead, which, for the honor of our race, we should never disregard. It is a worthy, and should be a pleasurable task, for each to contribute his share, however slight, towards a proper recognition of the value of such a character. It is with a feeling akin to this, that the present sketch of one more thoroughly identified than any other with the history and prosperity of our county, is undertaken.

Staley Nichols Clarke was born in Prince George's County, in the State of Maryland, on the 29th day of May, 1794. At the age of twenty-one he emigrated to Western New York, and began his career in life as a clerk in the Bank of Niagara, at Buffalo. In 1819, Mr. Clarke removed to Batavia, where he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Holland Land Company until January, 1822, when he took charge of the office of the company at Ellicottville, as their agent.

The county of Cattaraugus was then a comparative wilderness, whose aboriginal beauty of hill and valley, of heavy forest and unobstructed water-courses, had suffered but little waste from the hands of men. Olean, from its situation on the Allegany River, was even then a place of considerable consequence. The surface of the county was dotted here and there with an occasional clearing, but in general nature reigned in undisputed sway. Even Ellicottville was closely environed by forests; it was a mere island in an ocean of verdure.

The settlers were necessarily poor. Like all who immigrate to unsettled territory, they came, to a great extent, destitute, either driven by necessity or impelled by enterprise. With no capital, but stout hearts and hands willing

to toil, it was no light task to grapple at once with the exigencies of debt and the stern hardships of backwoods life. Separated by an almost impassable distance from home and birthplace, in the heart of a wilderness, invulnerable to aught but endless toil; cut off from all but occasional communication with the friends they had left behind, and provided with but scanty means to meet an accumulating indebtedness, it would not have been surprising if even their iron nerves had yielded to the crushing burden of their lot, and repudiated the ungrateful task of redeeming an unwilling soil. But they were not the men to repine or succumb. Their work was before them, and they did it well. To their spirit amidst discouragements, to their hope amidst reverses, to their fortitude in trial, to their determined and persistent energy at all times, we, whose comforts are the fruits of their privations, whose labors are lightened by their toil, whose possessions are enriched by their exertions, are under an obligation which we do not appreciate, and cannot discharge.

To these hardy pioneers the advent of Mr. Clarke was an inestimable blessing. Their scanty crops, wrung with strenuous and painful effort from a reluctant soil, barely sufficed to meet their immediate wants, and afforded but meagre encouragement of means for liquidating the claim of the landlord. In him, however, their embarrassments found a ready appreciation. Gifted with that true generosity of heart which constitutes the only genuine nobility, those in need of kindness and indulgence met from him not the oppression of the task-master, but the sympathy and encouragement of a friend. His fidelity to those who employed him was scrupulous and unquestioned; but to lend a willing ear and a helping hand to the appeal made by penury and distress he ever regarded as a duty paramount to all, and imposed upon him by the very fact of his manhood. Those who have experienced kindness at his hands, and their name is legion, will bear testimony to the assertion that in no case of actual need was an application for lenity or kindness ever made in vain. Many of these objects of his beneficence are now living, rich in herds of cattle and acres of cultivated land, but neither age nor prosperity has dimmed their gratitude for the kindness he has shown them in their hour of need.

The confidence and affection with which he was regarded led to his election as County Treasurer in 1824, an office which he continued to fill through a period of seventeen years. In November, 1840, he was elected to Congress, where he served his constituents during his term of office. Since then he has filled no public place. Though deeply interested in all that concerned the welfare of the country, he had no craving for the stormy and unsubstantial excitement of political warfare, and readily yielded his place to more ambitious men.

HON. STALEY NICHOLS CLARKE.

Mr. Clarke came to Buffalo, in 1815, to take charge, as deputy, of the clerk's office of Niagara County (then including Erie County), on the invitation of his brother, the Hon. Archibald S. Clarke, county clerk. The latter gentleman was a citizen of the highest character, of personal popularity, and was honored with important public trusts by the people. In 1808-9 he was surrogate of Niagara County; in the years 1809-11 he represented Niagara County in the Assembly; in 1813-16 was State Senator from the Western District, comprising fifteen counties; in 1816-17 he was representative in Congress from the Twenty-first District, embracing nine western counties; and in 1815-16, county clerk.

Hon. Staley N. Clarke married Eunice Thayer, at Clarence, Niagara (now Erie) Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1816; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., March 5, 1797. Mr. Clarke died in Ellicottville, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1860. Mrs. Clarke died in Corry, Pa., June 23, 1873. Eleven children, namely:

1. Sarah Eunice, born in Buffalo, Aug. 9, 1817; married Theodore Smith, Aug. 16, 1835. Two children,—Lucy Nichols, married, deceased; Archibald Clarke, married.

2. De La Fayette, born in Buffalo, April 11, 1819; married twice: first, to Sarah Ketchum, deceased; second, to Mary A. Snyder. Seven children.

3. Mary, born in Batavia, Dec. 7, 1823; married William B. Hull, Nov. 23, 1841; he died May 19, 1845. One son, Col. Walter Clarke Hull, was a private in the 37th

New York Volunteers, 1861; promoted to lieutenant; was aide-de-camp to Major-General Stoneman, commanding cavalry corps; promoted colonel 2d New York Cavalry; killed in battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Nov. 12, 1864; a gallant and heroic soldier, he died leading his command,—the youngest colonel in the army.

4. Archibald Smith, born in Ellicottville, March 20, 1823; died Nov. 13, 1846.

5. Dryden, born in Ellicottville, May 26, 1825; married William Gallagher, July 22, 1846; he died June, 1868. Five children.

6. Staley Nichols, born in Ellicottville, Aug. 21, 1827; died Feb. 20, 1851.

7. Abbie Wood, born in Ellicottville, Sept. 29, 1830; married Charles H. Chapin. Two children.

8. Theodora, born in Ellicottville, Feb. 11, 1833; married Dr. James B. Colegrove, Nov. 17, 1858; she died Dec. 30, 1858.

9. Emma Magruder, born in Ellicottville, Feb. 23, 1835; married William Thompson, Sept. 30, 1863; she died July 16, 1873. Five children.

10. William Thomas, born in Ellicottville, July 29, 1837; married Thankful Riggs, Jan. 24, 1865. Four children. William T. Clarke was captain in the 37th New York Volunteers; engaged in the battles of Williamsburg to Gettysburg; serving as a brave and gallant officer in the war of 1861-63.

11. Frances Smith, born in Ellicottville, Oct. 27, 1840; married Manley Crosby, June 3, 1863. Seven children.

Ellicottville, and has four children living. Albert C. resides at Jamestown. Two daughters live in Chautauqua County and one in Onondaga County.

John W. Staunton, in the year 1817, left his home in Hampshire Co., Mass., on horseback for the western country, and passed through the village of Ellicottville both in going and returning. At that time there were only three houses where the village now is, and there being no roads, marked trees were the traveler's principal guide. There was no office open yet for the sale of lands in this portion of the Holland Purchase, and a few months later he settled in Nunda, Livingston Co. There he remained until March, 1820, when with his wife and three children and all his household goods in a covered wagon, drawn by two pair of oxen, he removed to this town, and rented a small log house of Dr. Leavenworth for six months at the rate of \$50 per year. He soon after bought the "chance" of Orrin Pitcher, in lot 56, containing 153 acres, and built the house which now is a part of the residence of Mr. Welsh, nearly opposite the house of Mrs. Dr. Staunton.

He was a man of excellent education, strict integrity, and won the respect and confidence of the people of the county. In the year 1825 he was elected county clerk, having previously served three years in that office as deputy. He held the office of clerk for four consecutive terms, and lacked but 11 votes of being elected the fifth term, in 1837. He lived in the town until his death, which occurred on the 13th of December, 1858, at the age of seventy-seven years.

His sons, Dr. Jonathan B. and Elisha, both lived and died here. Dr. Joseph M. grew to manhood in the village, and removed to West Virginia in 1860. The fourth son, J. Galusha, is now living in Ellicottville. The fifth and youngest son resides in Kansas.

Consider Ewell emigrated from Massachusetts to Ellicottville, settling on lot No. 60, and his daughter Julia taught school at the house of Nathaniel Bryant in the summer of 1820, she being at that time but thirteen years of age.

William Vinton, a native of Massachusetts, came to Le Roy, and soon after to this town, in the year 1820. He bought village lot No. 44, where Brooks' store now stands, and erected a tavern long known as the Vinton Stand. The next year his brother Lothrop came out to this place and went into partnership with William. He remained here until his death, and was for many years supervisor of the town. William afterwards removed to Hinsdale.

Roger Coit settled, in 1821, on village lot No. 23, where Clarke Robertson now lives. He bought also town lot No. 91. His barn was near where Daniel I. Huntley's house now stands. His son Lewis lives on lot No. 55, that his father bought a few years afterwards.

David Goodwin was an early surveyor, a clerk in the office of the Holland Land Co., and married a niece of Joseph Ellicott. When the branch office was established at Ellicottville, in June, 1818, Mr. Goodwin was appointed to take charge of it, and continued to be the local agent at Ellicottville until 1822, when he was succeeded by Staley N. Clarke. Upon his retirement from the agency he returned to Batavia.

One of the early settlers of 1818 was James Reynolds, who had been a merchant at Hamburg, Erie Co., during the war of 1812; but who, upon the advance of the British marauders on Buffalo in 1813, had abandoned his business in alarm, temporarily concealing his merchandise in the woods. A part of these goods he afterwards retailed in a small way at Ellicottville, and was also engaged in the manufacture of bricks. He located village lot No. 53, corner of Madison and Washington Streets, on which he built a house, Chauncey J. Fox assisting in digging the cellar. He died in 1851, leaving two daughters: Albina C., who married Alonzo C. Gregory, and Helen, who married Silas Huntley.

Seth L. Burdick came to the village of Ellicottville in 1818, from Paris, Oneida Co. He purchased lots 17 and 18, where the residence of Mr. E. Harman now stands, and moved his family to this place in 1819.

Harvey B. Hayes emigrated from the East, and settled on village lot No. 50, being one of the six who took contracts in 1813. He was elected constable in 1820. The death of his infant child, which occurred soon after his arrival, was the first death in the village of Ellicottville.

Henry Saxton, formerly from Vergennes, Vt., emigrated to Batavia in the year 1820, with three brothers. They separated then, and Henry came to this town in the employ of Baker Leonard, as clerk in the store. As early as 1821, he commenced business on his own account. He was a merchant many years, and largely interested in lumbering on the Allegany River. During this time he was elected sheriff of the county, in 1828. While at Louisville, Ky., on business, he was attacked with the cholera, which terminated fatally. He married Mrs. Baker Leonard, who lived many years after, and died in 1873, leaving three sons and one daughter: Fredk. A., who is a printer at Jamestown; Albert H., who was State Senator in California in 1863, and is now connected with the Custom-House in San Francisco; Ebenezer, who is living at Ellicottville, and Mrs. J. King Skinner, who resides on the old Leonard homestead.

William Johnston was a carpenter by trade, emigrated from Montgomery County in the spring of 1820, and was employed on the county buildings. In 1821 he purchased the house and lot where Mr. Perkins had settled. The next season he married Miss Sally Hurlbut, and they commenced housekeeping there. In a year or two they moved to the village of Ellicottville, where he opened a cabinet shop, which he continued many years. He died in 1853, leaving a widow, who is still living in the village of Ellicottville, and four children. Two sons, Byron and William, reside in the village. From Mrs. Johnston much information was obtained of the early history of the town, as she with David Pitcher are the only two living who came in the winter of 1815-16.

David Gregory came to this village in the year 1821, and rented the tavern formerly kept by Baker Leonard. He bought village lots Nos. 79 and 80, on which he erected a tavern, and occupied it the next year. It was for many years known as the Gregory Tavern, and was situated on Jefferson Street, in the rear of the union school building. He was the father of three children.—Alonzo C., who had the charge of the tavern, and was sheriff of the county for

several terms after the Dutch Hill war. One of the daughters married a Mr. Crouch, who became owner of the Fremont House, in the city of Chicago. The other daughter married a Mr. Harland, who was clerk in the land-office of W. S. Johnson.

In the year 1820, when the county buildings were approaching completion, John A. Bryan, who until that time had been practicing law in Olean, removed to this village and purchased village lots Nos. 15 and 16, on which he erected a law-office and the dwelling now occupied by R. H. Shankland, Esq. Mr. Bryan's wife was Eliza Dixon, a sister of Mrs. Baker Leonard. During the period of his residence in Cattaraugus County he was one of its foremost lawyers. In August, 1828, he removed West, and settled in Columbus, Ohio. He became editor of the *Ohio State Bulletin*, and filled many important offices, among which were lieutenant-governor and also that of auditor of the State of Ohio, second assistant postmaster-general of the United States, and minister to Peru.

Asa Hazen, a native of Vermont, and by profession a lawyer, removed to Olean, and was in partnership with Judge Timothy H. Porter. After the courts were established in Ellicottville he removed to that village and opened a law-office in Mr. Huntley's tavern, and followed his profession until his death, which occurred May 13, 1866, at the age of seventy-five years.

Staley N. Clarke came to Batavia in 1819, and entered the office of the Holland Land Company as a clerk, acting in that capacity until 1822, when he succeeded David Goodwin in the charge of the company's branch office in Ellicottville as agent. Mr. Clarke soon won the respect and esteem of the settlers by his unvarying kindness and sympathizing aid. In the year 1824 he was elected county treasurer, and held the position for seventeen consecutive years. He was elected to represent the 31st district in the 27th Congress of the United States, but at the end of his term declined re-election and returned "to the private walks of life, gladly escaping from the turmoils and strifes of a political career."

For several years in the latter part of his life his health was poor, and death was not unexpected, and in 1861, in the fall of the year, he passed away,

"Calm as the ray of sun or star,
Which storms assail in vain.
Moving unruffled through earth's war,
The eternal calm to gain."

He was unostentatious in his manners, great in his goodness, in his diligence, in good words and works, and in his love of virtue. He was the father of eleven children, of whom only one remains a resident of Cattaraugus County, —Capt. William Clark, of Franklinville.

Moses Beecher was a native of Connecticut, born May 5, 1791. About the year 1814 he removed with his family to Batavia, where he was engaged as an accountant in the office of the Holland Land Company, then under the charge of David E. Evans, and in 1827 he was transferred to the branch office of the company in Ellicottville, and settled where Eleazer Harmon now resides. In this responsible position he spent about twenty years of his life. Subsequently he engaged in manufacturing, which he carried on

until a short time previous to his death. He was an intimate friend of Judge Chamberlain, Hon. Staley N. Clarke, Dr. Leavenworth, and other leading settlers of the county, with whom he ranked as a useful and influential citizen. He was a man of rare culture, moral worth, and sterling integrity. In 1830 he received the appointment of surrogate of the county, which he held for eight years, and was repeatedly appointed loan commissioner. In 1868, while on business in Dunkirk, he was attacked by an illness which terminated in his death, February 14, at the age of seventy-seven years. His children were seven in number: Sophia, who married Truman Coleman, now of Dunkirk; Harriet, the widow of Delos E. Sill, resides in Ellicottville; Emily, married Harlan Coleman; Juliet, married P. V. Skinner, and now lives in homestead of Staley N. Clarke.

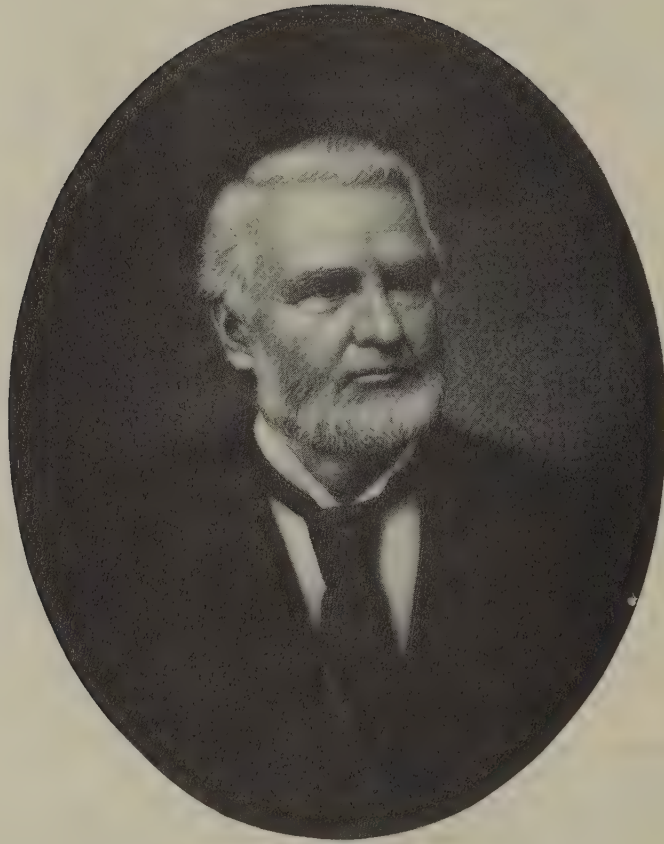
William resides in the State of Illinois, and clerk of the court of LaSalle. Moses is cashier of the Warren Bank, in Pennsylvania. Charles M. is connected with the *Elmira Advertiser*, of the city of Elmira.

Asher Tyler received the appointment of agent of the Devereux lands in May, 1836, and became a resident of the village of Ellicottville, where he remained until a year or two after the division of that estate. During this period he was elected to Congress, where he commanded the respect of his associates and constituents. After his retirement from the agency in Ellicottville he soon removed to Elmira, and became land agent for the Erie Railroad. Mr. Tyler, from his early intercourse with the surviving Indians of the Revolutionary time, was thoroughly and widely informed in reference to early Indian history. "He knew the Indian when as yet the white man's mastery over the lands west of Schenectady was only in process of recognition, when the legend and the forest law and tribal government had their distinct effect." He lived in Elmira until 1875, when he passed away at the age of seventy-seven years, and thus another link that binds the old and the new was broken.

John C. Devereux, Jr., is the son of Nicholas Devereux, the leading proprietor of the Devereux Purchase. Upon the division of their lands in 1843, he came to Ellicottville to take charge of his father's interests. He remained a citizen of this place until November, 1866, when he removed with his family to Utica, where he now resides, spending a portion of his time at this place, where he still has large landed interests. Mr. Devereux is a member of the State Board of Charities from the Fifth Judicial District.

Robert H. Shankland settled in the village early in 1835. In the spring of that year, soon after his arrival, he purchased the *Ellicottville Republican*, which (with change of name to that of *Cattaraugus Republican*) continued under his management for twenty years. Soon after his sale of this journal, in 1855, he commenced the publication of the *American Union*, of which, under the name of the *Cattaraugus Union*, he is still the editor.

Mr. Shankland is a native of Cooperstown, Otsego Co., and a practical printer. He passed an apprenticeship in the office of the *Freeman's Journal* at Cooperstown, under the proprietorship of Col. John H. Prentice and Col. Wm. H. Stone. Afterwards he was employed in the offices of Harper



THEODORE SMITH.

THEODORE SMITH,

the son of Pliny and Sarah Smith, was born at Orwell, Rutland Co., Vt., June 28, 1809. His father was a gentleman of high social and public position in the county of Rutland, and was repeatedly elected to the highest offices in the gift of his people, having been a member of the General Assembly, State Senator, and was Judge of Probate for many years.

The subject of our sketch received his education in the local district and grammar schools, and at the academy in Castleton, residing at his father's home until he was twenty-one, when he was married to Lucy Nichols, daughter of Dr. Asher Nichols, and Lucy, his wife, of Whiting, Vt. A short time thereafter, in August, 1831, he removed to Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., and began life as a merchant, and successfully carried on his business there until 1838. His wife having died in June, 1834, he was again married, in August, 1835, at Ellicottville, to Sarah E., daughter of Hon. Staley N. Clarke.

In November, 1838, Mr. Clarke tendered him a position in the Land-Office at Ellicottville, in which Mr. Clarke was then the agent for the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," who had succeeded to the "Holland Land Company" by the purchase of their estate in Western New York; and Mr. Smith, accepting the offer, removed with his wife to Ellicottville to reside. He continued in the Land-Office until the year 1843, in the mean time pursuing the study of law, and was admitted to practice as an attorney, but never followed the profession, as in the latter year he entered into partnership with Truman R. Colman, Esq., in the agency of the lands of several gentlemen of Albany and New York, who had purchased immense tracts in Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties from the Holland Land Company.

This agency they carried on, uniting with it the business of private banking, under the firm-name of Colman & Smith, until in the year 1847 they became purchasers of the lands owned by several of their principals, the purchase amounting altogether to some seventy-five thousand acres.

They continued their real estate and banking business in partnership for a number of years, until finally, about the year 1852, they divided the remaining property and the partnership ceased; and a year or two later Mr. Colman removed to Dunkirk. So amicable were their relations in the division of their property, that Mr. Smith and Mr. Colman made separate lists, numbered 1 and 2, of all their real and personal estate, dividing equally in value according to their best judgment. They placed two tickets, numbered 1 and 2, in a hat; a third party put his hand in the hat, taking one ticket in his hand. Mr. Smith said to Mr. Colman, "It is your choice!" Mr. Colman accepted the first number drawn corresponding to the list of the same number. And the division and settlement thus quickly made was satisfactory to both gentlemen,—a good illustration of the fact that two honest men, each having entire confidence in the integrity of the other, neither desired nor required the slightest advantage.

At Mr. Smith's request, we state that he desires to testify to his knowledge of the many great qualities of mind and heart possessed by Mr. Colman. Their business relations of many years were never marred by the slightest disagreement, and to this day the same kindliness of feeling and

close friendship exists between them that did during all the time before their partnership was dissolved.

Mr. Clarke while having Mr. Smith in his office became much attached to him, and their intercourse grew into the most intimate personal friendship and regard; and when Mr. Clarke died, in his will it was found Mr. Smith was his executor, and the care and custody of the estate remained in his charge for some thirteen years before division. This feeling of Mr. Clarke's has also been shared in by the rest of his family; and Mr. Smith has, from time to time, been the custodian of other large estates in the family. Mr. Smith continued to reside in Ellicottville until November, 1863.

In the winter of 1861-62, Mr. Smith went to Washington, remaining some six weeks. During that time he visited the Union troops frequently in their camps, forts, and the hospitals, and became thoroughly conversant with the condition of the army. He studied the character of commanding generals, and wondered, as thinking men did, why our great army did not move against the rebel armies. The masterly inactivity of our generals surprised him. He was a visitor to both houses of Congress,—to the President and the Treasury Department,—making himself familiar with the finance measures then pending for the purposes of the war.

In 1862, on President Lincoln's call for five hundred thousand additional men for the army, he canvassed this county in person, and made many speeches of great power and eloquence, aiding enlistments, and urging a vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of the war. In the next year he removed to New York, where he resided some two years, when he went to Buffalo, and purchasing an elegant residence in the upper part of the city, has continued to live there, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries which large wealth can command.

Mr. Smith is a man of great mental power, clear, incisive, and logical; an apt reasoner and forcible in debate or on the platform; a man of large charities, and one "who letteth not his right hand know what his left hand doeth." His business capacity is beyond that of most men, and his probity unquestioned by even a suspicion. In his domestic relations he is a kind and indulgent husband and father, and his noble wife has been spared to cheer and solace his declining years. The sole grief of his later life has been the death of his only daughter, who died in the bloom and grace of her young womanhood, and left two homes desolate.

Theodore Smith was born in Orwell, Vt., June 28, 1809; married Lucy, daughter of Asher Nichols, at Whiting, Vt., March 2, 1831; one daughter, Lucy Evelina, died March 6, 1835. He was married to Sarah E., daughter of Hon. Staley N. Clarke, at Ellicottville, Aug. 16, 1835; two children:

1. Lucy Nichols, born in Ellicottville, June 9, 1842; married James C. Beecher, in Buffalo, Jan. 10, 1867; she died in Buffalo, March 19, 1868; one son, Theodore Smith, born in Buffalo, Feb. 22, 1868.

2. Archibald Clarke, born in Ellicottville, March 17, 1848; married Emma Carver, at Ellicottville, Sept. 7, 1871; one daughter, Lucy Nichols, born in Independence, Iowa, July 4, 1872.

GEN. DANIEL I. HUNTLEY.

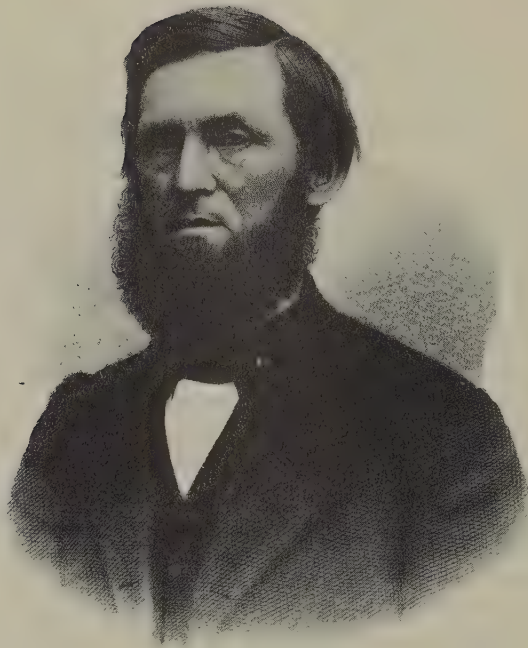
The father of our subject, Daniel Huntley, Sr., was a native of Connecticut, and married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Stillwell. Mr. Huntley, in 1816, left Cortland Co., N. Y., for a trip to Ohio, intending to locate in Columbus or Cincinnati, but when he had got so far on his way as Olean Point he was induced to purchase of Levi Gregory three tracts of land in Franklinville, on which considerable improvements had been made. He then returned East, and in the following spring removed with his family to his new home in this county. Having brought with him from the East thirty cows, he immediately commenced a dairy,—presumably the first in the county. He shipped the produce of his farms to Olean, then looming up as a place of prospective importance. He carried on farming operations quite largely for that early day. When the county-seat was removed to Ellicottville, he came hither and purchased an eighty-acre tract of Spencer Pitcher, now occupied by his son, Daniel I. He also bought another farm, one hundred and fifty acres, located farther east, in the same town. These were subsequently increased to nine hundred acres. In 1820 he built and the following year opened the "Mansion House," which he kept till the time of his death, July 5, 1846. The hotel was continued by his family until about seven years since, when it was sold. Mrs. Catharine S. Huntley died Dec. 7, 1864, at Ellicottville. Their marital relations were blessed with eight children (of whom six still survive), namely, William, who died in 1828, and was the first person buried by the Masonic fraternity in Ellicottville; Thomas S., a farmer in McHenry Co., Ill., located at Huntley Station, which was named in his honor; Daniel I., the subject of this notice; Silas, a commission merchant, residing in Chicago; Samuel, a farmer, and Amy, unmarried, both living in Ellicottville; Catharine, deceased (in 1827); and Jane M., wife of P. J. McGowen, a merchant, and residing in the State of Oregon.

Daniel I., son of Daniel and Catharine (Stillwell) Huntley, was born in the town of Cincinnati, Cortland Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1810. He married, in 1840, Miss Eliza Hawkins, a native of Massachusetts. She died in April, 1852. He took as his second wife, Jan. 2, 1855, Miss Cordelia Chamberlain, a native of Wooster, Mass.

Mr. Huntley lived with his father, working on the farm and assisting in the management of the hotel, but since the sale of the latter he has confined himself solely to agricultural pursuits. During his early life (from 1827, and for many years) he took a prominent part in the military affairs of this State,—commencing as second sergeant, and passing all the grades up to that of brigadier-general, and performing the duties of all the several offices up to the command of a brigade. He also held several civil offices: besides some minor positions, he was supervisor of the town of Mansfield for two years, and held the office of county treasurer from 1843 to 1846. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, having been confirmed by Bishop Coxe over forty years ago. His present wife is a communicant of the same church. His family, by his first wife, numbered four children,—Silas S., Henry, Charles A., and Eliza S.,—of whom the first named only survives. Henry was shot at the battle of Williamsburg, and died of the effects of his wound; Charles went West, and died in Montana; and Eliza died young. Silas S., the eldest son, is now, and has been for a number of years, engaged as one of a company of United States mail contractors, being located at Washington. He was a soldier during the war of the Rebellion, as a member of the 64th New York Volunteer Regiment, and sustained an honorable record. He held the rank of first lieutenant, serving on the staff of Gen. Berry, as aide to Col. De Lancy, commanding brigade, and also in the office of the Commissary Department of Prisoners, at Washington, D. C.

By his second wife he has had four children,—William D., Sophia E., Walter H., and Arthur A.,—all unmarried and living at home, except William, who is engaged with Silas S. in the stock business in Montana.

Gen. Huntley has always been a hard-working, enthusiastic farmer. For the past twenty-five years he has made it his special business to make his living out of the soil. He does not intend to be placed on the "retired" list while he has strength left to labor on the farm, having entered upon it as a life-vocation. He is a self-made man, a good farmer, a kind neighbor, sympathetic friend, a consistent Christian, in politics a Republican, and generally esteemed.



J. R. Colman

TRUMAN ROWLEY COLMAN

was born in Coventry, Conn., Nov. 13, 1809. He came of Puritan stock, his ancestors having lived in Coventry as early as 1713, as appears by the records, and probably much earlier; and from them doubtless he inherited his Christian character, his intense love of right and hatred of all wrong, his prudence, his forethought, and his untiring industry.

With his parents he moved to Madison County in this State, in the year 1814, and at the early age of thirteen years, while residing near Peterboro', in that county, he entered the service of Hon. Gerrit Smith, and thereafter not only supported himself, but was of material assistance to his family. After living with Mr. Smith some two years, his superior capacity procured for him promotion to a clerkship in the store of Mr. Backus, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Smith. In 1826 he went to Utica, and immediately procured a responsible position with a mercantile firm, whose business being removed to Rochester in 1828, he was appointed to its sole charge as manager. In March, 1829, it was determined to transfer the stock of goods to Ellicottville, in this county, and young Colman, being then only little more than nineteen years old, was selected to manage and conduct the business. He was assisted by Dr. Leavenworth, who had become part owner by purchase, and with whom he remained until September of the next year, when the store was purchased by Mr. Henry Saxton, with whom Mr. Colman remained until September, 1831. It was then purchased by Fox & Huntley, and Mr. Colman continued with them until the first day of February, 1832, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Saxton, and, purchasing the store of Elisha Johnson, went into business as a merchant on his own account. The stock consisted of dry goods, groceries, drugs, and medicine, and a large variety of miscellaneous goods, including, as was common in those days, a stock of liquor. He signalized his new position by soon discontinuing wholly the sale of the latter, thus becoming the first merchant in the county to adopt this reform. He has ever since been a consistent and influential advocate of the temperance cause.

Mr. Colman continued in partnership with Mr. Saxton until September, 1833, when he went into partnership with Dr. Leavenworth, and in the spring of 1835, Dr. Leavenworth retiring, he carried on the business alone. Afterwards he associated with him his brother, E. Shepard Colman, Esq., and in 1843 he retired from active participation in its affairs, retaining, however, an interest with his several partners—his brother, Harlan Colman, and his brother-in-law, James W. Phelps—until the year 1846, when he sold out his interest and devoted himself solely to his other large business matters.

In the fall of 1843, in succession to Hon. Asher Tyler, Mr. Colman took charge, for the proprietors, of extensive tracts of land in Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties, owned by Russell H. Nevins, Rufus L. Lord, Thomas Lord, the Ten Eycks, Rufus H. King, and others. In the fall of 1844, Mr. Theodore Smith, of Ellicottville, became jointly interested in the management of this property, with Mr. Colman, and during the year 1847 the two bought of the parties for whom they had been acting about seventy-five thousand acres of the lands, part of which were then under contract of sale. Judge Chamberlain also was interested in a portion of this purchase for a short time. These lands were managed and sold, or contracted to be sold, in parcels by Mr. Colman and Mr. Smith, who, at the same time, carried on a private banking business at Ellicottville until the year 1852. In the latter year the property remaining was divided and the partnerships were dissolved.

A large portion of these lands, it is proper here to state,

were sold by contract in small parcels to a large number of persons for farming purposes. It is a well known fact, that in new countries under similar conditions the relations of buyers and sellers of lands are apt to be antagonistic in their nature. But among the great number of buyers under this condition of things with whom Mr. Colman came in contact, there was not one that can be recalled with whom he ever had any disagreement or trouble,—an evidence not only of his uprightness of character and generous forbearance, but as well of the confidence and esteem in which he was held by all who had dealings with him.

Mr. Colman remained in Ellicottville until the autumn of 1854, engaged in settling up his business. In the latter year he removed to Dunkirk, N. Y., and established the Lake Shore Bank, of which he was president. In the year 1866, the bank was changed to the Lake Shore Banking Company, which is still in the full tide of successful operation, and of which Mr. Colman still remains president.

During all the years of Mr. Colman's absence from this county, he has retained the same strong interest in its people which he had while a resident here, and his friendship for them has remained unabated. He has continued to hold landed interests of greater or less extent in the county, and a large portion of his banking business has been transacted here; and his home of so many years is as dear to him to-day as it was when he lived and moved among its people in the happy and prosperous years of his young manhood.

Mr. Colman has never sought public office, and sometimes has declined it when offered, not having any taste for the strife and turmoil of political life. He was appointed by the Board of Supervisors treasurer of Cattaraugus County for the year 1846, and reappointed for the year 1847; beyond this he has never held any office of importance in this county.

Mr. Colman was married in Ellicottville, on the 21st day of April, 1831, to Sophia M. Beecher, daughter of Moses Beecher, Esq., an old and respected resident of this county. Mrs. Colman died at Dunkirk, on the 30th day of September, 1867, at the age of fifty-four years.

Their children were Charles Henry, born July 5, 1832; died Aug. 19, 1832. Emily, born July 3, 1833; died Dec. 9, 1833. Albert Emilius, born Feb. 8, 1835; married, first, Emma Chapman, deceased; married, second, Eliza Russell. Lydia Beecher, born June 8, 1837; married Jas. H. Van Buren; died October 8, 1872. Ellen Sophia, born Aug. 25, 1840; married, first, Capt. P. Barrett, killed in battle; married, second, Dr. Asa S. Couch. Mary Melissa, born Dec. 31, 1842; married Samuel J. Gifford. William Truman, born Feb. 18, 1845; married Grace Kennedy.

In conclusion it is fitting to say, in the words of one who knows him well, and of the regard in which he is held, that "Mr. Colman is a man of large heart and of liberal impulses. Charitable to the poor, helpful to the suffering, with always encouraging words and material assistance to those who are worthy and willing to help themselves, he is a true Christian in all his ways; prompt in judgment, and in action firm, self-reliant, just, generous, with forethought, prudence, and sagacity, with unsullied integrity and the trustful confidence of all who have met him and dealt with him, he ranks among the best and ablest business men the county has ever known. He is a public-spirited citizen, and in his home-life genial and pleasant; a tender and loving husband and an indulgent father; a merciful man and a compassionate. Perhaps, after all, it is best said of him simply that he is 'one who loves his fellow-men.'"



D. G. Bingham

COLONEL DANIEL G. BINGHAM.*

At the firing upon Sumter, 12th April, 1861, Col. Bingham was quietly pursuing his profession of the law and civil engineering, residing in Ellicottville village. He had been for several years lieutenant-colonel of the old 64th Regiment, New York State Militia, and was possessed of military tastes. He was never married, and being in a condition to do so, went with Companies H and I to New York City, where they were absorbed in the 37th New York Volunteers,—“the Irish Rifles,”—and with them on to Washington as a captain of engineers. The promises of the unfortunate Col. McCunn were flush in anticipations but fell short in realization. Col. Bingham remained, and assisted the regiment for some weeks at his own cost. Upon the acceptance of his old command as the 64th Regiment New York Volunteers, he passed the requisite examination, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel Nov. 13, 1861. He left Elmira, with his regiment, for Washington, Dec. 10, 1861. Soon after, the regiment moved on to the sacred soil of Virginia. In this sketch it is our purpose to use freely the letters of Col. Bingham. They more graphically describe occurrences than any pen could now; are more interesting in their narratives than any cold review could possibly be.

The 64th Regiment left Washington Jan. 7, 1862,

* Written by John Manley, of Little Valley, an intimate friend during the war.

marched across “Long Bridge,” down the right bank of the Potomac, through Alexandria, to “Camp California.” It was the first fifteen-mile march of the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Bingham, on the 9th, wrote to a friend:

“We reached Alexandria a little after noon. The men stood it better than we expected. At Alexandria Col. Parker and myself rode ahead to Sumner’s headquarters; learned he was sick in Washington, having been thrown from his horse. Were referred to Gen. Howard; found him in his tent, a common wall tent, living like a soldier. At his invitation took dinner with him; liked his appearance very much. We were assigned the ground recently occupied by a regiment taken off to Burnside. The fact is, our regiment was at first assigned to Burnside, but somehow the regiment stationed here was substituted for the 64th. It was hard work to get up the tents, the ground was frozen so solidly. Col. Parker, Maj. Brooks, and myself took supper with the field-officers of the 5th New Hampshire. They are a few rods on our right, and they are fixed up ‘tip-top.’ Gen. Howard’s brigade is the farthest advanced in this region. We are directly under the guns of Fort Worth, in a valley sheltered from the winds. It rained last night, and this morning my tent is full of water; my tent is a sample. It is difficult to get passes, and, not having been paid, we are in need of everything almost. We are to go out on picket duty, and are illy prepared. We wish you would see Maj. Ball, our paymaster, and hurry him up. [The regiment had never been paid, nor was it until February.] We are on the advanced post, destitute of everything to make camp life comfortable,—not money enough in camp for postage stamps,—bad off you see. For — sake, hurry up Maj. Ball! Perhaps, if he thinks we have friends in the city, he will work a little more lively; our case calls for prompt action.”

So began the 64th’s experience in rebel land. We witnessed the grand pageant as the 64th, company front, passed the National Capitol, through Pennsylvania Avenue, down Maryland Avenue, over the “long bridge,” into Old Vir-

ginia; marching to the inspiring strains of Boss' regimental band, followed by the long train of seventy-five four-horse army wagons, the actual number ordered for this one regiment! The number of wagons is mentioned, as later on in the war a corps would be fortunate to have that many, and two would suffice for a regiment. But at the beginning all officers and most men had camp-chests and trunks; but as the war progressed nonsense was dispensed with, and officers, like soldiers, were permitted to carry nothing except the clothing they wore, blankets, and arbor-tents in campaigns. Gen. Howard immediately commenced brigade drills. The lieutenant-colonel liked that. "I always thought that would be my best hold."

The first picket duty in the enemy's country Lieut.-Col. Bingham delineated in a letter from camp at Springfield Station, Va., March 9, 1862:

"At 10 P.M., March 3, after the whole camp had got to sleep, Gen. Howard sent for me (Col. Parker was sick in Alexandria), and gave me orders to have the 64th on the color-line by 7.45 next morning, with three days' rations, ready to march. The cooks were roused up, and cooked rations all night. Next morning we were there, marched to the railroad, shipped, and were taken to Fithugh Station, where we encamped in the woods; no tents, but we built nice bough-houses. We did picket duty by companies till the morning of the 6th, when Gen. Howard ordered me to send out reliefs; half-hour later he sent for me in great haste; ordered all the men called in immediately, as he had been ordered to advance! We were advanced six miles beyond our former picket lines, and were making the initial of the long-expected advance. During the day our cavalry vedettes were driven in twice, about a mile ahead of us. Once we sounded the signal to get ready, and every man was in his place in less than five minutes, ready and cool; but the rebels made no advance on our infantry pickets. Our pickets encountered rebel scouts, and killed one, who had papers from Beauregard to scout beyond their lines,—and he had passes from Gens. Montgomery and Mansfield, but under another name, and had been in Alexandria whenever he pleased. He was heavily armed. We buried him, and sent his arms and papers to headquarters. The general is well pleased with the 64th, this trip. He says they will out-march any regiment; and halt them anywhere, turn them into the woods, and they would have good shanties built and supper cooked in half an hour. He says our men are intelligent, and admirably calculated to take care of themselves. His aid told me to-day that he was glad he took out the 64th; it did less foraging than any before, and destroyed no private property; all regretted to return. Kearney's Brigade relieved us. Health of the men good."

In a few days McClellan advanced on Manassas, but the rebels had fled, leaving unoccupied forts with wooden guns piercing the embrasures. The Union army was disappointed and disgusted, and sullenly marched back to Alexandria, took transports for Yorktown, and the Peninsular campaign followed.

At Fair Oaks, near the close of the action, June 1, Lieut.-Col. Bingham was severely wounded and carried from the field. In a letter written in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, June 13, to a friend, he gave so graphic an account of that battle that we copy:

"MY DEAR M— You may have heard by this time (but it was long time in coming out), that the 64th was engaged in the terrific infantry fight at Fair Oaks, June 1. The truth has but just commenced oozing out. This or that regiment may catch and stuff a reporter, and make a little capital for a few days (as the — Brigade have), but when the official lists are published, the public will see who bore the brunt of the fight. When the truth is reached you will know that Richardson's Division withstood the same shock which, on the 31st of May, swept Casey's Division like chaff. We lost no

ground all day, but constantly gained. Captured prisoners told us that we had beaten more than 12,000 Alabama and Mississippi troops, brought up in the night from Richmond. But it was done at a terrible sacrifice. Howard's Brigade bore the brunt of it, supported by regiments of French's Brigade. The 64th took the place of the 52d N. Y. Dutch (in French's Brigade), who broke on the second volley and came out of the woods like frightened deer, without hats or guns; their action was like those of sheep when chased by dogs! I had never before seen men panic-stricken, and never wish to again. Gen. Richardson rode up and ordered Gen. Howard to put in reinforcements; and said he, 'I don't want the 64th to come out as the 52d did, either!' We marched down to the railroad, and soon after charged through the swamp and thicket up to the rebels. We were met by a tremendous storm of bullets. The 64th remained in battle under a terrific, unabating fire for three hours. Three times I saw and heard the rebels in front of us bring on fresh regiments to replace those who had been in action. During the whole time not a man flinched! I verily believe they would have remained, unless ordered out, till every man would have been killed or wounded. And this same spirit pervaded the 61st N. Y. and 5th N. H. and 81st Pa. (with the 64th, our brigade). Poor Lieut.-Col. Massett, of the 61st N. Y., was shot dead while standing at my side. 'I was not wounded till after we had orders to fall back, and I had just reached the edge of the swamp. I was struck by a minie-ball, which passed through my left thigh, just escaping the bone, fortunately. It is very sore, and at times painful. . . . It was not my intention to write an account of the battle, not being in a condition to do so; as I am confined to my bed and flat on my back,—minie-balls, you know, tear big holes. I am receiving the very best of attention, and have, since leaving Whitehouse Landing. None but wounded soldiers can appreciate the benefits of the Sanitary Commission."

Of his conduct in this action, Lieut. Henry V. Fuller wrote as follows to the same gentleman:

"Lieut.-Col. Bingham is a perfect hero in a fight. He kept to his place, right up in the face of a thousand balls a minute, and was steady and cool; and, I might say, sociable as though there was nothing serious going on. He was severely wounded. I see Meagher is extolled in the *Herald*. His brigade was not sent forward until ours had won the fight,—and he lost only seven or eight men."

This was followed by the "Seven Days," the Pope campaign, and Antietam. Lieut.-Col. Bingham was promoted to the colonelcy, on the resignation of Col. Parker, July 12, 1862, but was not able, on account of wounds, to assume command until winter. He commanded his regiment at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg.

During the winter of 1863-64 there was, owing to the continued illness of Col. Bingham, much anxiety and sympathy for him in the regiment. Severely wounded at Gettysburg, he was rendered unfit for duty in the field for many months, and his constitution had become enfeebled by hard service and continued exposure. With his now probable retirement from the colonelcy, the whole regiment, men as well as officers, were much exercised and alarmed lest a certain officer, who was not only distasteful to all, but considered entirely incompetent to such a command, should be given the position. Many letters were written by officers in regard to the subject, and fears were expressed that the retiring commander would recommend the unpopular officer as his successor. Col. Bingham was written to by a private citizen, and the fears of the officers fully expressed to him. He promptly replied in a lengthy letter, showing that the idea that he desired the objectionable officer's promotion was erroneous, and at the same time the letter, which is given, reveals his entire fairness to all:

COLONEL DANIEL G. BINGHAM.

"LE ROY, N. Y., January 25, 1864.

"In relation to what you say of B——y, no one, in or out of the regiment, can have any reason, from any thing I have said or done, to think that I should favor his promotion. I know very well the state of feeling in the regiment towards B——y, and knew all the time, without mentioning the causes for it, that the dislike among officers and men is real, permanent, and incurable, I think. When commanding the regiment, of course it would not do for me to notice it; and *certainly* not to encourage it, for that would be an end of discipline. B——y occupied a certain rank, and so long as he kept within the line of his duty, was entitled to the rights and observances due to his rank, and it would have been destructive to discipline if I had permitted any disobedience of his proper commands. I always endeavored to allow *no personal* feeling to influence me in the performance of military duty or in assigning it to others. I have been out of all manner of patience with an officer or man, but if I saw that he had done as well as he could, and was in default through an error of judgment, I said nothing, and no one but myself knew anything of my feelings. I never considered B——y the man to command the regiment. He has not the judgment, coolness, tact, or talent for a military command, or to get and retain the respect of men. I think the selection of my successor should be left entirely to the officers of the regiment. I am not disposed to take part or use my predilections for or against their choice. I feel a great interest in seeing the regiment in good hands."

Col. Bingham was born in Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1827, the son of Thomas Bingham, Jr., who died the 25th of January, 1831, leaving a widow, the son whose sketch is here given, and a daughter, Calista. Mrs. Bingham married John Thwing, of Le Roy, N. Y., in 1837; they had two children; one died, and the other married Mr. B. Bently. Col. Bingham was educated at the Middlebury Academy, N. Y., Grand River Institute, Ohio, and at Prof. Fowler's Law School, Cherry Valley, N. Y., and was admitted to the Supreme Court, Albany, N. Y., in 1849. He settled in Ellicottville in 1850.

Col. Bingham left a large number of manuscript field-notes and maps of surveys, carefully made by him, of lands in Cattaraugus County, which are now of great value.

Col. Bingham so long as he lived continued to hold in remembrance the gallant deeds and honored name of his regiment. His large correspondence with numerous friends

contained mention of its important events, kind reference to his associate officers, and for the success of his old soldiers. With anxiety for closing his accounts with the government, he could not execute any *formal* affidavit required for the sake of such settlement, if it deviated in the slightest degree from his own knowledge of fact; he would lose what was honestly his due rather than equivocate. "I regard an officer's certificate as sacred as an oath, and I can only sign such an one as is in strict conformity with fact. I am sure I do not owe Uncle Sam for ordnance lost on the march or destroyed in battle, but am the loser by his agents in transportation to a considerable amount." In one of his last letters, May 31, 1864, a short time before his death, his regiment is again referred to:

"Give my kindest regards to any and all of the men and officers whom you may meet, especially if wounded. Whenever I hear of the death of any of those men I feel as if I had lost a relative. Had it not been for Capt. Manley and Lieut. Alton, who assisted me after I was wounded at Gettysburg, I think I would have been taken prisoner; and, as my health was, could have lived but a short time. I hope Manley will turn up yet."

The last-named officer was taken prisoner at "The Wilderness," May 4, was taken to Charleston, S. C., and was among those officers forced by the rebels to be placed under fire of the "swamp-angel;" and is now first lieutenant 20th Infantry United States Army. Col. Bingham continued to fail until July 21, 1864, when he died, having received the constant and tender care of an endeared sister and a venerated mother. He bore a blameless life; was finely educated; a lawyer without love for its entangling bickerings. He was a philosopher; conversant with history; a civil engineer of much skill, and fond of its practice. Hence he took readily to a military occupation in its varied departments. He was always personally liked by officers and men, because he was upright and just to all, with favoritism to none. And he was esteemed as a gentleman and a good citizen in private life.

& Brothers and of the *Courier and Enquirer* in New York. During these and other engagements in the city he became intimate with many whose names afterwards became famous; among whom were the four brothers Harper,—James, John, Wesley, and Fletcher,—Maj. M. M. Noah, James Gordon Bennett, James Watson Webb, and Horace Greeley. With the last named he was most intimate. They stood together as journeymen at the case; and when in the last year of his life the great editor had received the nomination for the first office in the people's gift, he wrote in this wise to his old friend at Ellicottville:

"N. Y. TRIBUNE, N. Y., July 23, 1872.

"MY OLD FRIEND,—I thank you for yours of the 20th instant at hand.

"If you and I ever come together again, let us stick a few lines of type, side by side, in memory of Auld Lang Syne.

"I hope my letter of acceptance, which appears to-morrow, will please you.

"Yours,

"HORACE GREELEY.

"ROBT. H. SHANKLAND, Esq.,

"Ed. *Union*, Ellicottville."

Nathaniel Bryant emigrated from Hampshire Co., Mass., to this place and worked for Mr. Leonard, and in the spring of 1817 took up lots on what was afterwards known as Bryant Hill, now owned by Eldridge Drown. In 1820 he removed to the town line between Ellicottville and Franklinville, and died in November, 1832. Mr. Bryant was active in the formation of the Baptist Church in 1824.

Freeman Bryant settled near his brother about the same time. His wife was a sister of John W. Staunton. She died in California in June, 1878, aged eighty-one years. In January, 1818, Nathaniel Bryant, Sr., with his wife and the remaining children, arrived at the residence of Nathaniel, his son, after a tedious journey of thirty-one days, having with them two yoke of oxen, one horse and wagon, and two cows. While on the road and near Cayuga they stopped at a house, intending to remain all night. The men were absent from home. After having been there some time it was discovered the house was on fire. Mr. Bryant clambered on the roof; no water was at hand, and he called for anything wet, and buttermilk was passed up to him, and the fire was extinguished after severe exertion. The house was in such disorder that Mr. Bryant concluded to go on farther, and they went on several miles and stayed all night. He settled between the farms of his sons, where Patrick Lynd now owns.

Between the years 1819 and 1821, Justin Rust, Samuel Bryant, Ebenezer Vining, John Fitch, and Peter Drown settled on Bryant Hill. Mr. Vining settled where Wm. Dooley now owns. He was the first settled minister in town and pastor of the Baptist Church. He died at Rochester in 1843, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Samuel Bryant located where his son Hiram now resides.

Peter Drown emigrated from New Haven. His son, Alphonso R., now lives on the old homestead.

Orrin and Archelaus Brown, from Massachusetts, located land and took a contract in 1813, and in 1816 or 1817 settled on lot 27.

It is related of Mrs. Orrin Brown that in about 1820 or 1821 she went on horseback to visit Marsena Brooks, who

was a nephew and living in Ashford. The route she traveled was the old Shultis road. On her return, after a visit of a day or two, she started in the afternoon, having sufficient time to reach home before dark. On getting part way down she came to a point where two roads diverged; she took one of them and traveled some time, finally coming back to the same place she started from. Night was then fast approaching, and rather than wander aimlessly in the woods, she tied her horse to a tree and lay down to pass the night. As soon as the first ray of light appeared in the east she mounted the old mare, gave her the reins, and she soon brought her safely home. The road she had followed was a log road leading out into the woods.

In 1830, Orrin Brown sold to Ensign Litchfield 78 acres of lot No. 62. He emigrated from Massachusetts with his wife and eight children. His son Beals lives on the homestead. Levi lives in the village of Ellicottville. Polly married Miller Vaughan, who settled in Somerville Valley about that time, where their son, Frederick Vaughan, resides.

Gideon Niles emigrated from Oneida County in the spring of 1824, and settled on the Machias road, about four miles east of Ellicottville. He was a brother of Mrs. Grove Hurlbut. His widow is still living, and with her daughter Mrs. Gillies.

Felix Calkins came from Oswego with his wife and four children, and settled on lot No. 16, purchasing 60 acres in 1827, now occupied by Morris Killian.

Albert and Jacob F. Vedder were brothers. They emigrated from Montgomery County, and settled in the northwest part of the town in 1828, on and near what is now known as Vedder's Corners. Jacob built the first saw-mill in that part of the town. Hon. C. P. Vedder, who has represented the county in the Legislature several terms, and is now senator from this district, is a son of Jacob F. Vedder. Another son, John A., is now living on the homestead of his father.

William Boyce came to this town from Boston, Mass., and settled on lot No. 10, on Beaver Meadow Creek, where William Hawkins now resides. He bought the farm in 1830 of Allen Green, who had occupied it a year or two. Mr. Green then purchased the farm adjoining where Asa Rowland now lives.

In 1832, Jas. Leach, from Chenango County, purchased a farm adjoining Mr. Boyce, on lot No. 18, where his sons are living. John Diltz settled on the same creek, on lot 19, in the spring of 1834. Byron A. Johnston, of Ellicottville, married his daughter. The following settlers came in from 1828 to 1835:

A Mr. Jackman, from Middlebury, Genesee Co., settled near Plato, where Mrs. R. Oyer now resides, in the neighborhood now known as Jackman's Hill. John Vosburg, a blacksmith by trade, came from the eastern part of the State, and located lot No. 45 where E. Y. Arnold now resides.

William Clark settled about the same time, and still resides there.

The first land contracts issued by the Holland Land Company within the limits of the town were in 1813, and to Rickertson Burlingame, Harvey B. Hayes, Archelaus and Orrin Brown, Amos Ingalls, and Grove Hurlbut. Later,

from 1816 to 1818, to Baker Leonard, Stephen Webb, Jr., Alson Leavenworth, James Reynolds, Moses Chamberlain, Abel P. Wightman, David Goodwin, Lothrop Vinton, and John A. Bryan.

The names and location of the following settlers are ascertained from the assessment-roll of Ellicottville for 1822. The numbers marked with a star denote lots in the village:

Elihu Alvord, lot 48.	Alson Leavenworth, lots 95, 96,* 40,* 41,* 19,* 42.
James Adkins,* lots 1, 27, 48, 26.	Leavenworth & Saxton, lot 64.
Nathaniel Bryant, lot 5.	David C. McClure, lots 77,* 78.*
Nathaniel Bryant, Jr., lot 5.	David Oyer, lot 66.
Truman Bryant, lot 5.	Orrin Pitcher, lots 60, 61, 62.
Geo. N. Bennett, lot 37.	Spencer Pitcher, lot 31.
Rickertson Burlingame, lots 62, 21.	Jonathan Spencer, lot 14.
David Blair, lot 31.	Justus Rust, lot 13.
Artemus Blair,* lots 1, 67, 68.	Quartus Rust, lot 13.
John A. Bryan,* lots 15, 16.	David C. Rust, lot 21.
Archelaus Brown, lot 27.	Samuel Ricker, lot 13.
James D. Brown, lot 13.	Clark Robertson, lot 65.*
Roger Coit, lots 91, 23,* 24, 25, 49, 55, 13.	James Reynolds, lots 23,* 53,* 63.*
Benjamin Chamberlain, lots 90, 88,* 20.	Henry Saxton, lots 54,* 55,* 56,* 57,* 73,* 74,* 75,* 76,* 42, 37.
Samuel Davis, lots 32, 63,* 45.	John W. Staunton, lots 56, 11.
Consider Ewell, lot 60.	Israel Searl, lot 37.
Edmund Dudley,* lots 87, 48.	Isaac Thomas, lot 62.
David Goodwin, lots 65,* 89, 11, 12, 13, 14, 37, 35, 34, 33, 13, 32, 10.	Wm. Vinton, lots 32, 64.*
David Gregory, lots 79,* 80, 81, 82.	Lothrop Vinton, lots 32, 44,* 21.*
John Hurlbut, lots 59, 58.	Colton Vinton, lot 59.
Grove Hurlbut, lot 58.	Harvey Woodworth, lot 66.*
Daniel Huntley, lots 57, 92, 93.	Stephen Webb, lot 94.
Thomas Harnes, lot 32.	William J. Wood, lot 94.
Amos Ingalls, lots 32, 26,* 49.	Jarlie Wilder, lot 22.*
Wm. Johnson, lots 45,* 46.*	Chauncey J. Fox, lot 18.
	Isaac Wightman, lot 5.*
	Seth L. Burdick, lots 17,* 18.*
	Henry Hatchel, lot 35.

All the above lots are in township 4, range 6, excepting the last named, which is in township 3 (?), range 6.

The jury list of the town for 1823 shows the names of those liable to jury duty who were residents within the present limits of the town of Ellicottville, namely:

Elihu Alvord, joiner.	Thomas Wams, farmer.
Nathaniel Bryant, Jr., farmer.	John Johnson, "
Samuel Bryant, farmer.	Orrin Pitcher, "
Archelaus Brown, shoemaker.	Spencer Pitcher, "
Orrin Brown, farmer.	Quartus Rust, joiner.
David Blair, "	David C. Rust, "
Nicholas Bardine, farmer.	Clark Robertson, joiner.
Seth L. Burdick, joiner.	John W. Staunton, farmer.
David Clark, farmer.	Avery Smith, "
Roger Coit, "	Chester A. Vibbard, "
Samuel Davis, merchant.	Lothrop Vinton, "
Consider Ewell, farmer.	Wm. Vinton, shoemaker.
David Gregory, "	Lorenzo W. Prentiss, merchant.
Grove Hurlbut, "	David C. McClure, goldsmith.
Daniel Huntley, "	

INITIAL EVENTS.

Rude huts and shanties had been hastily constructed for the use of surveying-parties in this region several years before Grove Hurlbut and his oldest son made the first clearing in the town, and built the first log house, in the fall of 1815, on lot 57. Orrin Pitcher built the first log house in the village of Ellicottville on lot 47 (village),

where the tin-shop now stands, in the winter and spring of 1815-16.

In the fall of 1816, Grove Hurlbut built the first frame barn, and set out in that season the first apple-trees, bringing them from Franklinville. Baker Leonard built the first frame house and kept the first tavern in 1817, and in 1818 the first store, on the spot where J. King Skinner now lives. The Holland Land Company erected a land-office in the winter of 1817. A man by the name of Lusk came out in the fall to keep fires in the building, and was the first blacksmith. David Goodwin was the first land-agent of the Holland Land Company. The office was opened in June, 1818. Euwice Carpenter was the first school-teacher in the summer of 1818, and taught in the front room of Orrin Pitcher's house. The first school-house was built in 1820, on Bryant Hill. The Rev. John Spencer was the first minister who preached in this town. The services were held at the house of Orrin Pitcher.

The first regularly organized church was the Baptist Church on Bryant Hill, Aug. 21, 1824. The Rev. Ebenezer Vining was the first pastor (settled). The first church edifice was erected in 1836 or 1837, and the old Spanish bell erected in its tower was the first one in town.

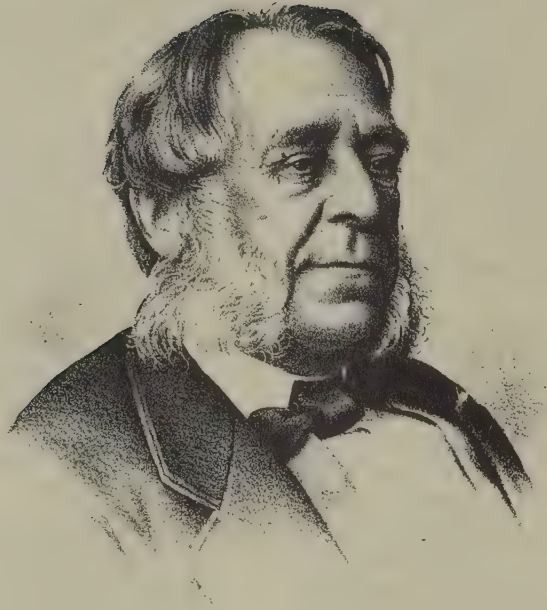
The first burial-place was the one now used in the village of Ellicottville, and the first interment was that of a child of H. B. Hayes. The first man buried within the grounds was Baker Leonard, who died April 17, 1821. The next burial was that of Mrs. Mindwell Hurlbut, the mother of Grove Hurlbut. This was in 1822.

The first birth was in June, 1816, in the family of Orrin Pitcher—a son, Orlando Pitcher, who grew to manhood in Ellicottville, and removed to the West. In the year 1818, the 7th of October, occurred the birth of Miranda, daughter of Grove Hurlbut, and the first female child born in the town of Ellicottville.

There was no marrying nor giving in marriage in the new settlement until 1820, when John A. Bryan became the husband of Eliza Dixon. The ceremony was performed at the house of Baker Leonard by the Rev. Mr. Frazer, a clergyman, and the occasion, being the first of its kind in Ellicottville, was one of great rejoicing and merriment. Mr. Bryan settled here as the first lawyer in the village.

Dr. James Trowbridge came in town in the winter of 1816-17; remained about six months, living in Mr. Leonard's house, and moved to Hinsdale, where he practiced until 1844, when he moved. Orrin Pitcher, in 1821, built the first saw-mill on Great Valley Creek, on lot 61, about two miles east of the village. Artemus Blair, in 1832, built the first tannery in the village, near Cummings' block. Ozro Thomas and Deacon Gardner built the first grist-mill in 1832, where the depot of the Rochester and State Line Railroad now stands. Richard Hill, in 1826, started the *Western Courier*, the first newspaper in town.

The mail was first carried by — Moore on horseback to Centreville in 1822, and the first stage-route was established by James J. Adkins in 1826, and Abner Stebbins was driver, and ran from this place to Centreville in connection with stages to the East. A post-office was opened by John A. Bryan in 1822 in his law-office, which was a small building erected on the lot where is now the



WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

William Samuel Johnson, son of Samuel William Johnson and his wife, Susan Edwards Johnson (daughter of Pierrepont Edwards, and granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College), was born at Stratford, Conn., Dec. 13, 1795. His grandfather was William Samuel Johnson, a prominent man in the politics of his time, and a member of the National Constitutional Convention of 1788.

William S. Johnson (the younger) removed to New York City in 1819, and entered as a student in the law office of the Irish patriot, Thomas Addis Emmett. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, and became a partner with the Hon. Ogden Edwards; and was afterwards a partner of Judge William Kent, son of Chancellor Kent, of New York. He was a member of the common council of New York in 1834-35, and it was largely through his influence and active exertions, with those of Robert Emmett, that the city was provided with its abundance of pure water from the Croton River, in place of its previous miserable and insufficient supply from the carts of the "Manhattan Water-Works Company." He also originated and carried through the project of building the "Tombs" (city prison), on Centre Street, to supersede the use of the old "Bridewell" prison; and he gave active and efficient aid in the establishment and erection of the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island. He was a member of the New York Senate in 1848-49, and introduced the bills, which became laws, relating to the Seneca nation of Indians. He worked earnestly for the welfare of this Indian nation, and the passage of

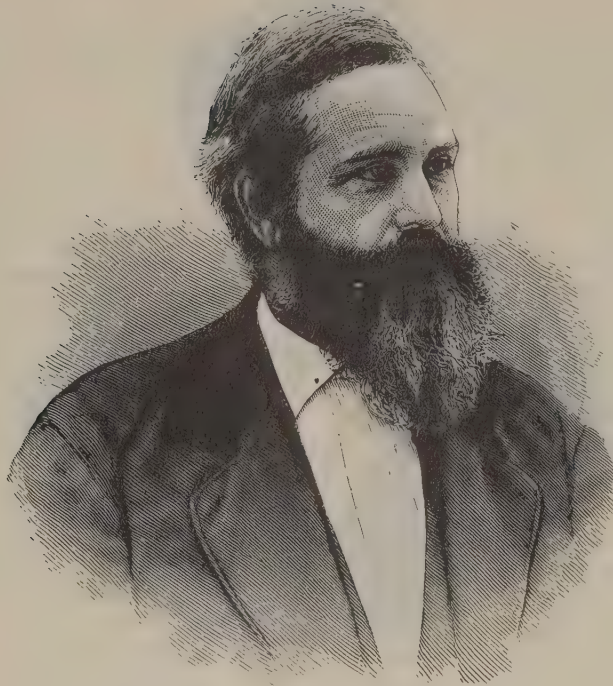
wholesome laws relating to them in their relations to their white neighbors.

On the 20th of April, 1824, he married Laura Woolsey (sister of President Woolsey, of Yale College), who is still living. The children born of this marriage are: Gen. Saml. Wm. Johnson, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., formerly of Ellicottville, late commissary-general of New York; Dr. Woolsey Johnson, of New York City; Susan E. J. Hudson, of Stratford, Conn.; and Laura Carmalt, wife of Dr. Carmalt, of New York City.

Having become proprietor of large tracts of land in Cattaraugus County, Mr. Johnson came here in 1846, and opened his land office at Ellicottville. The business of this office is still continued in that village under supervision of his agent, E. D. Northrup, Esq.

In 1851 he removed his family to Ellicottville, where they resided until 1858, when he removed them back to Stratford, although he remained at Ellicottville and retained his residence there until 1862, residing with his son, Gen. S. W. Johnson. He is now living, in his serene old age, at Stratford, Conn.

His long life has been an active one in good works. Of the strictest integrity and widest benevolence, and of an unpretentious manner, he combines the noblest qualities of man,—seeking always the substantial good of all who come within the circle of his acquaintance, rather than the advancement of his own popularity and advantages, or the exercise of the power he commands. Few men are more generally beloved and respected than William Samuel Johnson.



A. D. Scott

The Hon. Allen D. Scott was born at Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., on the 15th day of January, 1831. In his infancy his father, Justus Scott, Esq., removed with his family to the town of Otto, Cattaraugus Co., where he now resides, an extensive and successful farmer. The boyhood years of Judge Scott were spent upon his father's farm, and his education was acquired during the winter months in the neighboring district school,—a school noted for the success of its scholars, and from which had graduated ex-Senator J. P. Darling, ex-Governor Addison C. Gibbs, ex-U. S. Senator Benjamin F. Rice, Hon. Romanzo Bunn, U. S. District Judge; Hon. Henry Van Aernam, member of Congress, and others not "unknown to fame." Like those who had preceded him in the district school, young Scott's education was finished with a few terms at the old academy at Springville, and a single year at Lima.

After leaving the academy he engaged in teaching for a year or two, and then commenced the study of his profession with Hon. Chester Howe, then county judge of Cattaraugus County, at Ellicottville, and continued and completed his clerkship with Hon. Nelson Cobb, then the county judge, in the year 1857, when he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Ellicottville. His rise at the bar was rapid. The confidence of the court, the lawyers, and the community in his fidelity and integrity was unlimited, and his learning and conceded ability secured him a fair share of professional patronage. In 1861 he became a member of the law firm of Rice & Scott, at Ellicottville, long a leading and influential law firm in the western part of the State. When Mr. Rice removed from the county, in 1867, Judge Scott succeeded to the business, and formed the firm of Scott & Laidlaw, which, until Mr. Scott was elected judge, was a leading and influential law firm at Ellicottville, well known and respected throughout the State.

In politics, Judge Scott was educated a Whig, and became a member and supporter of the Republican party on its organization in 1855, and has since been one of its most trusted, influential, and zealous supporters. He was twice elected surrogate of the county, and served one year under appointment of the Governor, when the office was first separated from the office of county judge; and in the fall of 1860 he was appointed county judge by Governor Morgan, to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Cobb, who had removed from the county.

In the fall of 1869 he was nominated as a candidate for the Senate by the Republican convention of the Thirty-second

District, composed of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, but under circumstances that clearly indicated that the campaign was to be of unusual interest and severity. He boldly bid defiance to his opponents, and was rewarded by a majority of 4790 over his competitor, Hon. Jonas K. Button, the most worthy and personally popular man in the Democratic party in the district, a majority greater than that of General Sigel, who headed and led the State ticket. In the Senate he was a member of the leading and important committee on finance, and was an able and active worker on the floor of the Senate chamber. He is now the capable, efficient, and upright judge of Cattaraugus County, to which office he was elected for the term of six years in the fall of 1876.

In person and manners, Mr. Scott is stately, commanding, of fine presence, and gentle and affable demeanor toward all men; an attendant of the Presbyterian Church; and in conduct without reproach in all the relations of life.

The county of Cattaraugus is indebted to Judge Scott, more than to any other one of its citizens, for the successful termination of the long struggle in carrying to completion the great thoroughfare, so valuable to the county and to so many of its inhabitants, the Rochester and State Line Railway. With personal friends he had effected the organization of the railroad corporation known as the Cattaraugus Railway Company, of which he is and has been for several years the president, and by a skillful use of that corporation he has been enabled to bring to a successful issue a combination with the Rochester and State Line Railway Company, which became a great and leading thoroughfare from its opening. Few do or can know the cares, the anxiety, the responsibility, and the labor which bear down, oppress, and wear out a man who puts himself at the head of such an enterprise, and can feel, as each day brings its disappointments and discouragements, that success will be the success of the community, but defeat or failure will be his alone. Judge Scott can tell, for he has been in that man's position.

The man who opens the avenues of wealth and prosperity to the people of a county is worthy the fullest honors the county can bestow. It was the untiring zeal, the labor, the patience, the unyielding hope and faith of Judge Scott in the final success of the enterprise, that secured its completion.

The people of Cattaraugus should not forget the fact, nor the respect and honor due to him who has served them so faithfully and so successfully.



A. G. Rice

The Hon. ADDISON G. RICE was born at Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1821, and removed with his parents to the town of Otto (now East Otto) in May, 1826, and from that time until the fall of 1867 was a resident of this county.

Facilities for an education in those days in this locality were limited, but he availed himself of all that were to be had. He attended the district school, and then a few terms at the Springville Academy, and was taught at home by his father, who was then regarded as among the best educated men in the county.

In 1841 he commenced the study of his profession with the Hon. William P. Angel, at Ellicottville, and was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas in June, 1843, and at the October term, in 1846, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He commenced the practice of his profession at Ellicottville, where he continued to reside until he left the county.

By his untiring energy and ability he became thoroughly learned in the law and well skilled in the practice, and almost immediately after his admission to the bar, he became a leading and successful lawyer, and took a high position as an advocate and counselor, often meeting in the courts of his own and adjoining counties in large and important cases as opposing counsel, such men as Judge Martin Grover, of Allegany County, Judge Hiram Gray, of Chemung, Judge John L. Talcott, of Buffalo, and others equally learned and celebrated in the profession. No client of his ever had reason to complain that his case was not well conducted. During the last ten years of his residence in

the county, he was emphatically a leader in the profession, often employed by other attorneys as the leading counsel in the trial of the most important cases. He now resides in Buffalo, and stands in the front rank of the lawyers of the State.

In politics, like his father, the Hon. Elijah A. Rice, of East Otto, he was a Whig, and prominent in the counsels of the leaders of the old Whig party, and became a Republican with the organization of that party in 1855. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention in 1856; was a member of the Assembly in 1862, in which he served as chairman of the committee on Claims, and a member of the Ways and Means, and of the committee on the revision of the Rules and Joint Rules of the two houses.

In person he is tall, large, well-proportioned, and of commanding and dignified presence, and endowed with great physical powers, and his forty years' life in Cattaraugus in his earlier days not only proved, but developed in him powers of endurance found only among the pioneer settlers of new countries.

Shortly after he was admitted to the bar, he was married to Miss Ellen R. McCoy, and they have three children,—one son and two daughters.

Mr. Rice is a man of varied learning, of comprehensive views, of great force of character, of sound judgment, of strict integrity, resolute and determined, and unyielding in the cause of right as he understands it. A true friend, large-hearted, and possessed of a genial, kind, and generous nature.

residence of R. H. Shankland. The village of Ellicottville was placed in communication with the outside world by telegraph in 1848, and by railroad communication May 15, 1878.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWN.

Ellicottville, so named in honor of Joseph Ellicott, was taken from Franklinville, April 20, 1820. Ashford was taken off Feb. 16, 1824. A part of East Otto in 1858, reducing it to its present limits. The first town-meeting was held on the second Tuesday in March, 1821, at the house of Baker Leonard; David Goodwin, chairman. The following officers were elected: James Reynolds, Supervisor; John W. Staunton, Clerk; John W. Fitch, Daniel Thomas, and Artemus Blair, Commissioners of Common Schools; David Goodwin, John W. Staunton, and John A. Bryan, Inspectors of Schools.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace to the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

1822. John W. Staunton.	1850. Alonzo A. Gregory.
1823. David Gregory.	1851-52. Stephen McCoy.
1824-25. John W. Staunton.	1853-54. Samuel P. Arnold.
1826. Abram Searls.	1855. Sylvanus Vedder.
1827. Lothrop Vinton.	1856. A. G. Rice.
1828. Henry Lawton.	1857. Theodore Smith.
1829-31. Lothrop Vinton.	1859-59. A. G. Rice.
1832-34. Abram Searl.	1860. Daniel T. Dickinson.
1835. Artemus Blair.	1861. A. G. Rice.
1836-38. Lothrop Vinton.	1862. Daniel T. Dickinson.
1839. John W. Staunton.	1863-65. Samuel W. Johnson.
1840. Thomas S. Huntley.	1866. John C. Devereux.
1841-42. Lothrop Vinton.	1867. A. G. Rice.
1843. Chauncey J. Fox.	1868. Benjamin F. Boyce.
1844. Jonathan B. Staunton.	1869-70. Robert H. Shankland.
1845-46. Alonzo A. Gregory.	1871-72. Timothy Walsh.
1847. Jonathan B. Staunton.	1873. Daniel E. Bartlett.
1848. George W. Moore.	1874-75. William Manly.
1849. Jonathan B. Staunton.	1876-78. Edwin D. Northrup.

TOWN CLERKS.

1822. David Gregory.	1834. Scott J. Anthony.
1823. Charles Boss.	1835. George W. Bailett.
1824. David Gregory.	1836-37. William W. Hanes.
1825. Samuel Davis.	1838. Stephen W. McCoy.
1826. James J. Adkins.	1839-41. John F. Parker.
1827-33. Artemus Blair.	1842-43. Silas A. Lamb.
1834-36. D. J. Huntley.	1844. Timothy Walsh.
1837. Marcus H. Johnson.	1845. L. A. Rood.
1838-39. Harlan Coleman.	1846. Timothy Walsh.
1840. Joseph Coleman.	1847. Stephen A. Harrington.
1841-42. Thomas Kilbe.	1848. Timothy Walsh.
1843-44. Alonzo A. Gregory.	1849-50. Alonzo L. Razey.
1845-46. Albert W. Kimball.	1851. William R. Rider.
1847. Archibald McKallon.	1852-53. A. L. Razey.
1848-49. Horace Arnold.	1854. J. R. Pettit.
1850. A. H. McKallon.	1855. Thomas R. Aldrich.
1851-52. Lewis L. Coleman.	1856-57. H. L. McCoy.
1853. Edwin F. Vinton.	1858. William D. Huntley.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Alson Leavenworth, J. W. Staunton, D. Gregory, Quartus Rust, Artemus Blair, Pliny L. Fox, Phineas Howe, Chauncey J. Fox, Benjamin P. Mason, Thomas L. Huntley, Israel Day, James Reynolds, Israel Day, Dorastus Johnson, Sylvanus Vedder, Stephen T. Bentley, Israel Day, George W. Gillett, William Johnson, John Vedder, John Palmer, A. Gibbs, Jacob Mulholland, F. Gillett, H. Coleman, Israel Day, George W. Gillett, Daniel G. Bingham, Erastus Dickinson, John McCoy, Constant L. Trevitt, John W. Rust, Milford Rider, D. G. Bingham, Augustus C. Mason, Joshua N.

Bartlett, Constant S. Trevitt, Erastus Dickinson, Thomas Morris, Rensselaer Lamb, Eleazer Larrabee, Commodore P. Vedder, Erastus Dickinson, Stephen A. Harrington, B. F. Boice, George H. Cagurn, Augustus C. Mason, Edwin Hopkins, Andrew Stephens, Timothy Walsh, Stephen A. Harrington, Alanson A. Walker, Christopher Fisher, L. H. Crary, Charles H. Sikes, Edgar W. Brooks, Stephen A. Harrington.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF ELLICOTTVILLE.

What is now known as Bryant Hill seems to have been, in the early settlement of this town, the place where the followers of Roger Williams congregated and settled. The first written record of any gathering for the purpose of organization was June 26, 1824, and is as follows:

"CHURCH PROCEEDINGS. *Ellicottville, June 26, 1824.*—

This day, according to previous appointment, have assembled at the house of Nathaniel Bryant a number of Christian brethren to confer on and adopt measures for the formation of a church, and to regulate and unite themselves into a Christian body, signalized by the title of the 'Regular Baptist Order.' We therefore, whose names are undersigned, after mature deliberation and consultation, covenant together to unite, according to the articles and covenant of faith drawn by Elder Peter P. Root, to prepare the way for being constituted as a church.

"We do further agree to reassemble at the house of Nathaniel Bryant, on Saturday, the 10th day of July succeeding, at one o'clock P.M., for further conference on the building of the church of Christ.

"GERSHOM R. STAUNTON, Sec.

"The persons signing this call and agreement were Ebenezer Vining, Nathaniel Bryant, Daniel Huntley, Records W. Vining, Joseph E. Vining, David Putnam, Gershom R. Staunton, Abigail Vining, Lydia Vining, Sally Vining, Mary Putnam, and Annie M. Bryant.

"July 24, 1824.—This day have reassembled a number of Christian brethren to confer on and adopt measures for the formation of a church. G. R. Staunton was chosen clerk. It was voted to receive Samuel Bryant as a candidate for baptism, and to meet again in four weeks."

Aug. 21, 1824, meeting was held according to appointment. Elder E. Vining was chosen moderator, and G. R. Staunton clerk. After mature deliberation upon the articles of faith and covenant, the parties whose names were signed to the agreement of the meeting of June 24 received the right hand of fellowship from Elder Ebenezer Vining, as a regularly-organized baptized church of Christ, they being its constituent members.

In a meeting held Sept. 18, 1824, Elder E. Vining was invited to be their elder and administrator, and Records W. Vining was appointed to serve as deacon in this church.

March 4, 1826, Records W. Vining received a letter of license to preach the gospel wherever God in his providence should call him.

Meetings had been held at the house of Nathaniel Bryant until Aug. 19, 1826, when they met at the school-house. Meetings were held at various times and places,—at the house of David Putnam, of Machias, May 12, 1827, and at the house of M. G. Rogers, of the same town, March 1, 1828.

At a meeting at the school-house, April 23, 1831, it was voted that a council of churches be called for the purpose of ordaining Records W. Vining to the work of the gospel ministry. The following churches were invited to assemble in council on the 26th day of May, 1831, at ten o'clock in the morning, for that purpose. The churches of Sardinia, Rushford, Farmersville, Franklinville, Little Valley, and Napoli, and Elders Post and Miner.

In accordance with such invitation the council met, and the following churches were represented by their delegates: Sardinia, Elder Whitman Metcalf, Deacon Stukely, Hudson Rushford, Elder Eliab Going, Deacon James Truman; Franklinville, Deacon Elijah Sill, Levi Benjamin, J. M. Bosworth, Ira Burlingame, Henry Claffin, Jasper St. John; Little Valley, Deacon John F. Manley, Nathan Gray; Napoli, Elder B. Braman, Deacon George Wait; Boston, Elder Clark Carr; Friendship, Elder Absalom Miner.

Rev. Eliab Going was chosen moderator; W. Metcalf, clerk. Records W. Vining was examined and ordained in due form, followed by an address to the church and congregation, and benediction by Rev. R. W. Vining. June 18, 1831, Andrew Templeton and David Vining were chosen deacons.

Dec. 29, 1832, a meeting was held to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a branch of the society at the village of Ellicottville, and it was voted to establish a branch at that place, Sept. 29, 1833. And on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1838, it was voted to remove the place of worship and church business to the village of Ellicottville. Up to this time 58 had been received by baptism, and 45 by letter since its organization.

Services in Ellicottville were held in the court-house, Elders Foote and Richmond acting as pastor until the church was discontinued. The pastors who succeeded Rev. Ebenezer Vining were Records W. Vining, Joseph Vining, — Foote, — Rogers, — Pierce, and Charles Richmond.

The society was incorporated Dec. 16, 1829, and Joseph E. Vining, David Putnam, and Freeman Bryant were chosen trustees.

In 1846, the church numbered 52 male members and 70 females. May 1, 1856, it was on motion "*Resolved*, That the society exchange the gospel lot No. 20, township 4, in the 6th range, that had been deeded to them Oct. 2, 1830, by the Holland Land Purchase, as the first church organized in the town, for a house and lot in the Valley, owned by D. Bartlett," which was carried. Owing to internal dissensions in the church, the most of the members joined the churches in Ellicottville and Great Valley, and the last written record is dated Nov. 26, 1864, and shows 16 members. No edifice was erected for worship.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As early as the year 1818 the Rev. John Spencer, in the employ of the Connecticut Missionary Society, held Congregational services for the few worshipers of the vicinity at the house of Orrin Pitcher, which stood on the spot where the Whitney house now stands. David Pitcher, his son, who is still living, well remembers being sent out by his

father to summon the neighbors to attend services at his house by Father Spencer. But little is known of the incidents connected with these earliest meetings, or of the names of those who gathered there to enjoy the ministrations of the good missionary. But we know that in the year 1822 the little band numbered among its members Josiah Hollister and wife, Ira Norton, wife, and daughter, and Roger Coit and wife. On the 10th of September of that year they were received under the care of the Presbytery of Buffalo. We find no record of their numbers until 1825, when 21 were reported,* but two years later these had dwindled to 13. At this time strife and dissension had entered the church, on account of the difference between Congregational and Presbyterian views, "so that," says the Rev. Sylvester Cowles, "it was in such a hopeless state that they wished a new organization, so as to leave the elements of strife outside." . . . "These," he says, "were the circumstances which led to the formation of the Presbyterian Church," which was regularly organized at the school-house on the public square, Dec. 19, 1829, by the Rev. N. Gould and L. H. Gridley. The original members were Josiah Hollister, Ira Norton, Orrin Brown, Archelaus Brown, Stillwell Huntley, Hiram L. Ripley, David Pitcher, Sally Ewell, Chloe Fox, Margaret Rust,—ten in all. On the day of the organization, Josiah Hollister, Ira Norton, Orrin Brown, and Hiram L. Ripley were elected the first Board of Elders; the two latter being also elected deacons. In 1831, Rev. John T. Baldwin was chosen as stated supply one-half of the time for two years. The Rev. Sylvester Cowles commenced his labors as stated supply Oct. 16, 1833, and continued about four years, spending part of the time with the church at Waverly. During this time he was assisted in two seasons of special effort by the Rev. Mr. Orton, an evangelist. A goodly number were converted and united with the church, and in 1836 the church numbered 75 members.

The Rev. Mead Holmes was a licentiate of the Buffalo Presbytery, and was clerk of a session at a meeting held Oct. 8, 1840. He was subsequently called to the pastoral charge of the congregation, and ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Buffalo, June 23, 1841. In the year succeeding, a series of meetings of eighteen days' duration were held under the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Orton, and a hundred persons were supposed to have been converted; but it was subsequently made to appear that many of these were of the class indicated in the parable of the sower, who "had no root in themselves," and relapsed to their former state. In the year 1843, 168 members were reported. Mr. Holmes sustained the relation of pastor until Sept. 6, 1843, when it was dissolved. The history of his pastorate shows him to have been a faithful, earnest, and successful laborer. At the commencement of 1844, the Rev. Mr. Cowles again was employed as a stated supply, and continued in that capacity for a period of four years. In 1846, 118 members were reported. In the support of all these ministers, the church had been aided by the American Home Missionary Society.

* See History of Presbyterian Church in Western New York, by Rev. James H. Hotchkiss.



ROBERT H. SHANKLAND.

One of the oldest living printers and newspaper publishers in Western New York, and possibly in the State, is he whose name heads this notice. He was an associate of the late Horace Greeley, of Cornelius Wendell, afterwards congressional printer at Washington, of Edwin Crosswell, State printer at Albany, and others well known in the field of literature and journalism.

Robert H. Shankland, son of Thomas and Rachel Shankland, was born at Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1813. His father was taken prisoner by the Indians at the burning of Cherry Valley, and kept in captivity for two years, when he was bought by a British officer for two Indian blankets. Robert received a common-school education, and in the year 1827 apprenticed himself to the printing business in the office of the *Freeman's Journal*, at Cooperstown, then edited by Col. John H. Prentiss. Two years later he went to New York City, where he clerked in a dry-goods store for a short time, but this being not to his taste, he shipped as a sailor to the East Indies. After being out nine days the vessel was driven back in distress; an experience which ended his career as a seaman. He next entered the book-printing establishment of J. & J. Harper, New York (since and long known as Harper Bros.), and there finished his apprenticeship to the "art preservative." Subsequently he was employed as a journeyman printer in the office of the *Courier and Inquirer*, of which Jas. Gordon Bennett was city, and James Watson Webb managing editor; also in the Methodist Book Concern, and in West's office in Chatham Street, working side by side with Horace Greeley, both being en-

gaged as compositors on a work by Professor Bush. He left New York City and returned to Cooperstown, assuming the foremanship of the *Journal* office, which he retained until he came to Cattaraugus County, in April, 1835. He located at Ellicottville, where he bought the office of the *Republican*, and issued his first number May 1, 1835. He continued its publication until 1854, when he sold the establishment and purchased *The Union* office, of which he has since been the proprietor, editing and publishing the *Cattaraugus County Union*, without interregnum, down to the present time.

Col. Shankland has been honored with many offices of honor and trust. He has served as supervisor of his town, and was surrogate of the county for nine years. He was a presidential elector in 1844, being the youngest member of the electoral college. He held the position of State agent for the *Onondaga* Indians in New York, and for two years officiated as United States Indian agent during the administration of President Polk. He has always affiliated and acted with the Democratic party, of which his paper is the recognized organ in Cattaraugus County.

Connected as he has been for nearly a half-century with the press of this county, it is eminently fitting that the portrait and life-sketch of this veteran printer, editor, and publisher should have a place in these pages; and now, at the age of sixty-five, he is still to be found at his post performing as of yore the varied duties connected with his business, with a constitution hale and hearty, and promising many years of future usefulness.

The Rev. Hiram Eddy was laboring in this field in 1850, and remained during a period of three years. The church was strengthened under his able preaching. During the two years that succeeded, services were held by the Rev. J. J. Aikin and C. Kidder.

June 7, 1855, the Rev. Charles Jerome, of the Presbytery of Rochester, commenced his labors with this people, and in 1856 divided his time between this church and the Franklinville Church. He remained in this connection until Oct. 1, 1857, when the church and society, feeling more and more the necessity of having the gospel preached to them every Sabbath, called a public meeting and resolved "that they would support preaching each Lord's day in future," from which time he remained with them until the latter part of 1860.

The Rev. W. V. Couch began his labors here in the first year of the war, and resigned in October, 1863, on account of ill health.

By an entry on the records of the church it appears that on the 30th of September, 1865, the Rev. L. P. Sabin presided at a meeting of the session, and remained in this field of labor until the spring of 1868, when his labors ceased.

July 11, 1868, the Rev. I. M. Ely commenced his ministry to the church, and remained not quite a year. The Rev. Courtney Smith having relinquished his charge of the church in Portland, Chautauqua County, at the urgent solicitation of friends at Little Valley, he came to Ellicottville in September, 1869, and supplied the pulpit, which resulted in an arrangement for his supplying them three-quarters of the time for the ensuing year.

In September, 1870, he received a call in due form, signed by the board of elders and trustees, to become the settled pastor of the church and society, to commence Nov. 1, 1870. By request of the church and society, the Presbytery of Genesee Valley participated in the ordination and installation of the Rev. Courtney Smith, on the 29th day of December, 1870, since which time he has discharged the duties of the pastorate. The church has had but two regularly-installed pastors since its organization,—the Rev. Meade Holmes and the present incumbent. The church had dwindled to 50 members, and was in a weak and languishing state. The weekly prayer-meetings had been well sustained, and a Sabbath-school, under the supervision of Judge Scott, was in a healthy condition. The church and society formed a connection with the Board of Sustentation in 1872, and the board appropriated that year \$400. The subsequent appropriations were \$364 each. Since the year 1875 the church has been self-sustaining. The religious services of the church were held for several years in the court-house, and in 1838 erected a house of worship 30 by 40 feet in size, and one story high, on the spot where P. J. Haenerfeld's cabinet-shop now stands, the main part of which is the old church. In 1852 the church edifice they now occupy was built of brick, on its present site, at a cost of \$6000.

The church reported at the last meeting of the Presbytery 108 members, and has a flourishing Sabbath-school, Lemi Crary, Superintendent, with a library of about 200 volumes.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

The first entry on the records of the Episcopal Church is the following: "At a meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Ellicottville and its vicinity, held in pursuance to previous notice at the school-house in said village on the 13th day of September, 1829, for the purpose of organizing a religious society or church according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York, the Rev. Rufus Murry was called to the chair; Moses Beecher was chosen secretary; Staley N. Clarke and Ezra Canfield were nominated and appointed by the said meeting to certify to its proceedings. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for two wardens and eight vestrymen, and on counting the votes it was determined that Ralph R. Phelps and John Fellows were unanimously elected wardens, and Ezra Canfield, David Ward, Moses Beecher, Israel Day, Nathaniel Fish, Elihu Alvord, Henry Wooster, and Staley N. Clarke were unanimously elected vestrymen of said church. The meeting then passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this church shall hereafter be known by the name and style of St. John's Church of Ellicottville.

"*Resolved*, That the annual elections of wardens and vestrymen shall hereafter be held on the Monday in the week called Easter week.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn *sine die*.

"I certify that the foregoing record is true,

"MOSES BEECHER, Secretary."

The Rev. Reuben H. Freeman and the Rev. Alexander Frazer ministered to the church between the years of 1829 and 1834. Their names do not appear as rectors on the minutes of the church, but are on the record of confirmations.

The Rev. Thomas Morris was chairman of a meeting March 31, 1834, and was rector of the church until July 20, 1846. Rev. Nathaniel F. Bruce was chosen chairman April 9, 1849.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen, June 23, 1851, it was "*Resolved*, the Rev. P. P. Kidder be invited to take charge of said church for one year." He remained as their rector till Dec. 21, 1863, when his resignation was handed in to the wardens and vestrymen, and after consultation it was accepted.

A corresponding committee was appointed with the view of procuring the services of a successor to Mr. Kidder as rector of the church.

The Rev. Francis Granger was rector over the church in 1867, and whose services closed soon after, March, 1869. The Rev. Wm. F. Lane was rector July 26, 1869, as appears by the records, and was employed for the remainder of the ensuing year, and to divide his time between the churches of Ellicottville and Salamanca. He remained in this field until April 10, 1871.

A meeting was called to take measures for the incorporating "St. John's Episcopal Church, of Ellicottville," and Anson Gibbs and Charles McCoy were chosen to sign and acknowledge, with the presiding officer, the certificate of incorporation.

The Rev. M. B. Benton was rector during the years of 1874-75.

March 12, 1876, a committee were appointed to correspond with clergymen with a view of securing a rector for

St. John's Church. March 22, 1876, this committee reported in favor of calling the Rev. Aubrey F. Todrig, he to have charge also of the church at Salamanca. Rev. C. M. Benton returned to the scene of his former labors, and became rector Sept. 1, 1878, and still holds the office.

The first notice of an intention to erect a church edifice is contained in the following notice from the records of the church, April 26, 1834:

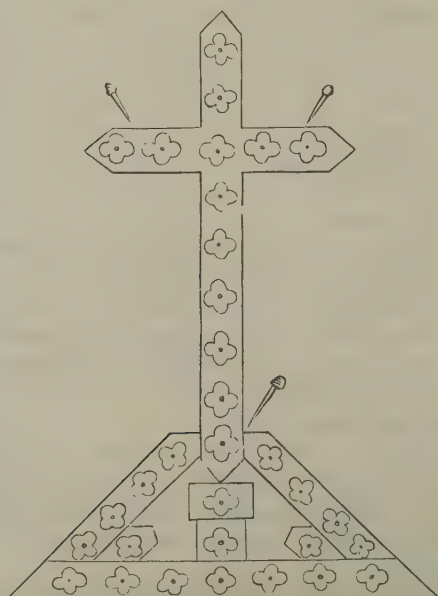
At a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen of St. John's Church in Ellicottville, called for the purpose of appointing a building committee for the erection of a church edifice for said church, it was voted unanimously that Abraham Searl, John Fellows, Elihu Alvord, Bethuel McCoy, and Moses Beecher be said committee.

A church was built and formally consecrated by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk the 17th day of August, 1838, by the name of St. John's Church; and at a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen, held on that day, it was

"*Resolved*, 1st, That the instrument of donation presented by the bishop of this diocese be executed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting and delivered to him.

"*Resolved*, 2d, That this corporation adopt for their corporate seal that side of the dime or ten-cent piece that has the impress of the eagle upon it, and that the same be hereafter used as the seal of said corporation."

The church has received the ministrations of Bishop Onderdonk from 1832 to 1838, Bishop De Lancey from 1839 to 1862, and of Bishop A. C. Coxe from 1862 to the present time. In the tower of this church is a Spanish bell of peculiar construction, connected with which is a very remarkable history. It is a bronze bell, having a circumference at the top of 4 feet and 2 inches, and 7 feet 2½ inches at the base; height 2 feet and 9 inches, with an average thickness of 3 inches, and weighing about 1300 pounds. Upon one side of the bell is an ornamented cross,



set in an ornamented triangular base. Above the end of each arm of the cross is a nail pointing downwards at an

angle, and one also on the right side of the cross, near the bottom, pointing to the foot. Near the top of the bell, in two lines running round it, in antique characters, is this inscription:

ABE SOI LABOS DEL ANGEL QVE EN ALTO SVENA MARIA GRACIA
PLENA BARGAS MEFECI MALAGA, 1708.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Coxe says of this inscription, "That it is corrupt Spanish, as the Malagese are mixed with the Moors and speak a barbarous lingo. They often use b for v, and have changed many other letters; hence, Abe should be Ave, Labos should be La voz, etc. When corrected into pure Spanish, then, the inscription would stand thus: 'Ave (soi la voz del Angel qve en alto svena) Maria, plena gracia.' Translation: 'Hail (I am the voice of the angel who on high sounds forth), Mary! full of grace.' Then the founder adds his name and the place of manufacture, 'Bargas, made at Malaga, 1708.'"

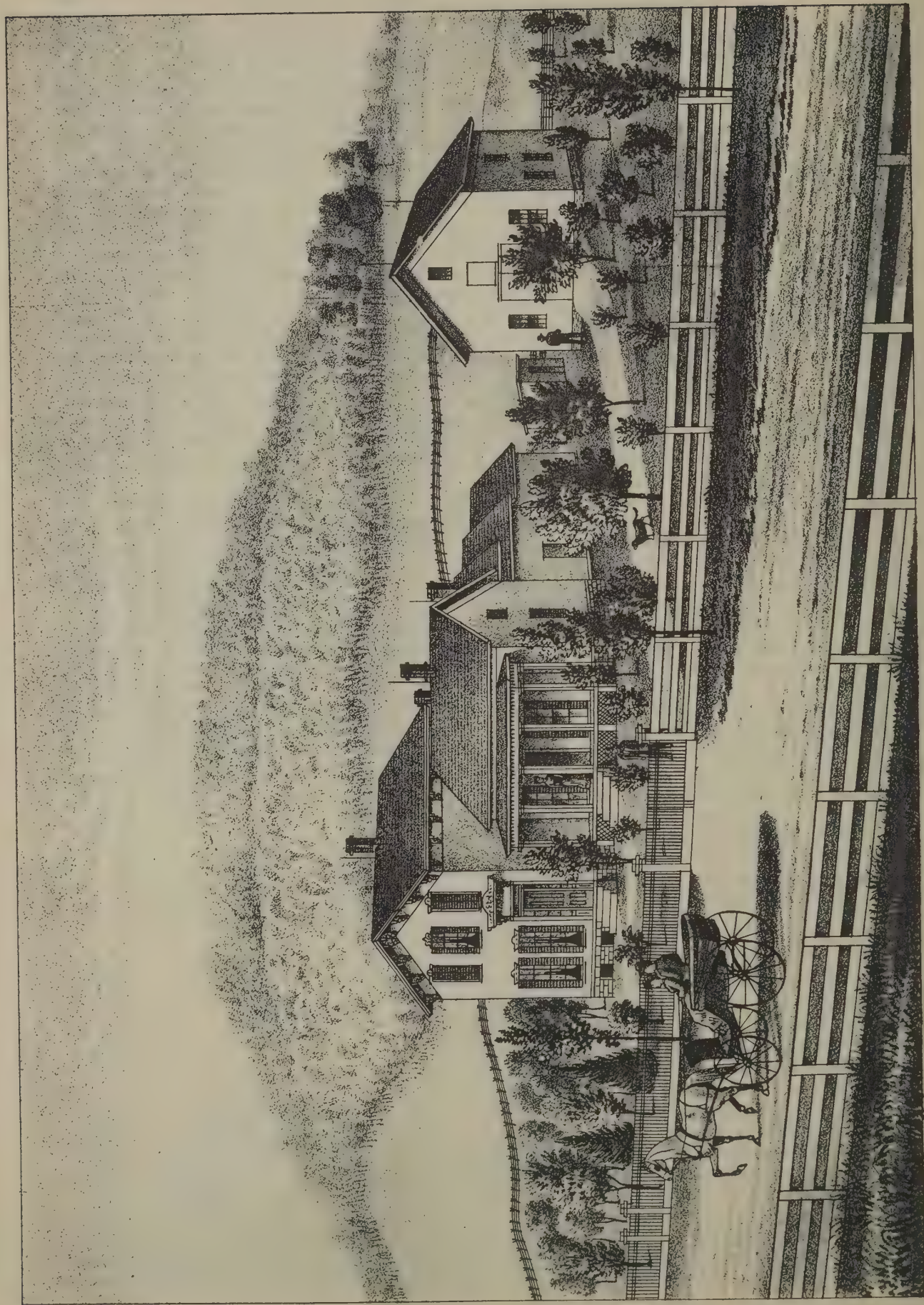
The bell was cast during the reign of Philip V., at Malaga, Spain, one hundred and seventy years ago. It undoubtedly hung in the tower of one of the many Spanish convents in the vicinity of that city, and was used to call the people to morning and evening prayers. About the year 1832 a religious war broke out near the city, and, although its duration was short, several battles were fought, and a number of monasteries or convents were sacked and destroyed by fire. It was, with others, collected at Malaga harbor, laid there some time, and was at length sold to a sea-captain from New York as ballast for his ship.

They were brought to New York and advertised extensively in the papers as "a cargo of Spanish bells." The late Nicholas Devereux purchased this one, and sold it to the people of this place for \$125. A subscription was taken up, the money raised, and the bell bought. It was sent to Buffalo on the Erie Canal, and Mr. John Hurlbut drew it here with his team in the autumn of 1838, and it was the first bell in town. For several years it was rung three times a day,—at six o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at nine o'clock in the evening.

Its qualities do not seem in the least impaired by age or vicissitudes; and now, on Sabbath mornings, its tone rings through the valley as clear and musical as its matin and vesper calls vibrated across the hills of far-off Malaga more than 170 years ago.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

No records can be obtained of the early history of this church, but services were held soon after 1821, as at that time Ezra Canfield, who was here at work on the courthouse, was leader of a class. The Rev. Gleason Fillmore had charge of a church in Buffalo in 1818, and in that year built the first Methodist church on the Holland Purchase at that place, and was soon after presiding elder, and met with the few here who were in sympathy with his views. Father May seems to have been the one best remembered by the old inhabitants here as the first local preacher in 1822. He was succeeded by Revs. Mr. Nichols, Nevins, Whalen, Colburn, Shaw, Sanford, Anderson, Burlingame, Pickard, Herrick, Hoyt, John Havens, John C. McCuen. In 1850 a church edifice was commenced on its present site while the Rev. Sanford Hunt was in charge, and it was



RESIDENCE OF BEALS E. LITCHFIELD, ELLICOTTVILLE, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.



MRS. B. E. LITCHFIELD.



BEALS E. LITCHFIELD.

BEALS E. LITCHFIELD.

Standing at the head of the agriculturists of the town of Ellicottville, this county, is the gentleman named above. Mr. Litchfield is a native of Hampden, Hampshire Co., Mass., where he was born Dec. 12, 1823. He was the youngest son and child, in a family of eleven children, of Ensign and Mary Litchfield, natives of New England, and of English descent. In the year 1830 his father removed from Massachusetts to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and settled on a farm of seventy-eight acres, in the town of Ellicottville; the same farm upon which his son, B. E. Litchfield, now resides, although its area was

subsequently increased to three hundred acres. He received only a common-school education, but his early life having been spent on a farm, he gained a practical knowledge of those pursuits that have enabled him to take rank among the most successful farmers of his section. He had been a Republican until the fall of 1878, when he acted with the Greenback party. He married (Oct. 14, 1847) Lucinda, daughter of Israel and Delight Thatcher, of Hopewell, Ontario Co., N. Y., she being a native of that place, and born Jan. 28, 1824. They have had four children, none of whom are living.

completed under the administration of Rev. John McCrary, Lorin Packard, and A. W. Luce, and dedicated June 9, 1853, by the Rev. Schuyler Seager, of Lockport, presiding elder of Buffalo District. Rev. I. C. Kingsley, P.E., was present and took part in the exercises. The ministers present were the Rev. Hiram Eddy and the Rev. J. J. Aiken, of this village, Rev. Mr. Parker, of Olean, Rev. C. C. Beard, of Otto, Rev. J. McLelland, of Springville, Rev. W. S. Tuttle, of Farmersville, and the Rev. Mr. Woodward, of Hamburg.

The ministers who officiated in this church from that time are the Revs. E. M. Buck, E. Ely, Amos Curry, John Wells, Rufus Cooley, Walter Gordon, A. S. Stevens, — McIntyre, Timothy Potter, John Alexander, Wm. Weber, P. D. Barnhart, Geo. Cheney, M. D. Jackson, C. D. Rowley, Israel Bowen, and C. H. Van Vradenburg. The church at present numbers 20 members. It has been for several years under a charge with the church in Sugartown, in the town of Humphrey.

ST. PHILIP NERI'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

The first Catholic services held in this town were in the Mansion House, kept by David Huntley, and were conducted by Father McAvoy. About six months after, upon the completion of J. C. Devereux's land-office, services were held by the same minister. Later, Mr. Nicholas Devereux purchased a school-house that was unused, and fitted it for a chapel. Fathers Dooran and McKievers were parish priests residing here, having in charge from Buffalo east to the Genesee River. Services were held in this chapel for a year or two. Mr. Devereux agreed to build a church if Fathers Dooran and McKievers would raise money for a parsonage. The Erie Road was at that time building, and money was obtained from the laborers. Father Pamfilio and Milian, of the order of Franciscans, were stationed here, and an organization was effected Sept. 20, 1848, with 12 members, by Bishop Timon. In 1851 the church edifice was erected at a cost of \$4200, including lot. Father Fitzsimmons was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Revs. Father John Beatty, John Twohey, — Le Brittan, — Glen-nim, — Rogers, J. Brady, and — Ryan, who is the present pastor.

The number of families in connection with the church is 500.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. PETER'S CHURCH.*

This church was organized Dec. 18, 1867, with 12 members, at Vedder's Corners. Their first pastor was the Rev. E. Lemheus, who remained until the latter part of 1872. Rev. M. Hyer took the pastoral care of the church in January, 1873, and occupied the field for about two years and a half. In the fall of 1876 the Rev. Mr. Kanold assumed the labors of the pastorate, and is still in charge. The church is largely attended by Germans who are settled in the vicinity, and the services are conducted in the German language.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Eunice Carpenter, at the house of Orrin Pitcher, in the summer of 1818. Chauncey J. Fox taught a short time during the following winter, in a small house now occupied by Charles Chamberlain near the Catholic church. In the summers of 1819 and 1820, Ursula Maltby taught in the upper room of Baker Leonard's house. John W. Staunton taught in the court-room in the winter of 1820–21, and Nathaniel Hurlbut in the same place in the winter of 1821–22. The town was first divided into school districts June 4, 1821, by Artemus Blair, Rickertson Burlingame, Daniel Thomas, school commissioners.

The report of the school commissioners of the town for 1823 shows the following facts in reference to the schools for the previous school year:

District No. 1.—Summer school three months, winter school three months; number of scholars taught, 55; number of children between the ages of five and fifteen, 44.

District No. 2.—Summer school three months, winter school three months.

District No. 3.—Summer school three months, winter school three months; number of scholars taught, 21; number of children between the ages of five and fifteen, 21.

They also report the whole amount of money received for the use of common schools during the year as \$54.69, of which sum \$29.69 was received from the county treasurer, and \$25 from the collector, together with \$20.24 remaining in the hands of the former commissioners.

The first trustees chosen were Orrin Pitcher, Grove Hurlbut, and David Goodwin.

The first school-house in the town was on Bryant Hill, and was built in 1820. The first in the village of Ellicottville was erected on the public square about 1824, and was two stories high, the lower room being used for a district school, the upper for a select school.

Dissatisfaction arose in the district for some cause, and it was divided. The school-house was sold to Mr. Devereux. School-houses were built in the separate districts,—one on the corner of Elizabeth and Adams Streets, the other near the Catholic church.

THE ELLICOTTVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

was opened in the village in 1835, under the charge of Mrs. S. Cowles and Miss Mary Lyman. It was continued by them for three years, when it passed, in 1838, to the control of Mrs. Emma R. Newcomb, under whom it remained in successful operation for several years.

The present school-house in the village of Ellicottville was erected in 1851.

Oct. 28, 1865, a meeting was held, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of deciding whether the district in which the village of Ellicottville is situated should become a free school district or not. The meeting having decided in favor of a free school, an election was held and nine trustees were elected. Elihu S. Stewart was selected as president, and J. K. Skinner clerk.

The present board of education is as follows: William Manley, President; A. Ward, Secretary; W. G. Laidlaw, H. L. Smith, D. J. Huntley, G. M. Rider, P. K. Shank-

* "Unaltered Augsburg Confession."

land, H. B. Harrington, L. L. Razey; William B. Johnston, Principal; Miss Harriet McCoy, Intermediate; Miss Kitty Williams, Primary.

The statistics of the schools in the town for 1878 are from statements kindly furnished by Hon. Neil Gilmour, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State. The number of districts are nine, with nine school-houses; value of school-buildings, with sites, \$8170; volumes in library, 411,—valued at \$246; the number of children of school age, 715; average daily attendance, 277; number of weeks taught, 282; number of teachers for 28 weeks or more, 11; amount paid for teachers' wages, \$2679.42; amount of public money received from State, \$1524.46; amount of money received from tax, \$1543.38.

CEMETERIES.

The first burials in the town of Ellicottville were made in a ground appropriated for the purpose, lying within the present village corporation, near its southeastern boundary, on the road leading to Great Valley, now known as Jefferson Street. Within this ground lie the remains of many of the first pioneers and some of the most prominent citizens of the village in the past. It is a spot of some natural beauty, well adapted to its sacred uses, and is still the principal cemetery of the town.

On Bryant Hill a ground was set apart soon after the settlement at that place. Justus, a son of Justin Rust, was the first buried there. This ground is still in use as a place of interment by the people in the immediate vicinity.

The "Niles Burying-ground" is situated about a mile west of the village of Ellicottville, and is used as a family burial-place.

SOCIETIES.

CONSTELLATION LODGE, NO. 435, F. AND A. M.,

was organized at Ellicottville, receiving its charter June 1, 1835. The first officers were Gaius Wheaton, Master; John Vosburg, Senior Warden; and Jacob Simmons, Junior Warden.

It was chartered by the "County Grand Lodge," there being from 1823 to 1827 two Grand Lodges in the State. Their meetings were held in what was known as the Masonic Room in Mr. Huntley's tavern. The lodge never made any returns to the Grand Lodge, and the warrant was surrendered in 1831.

The Anti-Masonry excitement occurred during its existence, and but little is known of its history.

ELLICOTTVILLE LODGE, NO. 307,

was chartered June 14, 1858, and on the 18th day of July, 1853, Past Master Job Bigelow duly constituted such lodge, and installed its officers, with Rensselaer Lamb as Master, Geo. W. Gillett as Senior Warden, and Clark Robertson as Junior Warden.

Out of the jurisdiction of Ellicottville Lodge have been taken the Clinton F. Page Lodge, No. 620, of Waverly, and the Franklinville Lodge, No. 626.

The Past Masters have been as follows: Rensselaer Lamb, J. J. Aiken, Wm. Howland, Saml. Wm. Johnson, D. H. Bolles, Wm. A. Meloy, J. King Skinner, E. D.

Northrup, Oliver T. Drown, W. R. Pindar, and P. R. Shankland. The present officers are Palmer K. Shankland, Master; Fred'k Young, Senior Warden; Riley L. Starr, Junior Warden; E. D. Northrup, Sec.

Their meetings are held in the Masonic Room, in the Brick Block, on Washington Street. They number at present 78 members.

ELLICOTTVILLE LODGE, NO. 174, A. O. U. W.,

was organized Sept. 19, 1878, with 14 constituent members, D. J. Woodworth, Dist. Dep. Grand Master Workman; C. P. Vedder, P. M. W.; A. D. Scott, M. W.; T. A. Hinman, Recorder; L. H. Crary, Gen'l Foreman.

They have at present 25 members. Their meetings are held in the Good Templars' Room, in the McMahan Block.

ELLICOTTVILLE LODGE, NO. 594, OF GOOD TEMPLARS

was organized April 24, 1868, R. H. Shankland, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. H. Howe, V. T.; E. G. Herrington, Sec. The present officers are L. H. Crary, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mariette Saxton, V. T.; Miss Kate L. Ward, Sec.

They number at present 100 members. Their meetings are held in their room, in the McMahan Block.

THE INDEPENDENT BACHELORS.

"At a meeting of the Independent Bachelors of the town of Ellicottville, held at the house of S. S. Huntley, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, M. L. Rice, Esq., was called to the chair, and James H. Metcalfe was appointed secretary.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That no candidate be nominated for Supervisor.

"Charles C. Hull, Dr. Horace Arnold, and A. H. McKallor were appointed a committee to report a list of candidates. They reported as follows: For Town Clerk, Archibald McKallor; Town Superintendent Common Schools, Charles P. Washburn; Collector, Charles C. Hull; Justice, Milton L. Rice; Assessor, Horace Rasey; Commissioner of Highways, Horace Arnold; Overseer of Poor, Samuel S. Huntley; Inspectors of Election, William H. Beecher, Peter V. Skinner, James H. Metcalfe; Constables, William Harnes, John A. Vedder, Napoleon Searle, Amasa Williams, James Johnson.

"Report unanimously adopted."

On motion, R. Harlen, M. L. Rice, and R. L. Carey were chosen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, the unmarried men of Ellicottville, being unencumbered with wives, and the responsibilities attendant on married life, deem it our duty to lighten the burdens that have heretofore devolved upon the married men of this town by taking upon our shoulders the official duties of said town for the ensuing year.

"That the candidates presented by this caucus are worthy of the suffrages of our citizens.

"That we will elect this ticket in spite of the opposition of married men and the lamentations of spinsters.

"That every candidate who shall marry during the term for which he shall be elected shall give an oyster supper for the benefit of all the bachelors of said town [hereupon one of the candidates arose and declined to accept the nomination, when, upon motion, it was re-

solved that no candidate should be excused unless he shall make affidavit of his intention to marry within one year, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this village[.]”

The Independent Bachelors failed to elect their ticket, and the “organization” proved short lived.

FORMATION OF AN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Very exciting scenes were witnessed in Ellicottville at the formation of the Cattaraugus County Anti-Slavery Society in 1836. The story of its formation, and the excitement attending it, is told in the following extracts from the *Ellicottville Republican* of that time.

From the issue of April 28, 1836 :

“This exciting and dangerous topic continued to be the subject for popular and exciting lectures throughout the country. Notwithstanding the great mass of the people have pronounced it inexpedient and dangerous, still we regret there are to be found men willing to embark in any cause, however corrupt and wicked, even at the expense and hazard of the public peace and tranquillity. . . .

“This village, which has been noted for its good order and decorum, has been, during the past and present week, shaken and convulsed by one of these disturbers of the peace [Mr. Huntington Lyman], who arrived in town on Thursday of last week, and appointed a lecture on Abolitionism for the afternoon of that day. The hour arrived, and we are credibly informed that only nine persons were in attendance, the more respectable portion of the community attesting their disapprobation by their absence. Not satisfied with this manifestation of the public will, the disturber appointed the next day for another lecture; and again found about the same number of men, and probably an equal number of women, present.”

Those events occurred on the 21st of April. On Saturday, the 23d, another meeting was held at the school-house, amid great excitement, and at its close, as the audience was retiring, Mr. D. I. Huntley gave out notice that Mr. Lyman would deliver an abolition lecture the next evening (Sunday). A large majority of the citizens of the village, —including all the well-disposed and influential,—considering it a popular political lecture, were firmly opposed to any such profanation, and accordingly resolved to resist any such encroachment on the Sabbath. In behalf of those persons opposed to such lectures, the following letter was addressed to Mr. Lyman :

“April 24, 1836.

“MR. H. LYMAN.—Sir,—We have understood that a lecture is to be given by you this evening in the school-house, on the subject of abolition, and we take the liberty of addressing you on the subject. In the first place, as we consider it a political subject, we do not deem it a fit subject for the Sabbath, tending to the profanation of the day set apart for more serious purposes. We, therefore, as friends of good order in community and moral example, request that you desist from such a proceeding. We assure you that we shall not submit tamely to an insult of such magnitude.

“Yours in haste,

“ELEAZER HARMON,

“ANSON GIBBS,

“ROBERT H. SHANKLAND.”

“No answer was received to the above note, but at the appointed hour he appeared, and commenced by reading a chapter in the Bible. After that having been gone through with, Mr. Harmon interposed, and respectfully inquired

whether the lecture was to be a political or a religious lecture, stating that it was not his desire to interfere with or disturb a religious discourse. The agitator utterly refused to give any explanation to the citizens assembled, and finding they were determined to hear no such lecture, the friends of the cause repaired to the tavern of the Messrs. Huntley. In short, the friends of good order were requested to tarry, but upon consultation, it was resolved to repair also to the tavern, and meet again on Monday evening at the school-house. All repaired in good order to the tavern, and obtained admission without any considerable difficulty, and as they did not undertake to adopt a constitution which they had in readiness, they were not interrupted.”

A very strong public excitement appears to have resulted from this attempt to organize an anti-slavery society in Cattaraugus County. On the following evening (Monday, April 25) a meeting, “for the purpose of taking into consideration the exciting subject of slavery,” was held in the school-house in Ellicottville, of which Dr. A. Cray was made chairman, and Anson Gibbs secretary, and which after its object had been stated, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions, was adjourned, to reassemble at the court-house on the following evening.

Upon reassembling at the court-house, pursuant to adjournment, the committee reported a preamble and resolutions as follows :

“Whereas, An excitement has been produced in our community by a certain agitator and a chosen few, upon the much-agitated question of Abolition, and, whereas, the Sabbath was violated by an attempt to promulgate this pestiferous doctrine, in violation of the sacred rule to keep holy the Sabbath day, and attempts were made to palm off upon the public as a lecturer on morality, a certain individual whose private character will not bear examination, but when weighed in his own balances, is found wanting. We, the committee, to prevent the recurrence of such outrages, do report the following resolutions :

“Resolved, That it was with no ordinary feeling of indignation that we witnessed the coming of Mr. Lyman to disturb the universal amity of social intercourse and moral devotion of the inhabitants of this village, by introducing his wild and fanatical lectures upon the principles of abolitionism, and that we consider it an essay by him and his colleagues, to poison the fountain from which has flowed all our social and domestic happiness; to demolish the barriers that have heretofore existed between the pure aspirations of religious devotion and the discordant ebullition of political frenzy. . . .

“Resolved, That the exhortation of Mr. Lyman to press forward in the cause of abolition, regardless of the consequences, and if it caused the dissolution of the Union as preferable to the present state of slavery, is indicative of a concert between the Abolitionists and the emissaries of the monarchical powers to subvert the liberties of our country, and verify the royal prediction of the ephemeral existence of republics, and it is the opinion of this committee that the infected author of such treasonous principles requires the medicinal properties of the tar, and lulling magic of the feathers, to induce a state of mental convalescence.”

Other resolutions of less importance were adopted by the meeting, which thereupon adjourned.

“P.S.—Last evening [Wednesday, April 27, 1836] the disturbers again commenced assembling at the tavern of the Messrs. Huntley, and it was soon rumored that the purpose was to form a society and adopt a constitution. A large number of the friends of free discussion and good order immediately repaired to the tavern, and claimed the right to discuss the principles of the constitution which they were about adopting without its even being read. Mr.

Harmon insisted upon the right to be heard, but was refused. The vote, however, was taken, and decided against its adoption. The friends of abolition were then requested to retire into an adjoining room,—the friends of free discussion repaired there also; from there they repaired up-stairs, and the friends of discussion followed; and from up-stairs down-stairs again,—and then they were respectfully requested to put the adoption of the constitution to vote again, several persons having come in since the rejection, who wished to vote; which they utterly refused to do. The secretary wrote down several names as signers to the constitution; among the number several little girls and beardless boys. The citizens outnumbered the agitators three to one, and still were told they should not discuss freely. The disturbers cannot complain now if they have the chalice returned to their own lips. The meeting, after rather a desultory discussion, was declared, *by the landlord*, adjourned. Next week we shall give the particulars of last night's outrage upon the rights of the community, and the successful manner in which the citizens put down the formation of such a society in a public manner." The society, however, was formed at that time; the Rev. Sylvester Cowles and Pliny L. Fox, Esq., being among the principal of its leaders.

THE VILLAGE OF ELLICOTTVILLE*

lies very nearly in the geographical centre of the county, and is located in an interval of about half a mile in width, on Great Valley Creek. Hills rise in varying heights several hundred feet above the valley, their sides covered with forest trees majestic in form and rich in foliage. It was laid out by the Holland Land Company, with special reference to its position and availability for the future. The county-seat was located at this place in 1808 by commissioners appointed, and court was held at the house of Baker Leonard, in 1818. The county buildings were erected in 1820, and this village remained the county-seat until 1868.

The Holland Land Company opened an office here in June, 1818, David Goodwin, agent.

A notice was published, dated Dec. 21, 1836, "that an application will be made to the Legislature of the State, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the village of Ellicottville."

The application was made and an act passed April 1, 1837. The village is contained in the following bounds:

"Beginning at a post standing in the centre of the road leading from Ellicottville to Great Valley, said post being on a line running south 30 degrees east from the centre of the public square, and at the distance of 35 chains 35½ links from the centre of said public square; thence south 60 degrees west, 35 chains 35½ links, to a post; thence north 30 degrees west, 70 chains 71 links, to a post; thence north 60 degrees east, 70 chains 71 links, to a post; thence south 60 degrees west, 35 chains 35½ links, to the place of beginning." The area intended† to be inclosed within the

* The Indian name of this village is *De-as-hen-da-quā*, or "Place for holding courts;" and Great Valley Creek, on which it is situated, was known as *O-da-squa-dos-sa*, or "Around the stone."

† It will be found on examination that these described boundaries inclose nothing, being only two sides and half of the third side of the square intended to be inclosed.

village limits is 500 acres. A notice was published in the *Cattaraugus Republican* of April 27, 1837, as follows:

"The inhabitants residing within the village of Ellicottville entitled to vote for members of Assembly, are notified to meet at the court-house of said village the 2d of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, there to elect by ballot five trustees, three assessors, one treasurer, one collector, one clerk, one constable, who shall each and every one of these be inhabitants of said village, qualified to vote for members of Assembly. Israel Day, Justice of the Peace in the village of Ellicottville. Dated, April 24, 1837."

Charter election was held, in conformity to the above call, at the court-house, and the village was organized by the election of Israel Day, Moses Beecher, Robert H. Shankland, Daniel I. Huntley, and Samuel S. Clark as Trustees; James Reynolds, Alexander Chambers, and William Johnston, Assessors; Staley N. Clark, Treasurer; and Cyrus G. McKay as Clerk.

The following is a list of presidents and clerks from 1838 to 1878:

	President.	Clerk.
1838.....	Israel Day.	C. G. McKay.
1839.....	"	Harlan Colman.
1840.....	"	"
1841.....	"	Joseph Colman.
1842.....	Robt. H. Shankland.	Nelson P. Wilson.
1843.....	Alexander Chambers.	"
1844.....	Israel Day.	T. S. Bentley.
1845.....	"	Charles C. Hull.
1846.....	"	"
1847.....	Addison G. Rice.	A. H. McKaller.
1848.....	M. L. Brewster.	"
1849.....	G. W. Senear.	M. Beecher, Jr.
1850.....	Wm. P. Angel.	"
1851.....	Addison G. Rice.	"
1852.....	Wm. Saml. Johnson.	David H. Bolles.
1853.....	"	"
1854.....	David H. Bolles.	P. H. Jones.
1855.....	Horace Razez.	G. W. Baillet.
1856.....	"	"
1857.....	"	C. S. Trevitt.
1858.....	Theodore Smith.	J. King Skinner.
1859.....	Wm. Gallagher.	Wm. A. Meloy.
1860.....	William B. Huntley.	Samuel C. Noyes.
1861.....	David H. Bolles.	"
1862.....	Enos H. Southwick.	Manley Crosby.
1863.....	Alonzo Gregory.	"
1864.....	"	N. H. Holden.
1865.....	A. D. Scott.	E. D. Northrup.
1866.....	"	"
1867.....	"	"
1868.....	"	"
1869.....	"	"
1870.....	Robt. H. Shankland.	Wm. R. Pindar.
1871.....	A. D. Scott.	"
1872.....	R. H. Shankland.	"
1873.....	A. D. Scott.	"
1874.....	E. D. Northrup.	"
1875.....	A. D. Scott.	"
1876.....	R. H. Shankland.	"
1877.....	E. D. Northrup.	"

Officers for 1878: H. B. Herrington, President; Theodore Lowe, Quintus E. Rust, and F. J. Hinman, Trustees; Wm. R. Pindar, Clerk.

The population of the village in 1870 was 579, and in 1875, 723,—an increase of 144.

The village contains 4 churches (Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Roman Catholic), 2 hotels, post-office, school-house, bank, land-office, 4 dry-goods and grocery-stores, 10 groceries, 2 drug-stores, 1 hardware-store, harness-shop, shoe-store, 2 cabinet-shops and furniture-stores, 7 blacksmith-shops, 2 tailor-shops, printing-office, jewelry-store, 3 millinery-stores, grist-mill, steam saw-, lath-, shingle-,

and planing-mill, 3 shoemakers, foundry, carriage-shop, sign and carriage painter, market, railroad station, 8 lawyers, and 4 physicians.

A fire department was organized in 1874, and a hand-engine purchased. The present officers are A. J. Layton, President; T. R. Aldrich, Vice-President; E. G. Herrington, Foreman; Frederick Herrington, First Assistant Foreman; C. H. Bolles, Second Assistant Foreman; Eb. Saxton, Captain Hose; J. S. Valley, Secretary; Frank Redfield, Treasurer; E. S. King, Steward.

ROCHESTER AND STATE LINE RAILROAD.

The track of this road lies along the Great Valley Creek, passes through the eastern portion of the village, and was opened for travel May 15, 1878. It will be found more fully mentioned in the general history of the county.

The town of Ellicottville was bonded for \$30,000 in October, 1870, to aid in the construction of the Cattaraugus Railway, of which \$15,000 has been paid, with accrued interest.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office was opened in the village of Ellicottville in 1822. John A. Bryan was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Henry Saxton, Israel Day, J. King Skinner, Horace Razey, J. King Skinner, George W. Baillett, Harry Matteson, George Winters, Thomas R. Aldrich, and George W. Blackman, who is postmaster at present.

The first mail was carried on horseback, by — Moore, from this place to Centreville. Uncle Peter Sampson, as he was familiarly called, soon after established a route from Buffalo to Olean, carrying the mail at first on horseback, then carrying on a stage and private express business.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Eleazer Harmon carried on a bank of discount for two or three years about 1855, in a small brick building in rear of the court-house. J. King Skinner, Jan. 1, 1858, opened a bank of discount in the second story of the brick block, and remained there until November of that year, when he removed to Mr. Devereux's land-office as clerk, and continued the bank until 1878. An application was made to the Legislature of the State of New York in 1863 for a bank, to be called the Cattaraugus County Bank of Ellicottville, with a capital stock of \$200,000. An application was made also for a bank with capital stock of \$55,000 in 1875. Charters were refused on both applications.

THE BANK OF ELLICOTTVILLE

was organized as a bank of discount July 15, 1878, and opened for business August 1, with capital of \$20,000. E. S. Stewart, President; C. McCoy, Vice-President; C. A. Case, Cashier; William H. Bard, Teller.

Copartners individually liable, E. S. Stewart, C. P. Vedder, Charles McCoy, A. J. Adams, W. A. Fox, Charles A. Case, Ellicottville; L. H. Smith, Mansfield; T. H. Ferris, Prospect, N. Y.; H. E. Greene, W. M. Benson, J. D. Case, Thomas Case, N. F. Weed, H. Stillwell, Franklinville.

The bank is located in the building that was erected and used for the county clerk's office.

THE CATTARAUGUS COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

was incorporated March 17, 1837. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year on the 1st of June, 1837: Benjamin Chamberlain, President; Bethuel McCoy, Vice-President; Adam Charlton, Secretary; Israel Day, General Agent. The act of incorporation required that application to the amount of \$50,000 be made before policies are issued. The company remained in business until about 1857. The fire at Gowanda in 1856 caused litigations that lasted several years, and finally culminated in the dissolution of the company.

AGRICULTURE.

The town of Ellicottville contains an area of 24,407 acres, of which 15,004 are improved. The soil in the valleys is a gravelly loam, and upon the hills is clay loam. It is not dissimilar to that of the northern part of the county. Considerable attention is given to fruit culture. Of the cereals, oats are most extensively cultivated. Potatoes and Indian corn are raised to some extent, but the attention of the people is mainly directed to stock-raising and dairying. The number of cows in 1875 was 2058. There was made in families 89,105 pounds of butter; 8800 pounds of cheese; the milk of 1250 cows was sent to the factory, and 9025 gallons of milk were sold in market; 26,418 bushels of potatoes were raised, and 7103 bushels of apples; and 11,960 pounds of maple-sugar were made, and 37,590 bushels of oats were harvested.

Mr. Walton Fox manufactured in the year 1877 from eight factories (two of which are in Ellicottville, three in Mansfield, two in Great Valley, and one in East Otto), 12,201 cheeses, weighing 644,486 pounds, and realizing \$70,513.66. Factory No. 2 is near the village where Mr. Fox resides, and has in connection with it 300 cows: 1500 cheeses were manufactured in 1877. Factory No. 3 is situated about three miles east of the village, and uses the milk of about 400 cows: 2000 cheeses, averaging 55 pounds each, were made in 1877. Joseph Utrich, of Beaver Meadows, owns a factory that has in connection 300 cows.

Messrs. Noff & Gamp own a factory near Plato, using the milk of 300 cows.

On the 22d day of August, 1867, an agricultural society was formed, as the "Union Fair Grounds of Ellicottville." The members of the association were A. G. Rice, A. A. Walker, H. S. Springer, Timothy B. Walsh, D. E. Blair, Daniel Darling, A. D. Scott, Geo. W. Seneare, John McMahon, C. S. Arnold, C. P. Vedder, D. E. Bartlett, Geo. H. Barre. Addison G. Rice was elected first president, Allen D. Scott secretary, and A. A. Walker, treasurer. Twenty-six acres of ground were purchased and fitted up for the purpose, and fairs were held for several years, the last being held in July, 1872. Soon after that time, Daniel E. Bartlett purchased the stock of the other members of the association, and the grounds are now in his possession and used for farm purposes. The town contains a population of 1902 by the census of 1875.

The agricultural statistics of 1835, with the manufacturing establishments, number of live-stock, school districts, teachers' wages, public money received, etc.:

Number of acres.....	30,534
“ “ improved.....	2,819
Assessed valuation of real estate.....	\$77,745
“ “ personal estate.....	\$1,075
Number of cattle.....	1,021
“ horses.....	194
“ sheep.....	932
“ swine.....	890
“ yards of fulled cloth.....	661
“ “ woolen “ unfulled.....	1,229
“ “ linen.....	1,562
County tax.....	\$472.38
Town “.....	\$552.55
Number of saw-mills.....	3
“ asheries.....	1
“ tanneries.....	3
“ school districts.....	5
Amount of public money expended.....	\$92
Teachers' wages and public money.....	\$178
Number of scholars.....	305

Comparative statements are given below of the agricultural statistics of the town for 1855 and 1875, taken from the censuses of those years :

1855.	
Number of acres improved.....	9,384
“ “ unimproved.....	17,722
“ “ meadow land.....	2,362
“ tons of hay cut.....	1,569
“ acres of oats sowed.....	1,066
“ bushels “ harvested.....	25,092
“ acres of corn planted.....	251
“ bushels “ harvested.....	8,582
“ acres of potatoes planted.....	176
“ bushels “ harvested.....	14,485
“ “ apples gathered.....	2,518
“ pounds of maple-sugar manufactured.....	6,830
“ “ honey collected.....	2,183
“ cows.....	591
“ pounds of butter manufactured.....	44,845
“ “ cheese “.....	22,195
“ horses.....	251
“ sheep.....	2,040
“ pounds of wool clipped.....	4,529

1875.	
Number of acres.....	24,407
“ “ improved.....	15,004
“ “ meadow land.....	4,298
“ tons of hay cut.....	4,622
“ acres of corn planted.....	115
“ bushels “ harvested.....	3,703
“ acres of oats sowed.....	1,355
“ bushels “ harvested.....	37,590
“ acres of potatoes planted.....	191
“ bushels “ harvested.....	26,418
“ apple-trees.....	8,813
“ bushels of apples gathered.....	7,103
“ pounds of maple-sugar manufactured.....	11,960
“ honey collected.....	325
“ cows.....	2,058
“ “ whose milk is sent to factory.....	1,250
“ pounds of butter made in families.....	89,105
“ “ cheese “.....	8,800
“ sheep shorn.....	633
“ pounds of wool clipped.....	2,523
“ “ pork raised.....	76,285

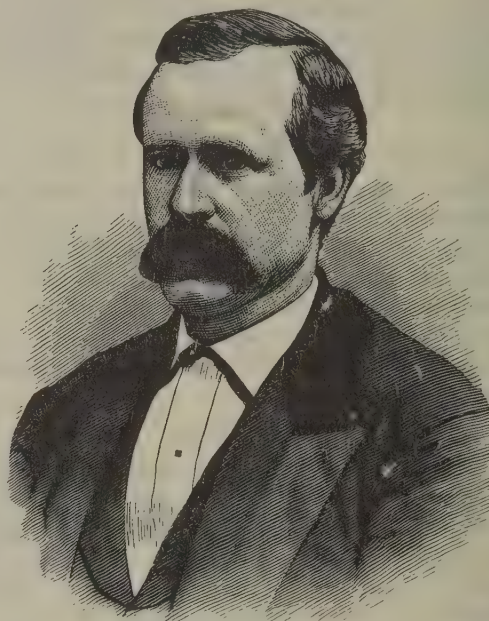
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWIN D. NORTHRUP.

This gentleman's grandfather, John Northrup, was a native of New London, Conn., and served in the war of 1812; he removed subsequently to the town of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., where his son, Nelson W. (father of Edwin), was born in the year 1816. Nelson died March 3, 1868, in Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., at the age of fifty-three years.

The mother of Nelson W. Northrup, whose maiden name was Mary Daniels, was a daughter of Nehemiah Daniels,

of New London, Conn., who was present at the burning of that place by the British, being eighteen years old at the time; and who was one of the few survivors of the memorable massacre of Fort Griswold. He drew a pension from the Government for that service until the year 1849, the date of his death, which occurred at Morris, N. Y. He was



E. D. Northrup

of Irish descent, his father and mother being natives of the "Emerald Isle," the former being a veteran sailor in the English navy, who during the war with Spain was captured by the Spaniards, and confined in the Moro Castle on the Island of Cuba, from which he made a daring escape; subsequently he left the British service and joined the American navy, with which he served through the war of the Revolution.

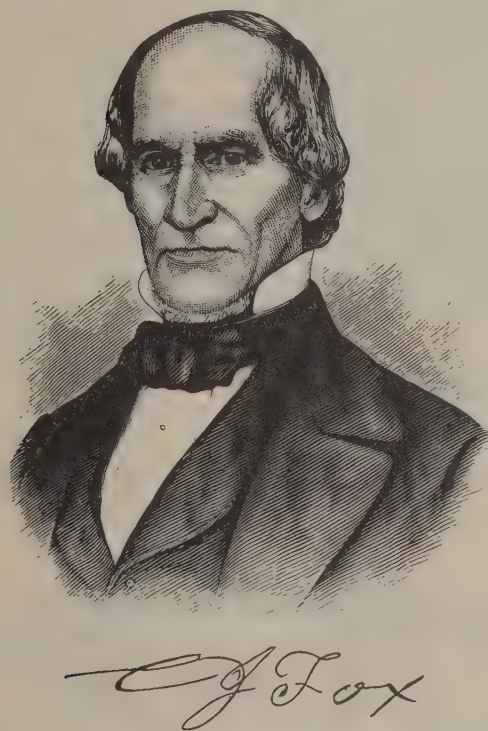
Lorana Fitch, wife of Nelson W. Northrup, and the mother of our subject, was the daughter of Converse Fitch, son of Jeremiah Fitch and Abigail Converse. Jeremiah Fitch was a first cousin of John Fitch, the celebrated steamboat inventor, who trace their lineage back to Joseph Fitch, a native of Braintree, county of Essex, England, and who was one of the earliest settlers of Windsor, Conn. Joseph Fitch's father married Anna Pew, Aug. 6, 1611, in Bocking, Essex, England.

Edwin D. Northrup was born in Tolland, Conn., the 27th day of April, 1839. He received a good common-school education, and graduated at the Connecticut Literary Institution in the year 1862. The following year he removed to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and located in Ellicottville, which has since been the place of his abode. Mr. Northrup taught the union school of Ellicottville one winter, and in the following spring (May 18, 1864) entered Johnson's land-office in the same place, of which he has had charge ever

since. Following the requisite preliminary study, he was admitted to the bar Nov. 15, 1865, at Buffalo, N. Y., and as an attorney in the United States Supreme Court, Oct. 14, 1876. He was elected supervisor of the town of Ellicottville in 1876, which office he still (1879) holds. Oct. 12, 1870, he married Miss Lucy S. Skinner, of Ellicottville. The maiden name of his grandmother, Fitch, was Aruma Grant, a native of Tolland, Conn.

CHAUNCEY J. FOX.

Among those who have borne a conspicuous part in the affairs of this county since its organization, may be named Chauncey J. Fox, one of the very few survivors of that honorable and brave-hearted band of pioneers who opened up the wilderness of Cattaraugus County.



Chauncey J. Fox was born in Tolland, Conn., Aug. 21, 1797. A meagre training in the common schools was the only advantage he enjoyed for acquiring an education. On attaining his majority (in 1818) he went to Olean, with a younger brother.*

They hired out to a settler named Tome, and Chauncey subsequently came to Great Valley, where for several years, in the employ of Benjamin Chamberlain and Francis Green, he engaged in lumbering. While in their employ he took up lot 18, containing three hundred and seventy-two acres,—clearing a portion of it.

* Of their attempted voyage down the river, its subsequent abandonment, etc., see an account among the pioneer reminiscences in the history of the town of Ellicottville, on preceding pages.

Finding that manual labor was too severe upon his constitution, he turned his attention to the law and commenced reading in the office of John A. Bryan, Esq., in Ellicottville, and in January, 1826, was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas of the county, and in the Supreme Court in 1833.

In 1832 and 1833 he represented his county in the Assembly, and in the fall of 1834 he was elected a member of the Senate, in the Eighth District, in place of John Birdsall, resigned, and was returned for the full term in 1835. He was instrumental, while in the Assembly and Senate, in securing the passage of the law taxing the debts of non-residents, and the act taxing the lands of non-residents, for the support of roads and bridges; also the bill to construct the Genesee Valley Canal. As chairman of the Railroad Committee he rendered valuable assistance in procuring State aid to the New York and Erie Railroad. All of which were popular measures in the county.

On the 18th day of February, 1827, he married Hannah, daughter of Grove Hurlbut, and commenced housekeeping in the building occupied by J. Pettit's store on Washington Street (the front part of which was used by Mr. Fox as his office). They still reside in Ellicottville, and have seen it rise from a primitive state to its present highly prosperous condition.

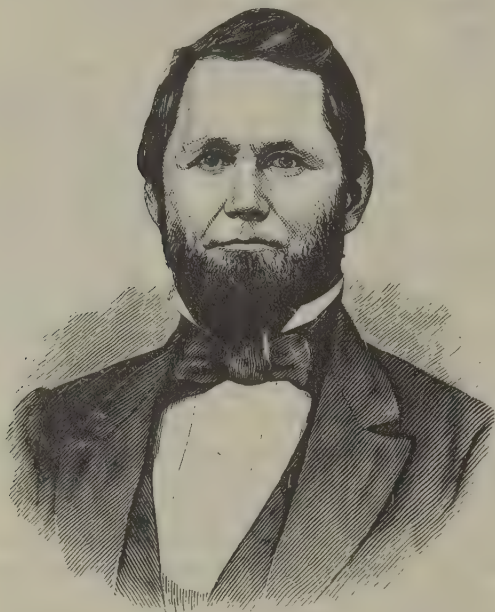
Their children have been five in number,—Caroline M., who married George Blackman, the present postmaster; Mary F., married Jackson Adams; Harriet M., married Arthur H. Howe, the present county clerk; Chauncey J., Jr., married Caroline Arnold; Charles J., who died in 1833.

As a lawyer he held high rank, especially as an advocate. Although not an embellished orator, his manner of speaking was impressive, and his native eloquence always carried conviction in the minds of his auditors. As a legislator he maintained a high position among the leading statesmen of the State, who were his associates. As a citizen he is universally respected, possessing a strong hold upon the affections of the people. He filled many political and official stations, always discharging the duties of the same with scrupulous honesty and faithfulness. Colonel Fox having acquired a handsome competency, is spending his declining years, and enjoying a life of retirement, in the village of Ellicottville.

DELOS E. SILL

was born in Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y. His parents removed to Buffalo when he was about twenty years of age, but prior to that time he went to Geauga Co., O., where his brother was editor and publisher of the *Gauga Gazette*. With him he learned the trade that became the leading business of his life. He afterwards removed to Buffalo, lived with his parents, and entered the printing office of David M. Day, at that time editing the *Buffalo Journal*. While there he became acquainted with several young men who afterwards became distinguished in political life, among whom we may mention ex-President Fillmore and Hon. A. M. Clapp, who were always his intimate friends. While

he was living in Buffalo his father died, and a short time afterward, upon his mother's removal to Springville, he entered the Springville Academy and remained a year. Then he removed to Ellicottville and established the *Ellicottville Republican*, in April, 1833. While here he married Miss Harriet Beecher, daughter of Moses Beecher. In 1835 he sold the paper to Robert H. Shankland, and removed to West Aurora, where he started the *Aurora*



Democrat, in October of that year. The paper not receiving much patronage, was discontinued in February, and in June, following, he removed to Olean to take charge of the publication of the *Olean Advocate*, then edited by the afterwards celebrated Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, continuing the various changes until it passed into the hands of A. M. Badger.

During the memorable campaign of 1840 he started the *Cattaraugus Whig*, at Ellicottville. This paper was recognized as the organ of the Whig party in Cattaraugus County, and changed in name to that of *Cattaraugus Freeman*, about 1854, remained for about twenty-nine years under Mr. Sill's management until the attack of an incurable disease compelled him to retire from active pursuit. From this time health was a stranger to him, but he lingered for nearly five years longer, and died Feb. 13, 1870, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

He was a man of much more than ordinary ability. For a quarter of a century he was a leader of the Whig and Republican parties of the county, and was widely and favorably known in the political world. He twice received the nomination of his party as presidential elector, and in 1848 was appointed messenger of the Electoral College of New York. In 1861 he received the appointment of Indian agent for the tribes of this State, and held this position until ill health compelled its resignation.

He was industrious, energetic, and persevering, and these qualities gained for him their usual reward,—pecuniary success. His acquaintances awarded to him the character of a kind and sympathizing neighbor, a liberal, enlightened, and public-spirited citizen, and an upright and honest man.

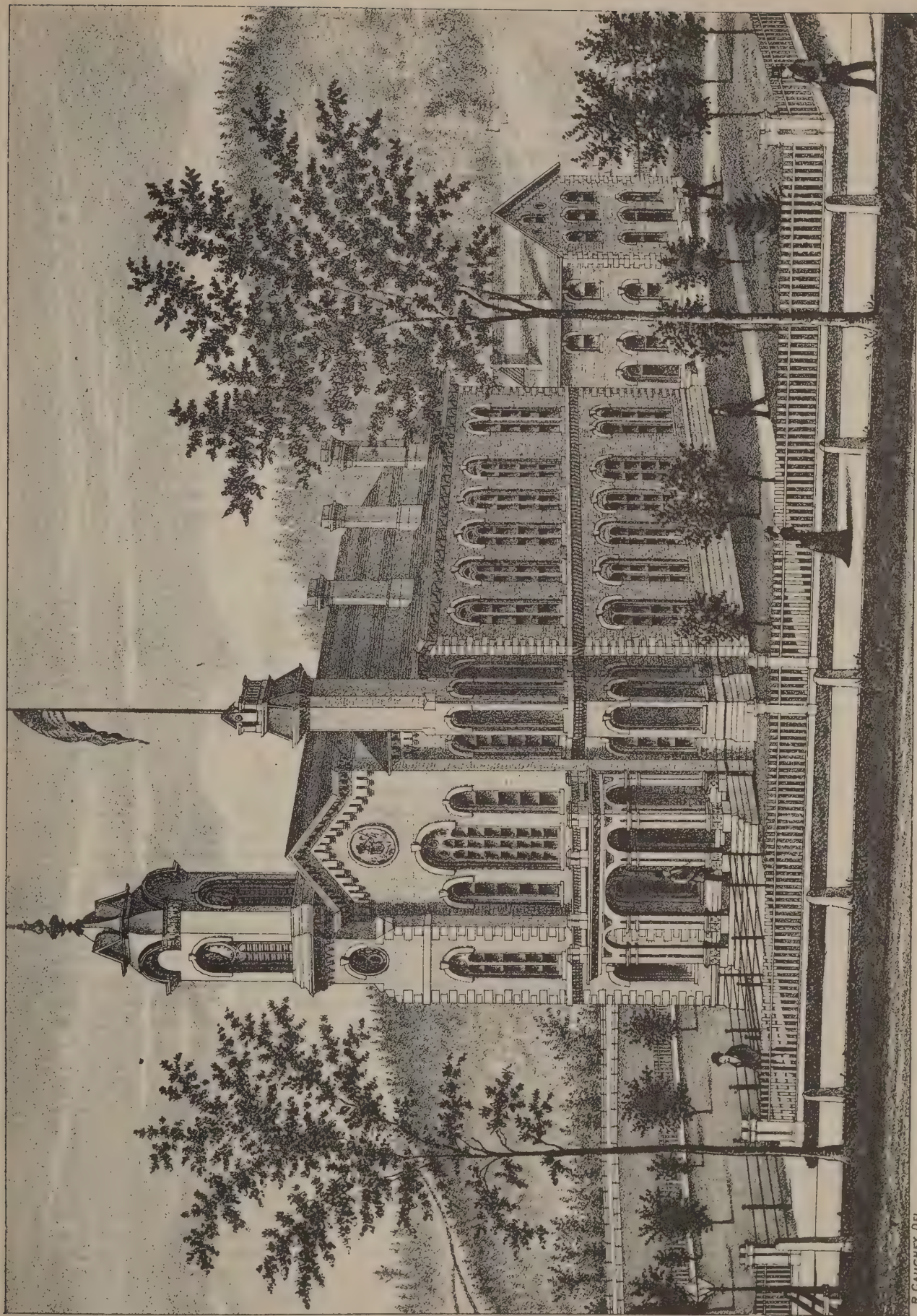
LITTLE VALLEY.

THIS town was erected from the old town of Perry (now Perrysburg), April 10, 1818. It was made to embrace all that part of the county lying south of the fifth tier of townships and west of the sixth range, its eastern boundary being the west transit line. Twelve townships of the Holland Company's survey were thus included, and from which Connewango and Napoli were taken off Jan. 20, 1823; Mansfield and New Albion, Feb. 23, 1830; and Salamanca, Nov. 19, 1864, reducing the original town to the north three-fourths of township 3, range 7, having an area of 18,968 acres.

The surface partakes of the nature of the interior part of the county, and is mainly a hilly upland, or ridges, di-

vided by a deep valley extending in a general southerly direction. This valley is smaller than one which divides the hills farther to the east, and from this circumstance received its name, which, subsequently, was applied to the town. The valley is from one to two miles wide, very beautiful, and remarkably fertile. There are also a few smaller valleys, from which the hills rise to a height of from 500 to 600 feet above the creek. They were originally crowned to the summits by forests of hemlocks and deciduous trees, most of which have been converted into lumber. Many of the hills are tillable, and most of them afford good grazing.

On lot 77 the summit of the hills is comparatively level



R. CAUGHEY, DEL.

COURT HOUSE, LITTLE VALLEY, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.

L. H. EVERTS, LITH.

and covered by a peculiar rock formation, which has not inaptly been termed the "Rock City." This city of stones covers an area of nearly 100 acres, elevated about 2000 feet above tide-water and several hundred feet above the general level of the valley, and is truly a natural curiosity. The rocks, belonging to the Catskill conglomeration, are arranged in large masses, resembling elevated squares, or stand upright in rows, with large fissures between them, like streets and alleys in a city. Very often these streets cross each other at right angles or suddenly terminate against the sides of perpendicular rocks from 20 to 30 feet high. These huge masses are composed of white pebbles conglutinated together, and the passage-ways have been caused by the disintegrating agencies of time, which have wasted away the softer parts of the rocks, leaving the harder portions standing. On some of them the seeds of trees took root, and, failing to find the proper nourishment on the rocks, sent out the rootlets over their sides, intertwining them and adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. Some of the rocks yet support these forest giants, but in most instances they have yielded to the elements, and in their fall added to the fantasy of the place, which, by all these agencies, has been made imposing and impressive.

The soil on the hills is somewhat clayey, but on the lowlands is a gravelly loam, deep and fertile, yielding rich returns of the various grains and grasses.

Little Valley Creek and its tributary brooks, all draining towards the south, are the streams of the town, and afford a limited water-power.

PIONEER SETTLERS AND LANDHOLDERS.

All accounts agree in placing the settlement of the present town as early as 1807. That year John Green, Benjamin Chamberlain, and probably one or two others, took up some land in the valley of the creek, but left before they had made any notable improvements. Luther Stewart, Wm. Gillmore, Alpheus Bascom, and David Powers came shortly after, and also made slight improvements, the latter building a small saw-mill. Some time during the war of 1812 these settlers left, not so much from a fear of the enemy as from the probability that the war would retard settlement so much that the country would yet for many years remain a comparative wilderness. It appears, however, that such was not the case. A few years after the peace was declared, in 1819, the following were among the landowners in the present town: James Green, lot 9; George Bennett, lot 12; Stephen Lampman, lot 21; David Chase, lot 21; Benjamin Winship, lot 21; Stephen Crosby, lot 22; Royal Tefft, lot 22; Amos Stewart, lot 22; Enoch Chase, lot 23; Noah Culver, lot 24; David Gregory, lot 40; and John Rainhart, lot 53.

Four years later, lot 11 had some improvements made by Lyman Chase and Samuel Lyon; James Stratton and George Hill lived on lot 12; Alvin Chase and Abba Phillips on lot 13; Lyman Lee, on lot 22, on the Tefft place; David Ball, on lot 23; Guilson Morgan, on lot 24; Daniel and Simeon Smead, on lot 30; Asaph Hyde, on lot 30; Zuma Doolittle, on lot 40; William A. and Noah Hopkins, on lot 41; and David Hopkins, on lot 65. The Hop-

kins brothers, David Ball, Royal Tefft, and a few others of the foregoing removed early. Some of the more prominent pioneers are briefly sketched below.

It is stated, on good authority, that Stephen Crosby was the first permanent settler. He was a native of Putnam County, but removed to Cazenovia, and came from there to Cattaraugus County immediately after the war of 1812, in which he served, although but a boy. After living in Franklinville a short time, he came to Little Valley in 1816, having no neighbors nearer than Ellicottville. Mr. Crosby held many important town offices, and in 1823 was elected the first assemblyman from this part of the county. He lived on lot 22, on the present Truman Winship place, many years, but in the latter part of his life resided in Mansfield, where he died Aug. 30, 1869. A daughter, Zillah, was born in 1819, and married Nathan Crosby, also an early settler, still living in that neighborhood.

David Chase, a native of Massachusetts, came to the town in 1817, and settled on lot 21, on the place now occupied by Nathaniel Bryant. A son-in-law of Chas. Bryant came to the county in 1817, but lived in Ellicottville many years before removing to this place.

Among Chase's sons was Alvin, who died on the old Culver place in 1874. Abba Phillips was a son-in-law, and emigrated to Iowa. Gaius Whiston, another son-in-law, was an early settler on lot 21. The home is now occupied by his son Norman, a well-known citizen of the town and county.

Enoch Chase came at a very early day, and opened what is now known as the Coleman farm, when that locality was an entire wilderness; here he died in 1825. His sons were Enoch, Lyman, and twin sons Kimball and Johnson.

In 1819, Henry Chase came to the town and began clearing up a farm on lot 23. He died in town, aged eighty-four years. One of his sons, Abner, followed from Saratoga County in 1825, and is yet a resident of the town, having attained the rare age of ninety years.

Lyman Lee, a native of Massachusetts, visited the town in 1821, but did not bring on his family until the following year. Mrs. Lee brought some apple-seeds with her from Connecticut, which she planted on the place where they first lived, near the cheese-factory; and the trees from this source supplied the first orchards in the town.

In 1827, Mr. Lee put up a frame house without the use of liquor,—a marvelous feat in those times,—which has always been occupied by the family, and in which E. N. Lee, a prominent merchant of the town, was born.

Benjamin Winship, a soldier of 1812, on lot 21, was one of the early pioneers. The homestead is now occupied by a son, Isaac. Other sons were Nathan, Joseph, Benjamin, and Truman.

About 1823, Noah Culver came from Chautauqua County, and opened a place on lot 24,—the present Jonathan Wheat place. He had sons named Noah, Eliphalet, and Lyman, who were well known among the early settlers.

Simeon Smead lived on lot 30, where the Owen place now is, about 1820, and was one of the most prominent men of that day in town. A brother, Daniel, lived in the same locality, and both removed to Burlington, Ia., many years ago.

James Stratton was an early settler on lot 12, and lived in town to the advanced age of ninety years. Leander, Lorenzo, and Zebulon, were his sons. Lorenzo afterwards occupied the homestead, and about 1853 commenced to domesticate the American elk. He inclosed a tract of mountain land with a high fence, and had at one time 23 of these animals so tame that they could be readily approached. He sold a pair for \$1000 to a citizen of Canada, who presented them to Queen Victoria; and others were sold to the king of Italy. Mr. Stratton removed to Tennessee, where he is said to be the sole proprietor of an entire valley.

Other settlers about this period were Asaph Hyde, on lot 30, and Zuma Doolittle, on lot 40, and the Stark and Thomson families, honored and well-known members of which yet remain in town.

In the northwestern part of the town Asa and Lewis Sweetland, from Genesee County, located about 1830, and, as that section was then sparsely settled, suffered many hardships. Both men were poor, and had no means of obtaining a subsistence except by making "black salts," which they carried to Ellicottville and sold at 20 shillings a hundred. With this money they could purchase flour at Silver Lake at \$12 per barrel. They often worked all day chopping for four pounds of pork or half a bushel of potatoes. Both these pioneers yet reside in that part of the town. Among their early neighbors were Jeremiah Maybee, Levi Godding, and Levi Stevens. Where the village now is, lived, among other early settlers, John Hickey and Benjamin Fuller; and south, Alfred Ayers, James Puddy, Samuel Owen, Dimmick Marsh, and William Fisher. In 1837 there were 57 houses in the town, valued at from \$10 to \$500. The latter was the assessed value of Dr. Alson Leavenworth's residence, on lot 64. This was a brick house, and the first of this material in town. The population in 1860 was 1206, and in 1875 but 1147.

MEMORANDA OF EARLY EVENTS.

Daniel Smead built the first frame house, about 1820, on lot 30. About the same time Stephen Crosby erected the first frame barn, on the place now belonging to E. N. Lee.

In Stephen Crosby's family also occurred the first birth, March 6, 1817,—a daughter, who was named Orril. She is at present the wife of Silas Choate,* of Hillsdale, Mich.

In 1825, Enoch Chase departed this life, and was buried in what afterwards became the town cemetery, near E. N. Lee's. Probably he was the first adult to die in town.

Among the early marriages are mentioned those of Gaius Wheaton and Relief Chase, and Benjamin Winship and Hannah Sanders.

Luther Doolittle and Benjamin Johnson were pioneer innkeepers, the latter keeping at a place where the Coleman farm now is; and Alfred Ayers kept the first store below the village, all before 1830.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The act of the Legislature of April 10, 1818, organizing the new town, provided that the first meeting should be held at the dwelling-house of Jared Benedict, on the first Tuesday

of March next. But the records of this meeting, and those of the meetings up to 1823, cannot be found. On the 4th of March, 1823, the meeting was held at the house of Enoch Chase, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, Simeon Smead; Town Clerk, Guilson Morgan; Assessors, Jonathan Kinnicutt, Aaron Razey, Benjamin Winship; Collector, Nathaniel Fish; Commissioners of Highways, Gaius Wheaton, John A. Kinnicutt, Amos Morgan; Constables, Nathaniel Fish, Lyman Lee, Noah Hopkins; Overseers of the Poor, David Chase, Benjamin Chamberlain; Commissioners of Common Schools, Aaron Razey, Guilson Morgan, Simeon Smead; Inspectors of Schools, John A. Kinnicutt, Wm. A. Hopkins, Gaius Wheaton.

Since 1823 the principal officers of the town have been:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1824.....	Simeon Smead.	Guilson Morgan.
1825.....	" "	" "
1826.....	" "	Jacob Galloway.
1827.....	Ezra Canfield.	" "
1828.....	" "	Stephen Crosby.
1829.....	" "	" "
1830.....	Simeon Smead.	Levi Godding.
1831.....	" "	" "
1832.....	Dimmick Marsh.	David Hathaway.
1833.....	Simeon Smead.	" "
1834.....	" "	" "
1835.....	" "	" "
1836.....	" "	Luther Peabody.
1837.....	Abner Chase.	" "
1838.....	David Hathaway.	" "
1839.....	" "	" "
1840.....	" "	" "
1841.....	Jonathan Thompson.	" "
1842.....	Cyrus S. Shepard.	" "
1843.....	Stephen Crosby.	" "
1844.....	John Boardman.	" "
1845.....	Horace Howe.	" "
1846.....	John Boardman.	" "
1847.....	Luther Peabody.	" "
1848.....	" "	Converse H. Chase.
1849.....	John Boardman.	" "
1850.....	Dimmick Marsh.	" "
1851.....	Luther Peabody.	" "
1852.....	" "	Leander Stratton.
1853.....	Eliphalet Culver.	Nathan C. Brown.
1854.....	" "	Leander Stratton.
1855.....	Horace Howe.	Daniel Bucklin.
1856.....	Horace S. Huntley.	O. E. Marsh.
1857.....	Horace Howe.	Almon P. Russell.
1858.....	Luther Peabody.	Joseph H. Green.
1859.....	Lyman Twomley.	Luther Peabody.
1860.....	John Manley.	Joseph F. Thompson.
1861.....	Norman Wheaton.	" "
1862.....	Horace S. Huntley.	S. C. Green.
1863.....	Stephen C. Green.	Sidney S. Marsh.
1864.....	Daniel Bucklin.	" "
1865.....	Stephen C. Green.	Joseph F. Thompson.
1866.....	E. N. Lee.	" "
1867.....	John Manley.	John Peabody.
1868.....	Lyman Twomley.	L. S. Whitney.
1869.....	S. S. Marsh.	A. H. Howe.
1870.....	John Manley.	Enos C. Brooks.
1871.....	" "	Wm. W. Welch.
1872.....	" "	" "
1873.....	" "	" "
1874.....	" "	George Hilsle.
1875.....	Wm. W. Welch.	C. M. Nutting.
1876.....	E. A. Nash.	Lewis A. McMillan.
1877.....	" "	Dell Tuttle.
1878.....	" "	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1827. Stephen Crosby.	1834. Dimmick Marsh.
Jacob Galloway.	1835. John Boardman.
John A. Kinnicutt.	1836. Horatio Dix.
Simeon Smead.	1837. David Hathaway.
1830. Dimmick Marsh.	Michael Puddy.
Abner Chase.	1838. Eliphalet Culver.
Alfred Ayers.	1839. Dimmick Marsh.
Simeon Smead.	John Boardman.
1832. Asa Sweetland.	1840. Nathan Crosby.
1833. Horatio Dix.	1841. Harvey Eldridge.
Eliphalet Culver.	1842. Eliphalet Culver.

1843. Dimmick Marsh. Edwin O. Locke.	1859. Horace S. Huntley.
1844. Nathan Boutelle.	1860. Alvin P. Russell.
1845. Thomas L. Newton. Ira Gaylord.	1861. George Town.
1846. Dimmick Marsh. Nathan Crosby.	1862. Henry Hoyt. Fuller Bucklin.
1847. Harvey Eldridge.	E. J. Davis.
1848. Lyman S. Pratt. Elisha Puddy.	1863. H. V. R. McKay.
1849. Edwin O. Locke. Thomas L. Newton.	1864. Nathan Crosby.
1850. Dimmick Marsh.	1865. Fuller Bucklin. Alonzo L. Ames.
1851. H. C. Gaylord.	1866. Henry Hoyt.
1852. Stephen C. Green. Alonzo L. Ames. Fuller Bucklin.	1867. Elisha Puddy.
1853. Wm. P. Crawford.	1868. E. A. Wheat.
1854. Thomas L. Newton. Elisha Puddy.	1869. F. Bucklin.
1855. A. L. Ames. N. C. Brown.	M. M. Pratt.
1856. Fuller Bucklin.	1870. Isaac Winship.
1857. Elisha Puddy.	1871. Elisha Puddy.
1858. Henry Hoyt.	1872. M. N. Pratt.
	1873. James Morris.
	1874. Isaac Winship.
	1875. John Travis.
	1876. Willard Gould.
	1877. M. N. Pratt.
	1878. Vedder C. Reynolds.

SPECIAL TOWN-MEETINGS

were held April 2, 1864; Aug. 29, 1864; and Feb. 9, 1865, to vote aid to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion. At the latter meeting a bounty of \$400 for each volunteer from town was voted, and E. S. McMillan, J. C. Peabody, and E. Puddy appointed a disbursing committee, with discretionary power to fill the quota under the President's call for troops.

On the 26th of May, 1865, \$10,000 was voted by the town to secure the erection of the county buildings at Little Valley, and a fund of \$30,000 guaranteed to the supervisors, if they should decide to locate at that point.

Nov. 30, 1866, \$5000 more was voted by the town to swell the fund to the required amount, and thus secured the county-seat.

LITTLE VALLEY MANUFACTORIES.

David Powers is credited with building the first saw- and grist-mills on Little Valley Creek as early as 1810, but no exact information can be obtained. On the same stream Alvin Chase and brother had a saw-mill at a much later period. Here is now a good mill operated by Jonathan Thompson. Other mills were formerly operated on the different streams of the town, but all have been abandoned, except a few here named.

In 1868, O. and A. Brown erected a steam saw-mill at Little Valley, which was demolished by an explosion in 1872. It was rebuilt on a larger scale, but on the 5th of June, 1875, the boiler again exploded, killing David Brown (at that time one of the proprietors), James H. Wiest, the fireman, and a four-year-old son of Brown.

Below this point, Horace Howe erected a very fine grist-mill, having five run of stones and containing first-class machinery. The mill could not be operated advantageously here, and was removed to Persia by Silas Vinton in 1873, where it is now operated as the "Hidi Mills."

Nearly opposite from where the Howe mill stood, William Adye put up in 1869 an establishment for grinding

feed, the manufacture of barrels, and planing lumber. The motor is a 16 horse-power engine. Oscar Adye is the present proprietor.

The Little Valley saw- and grist-mills are operated by steam and water-power furnished by the main stream above the village. They were built, in 1870, on the site of an old saw-mill by J. H. Mack. The lumber-mill contains also planing and matching machines. Near this place is a cheese-box factory and cooperage by J. F. Mack.

THE DAIRY INTERESTS

of the town are yearly receiving greater attention. The product is principally cheese, although a large quantity of butter is made annually from the milk of the cows belonging to private dairies.

The Little Valley Cheese-Factory, a mile and a half below the village, was erected by D. P. Bensley in 1867. It is a three-story frame, 35 by 75 feet, and is supplied with good machinery. Since 1875, J. M. Osborne has operated the factory, which has 25 patrons. 10,000 pounds of milk are used daily in the manufacture of 17 sixty-pound full cream-cheeses.

The Larabee Creamery and Cheese-Factory, in the western part of the town, was built by E. C. Brooks in April, 1871. It is a well-appointed building, 32 by 75 feet, in a good neighborhood. For the past few years A. L. Larabee has been the proprietor and operator, and manufactures large quantities of butter and half-skim cheese.

The Little Valley Creamery was established in the spring of 1877 by J. H. Mack, near the village. The factory is 30 by 100 feet, and is abundantly supplied with pure spring-water, but employs steam as the motive-power. 5000 pounds of milk, furnished by 17 patrons, are worked up daily by a process employed by Mr. Mack only in this part of the State. The milk is allowed to sour several days before churning, and is kept at a certain temperature by means of steam-pipes or ice-water, when it yields a larger amount of superior butter, whose keeping qualities far surpass butter made by the old methods. The factory is supplied with good machinery, and is conveniently arranged.

LITTLE VALLEY CENTRE.

This is a small hamlet, a little south of the centre of the town, with a Free-Will Baptist Church, a school-house, and half a dozen buildings. In early times it was a place of more consequence than at present, and had a store kept by David Chase. Afterwards Warren Weatherby and Edward S. Bryant were here store-keepers. A tavern was also kept a short time by Dr. Stillman Chase, who united the practice of medicine with this business to some extent. At later periods, Doctors Irish, French, and Miner were practitioners in the hamlet, which is now simply a farming settlement.

THE VILLAGE OF LITTLE VALLEY

is a station on the Erie Railroad, near the northwestern part of the town, about eight miles from Salamanca. It is pleasantly located on a level piece of ground, environed by high hills, which give the surroundings a picturesque appearance, and constitute this one of the most attractive

places in the county. There was but a small settlement here before the railroad. In 1851, Horace Howe first platted some village lots on the small creek, where the first business-houses were erected. The same year Cyrus S. Shepard platted an addition on the east, extending down the valley; and, in 1867, John Manley platted 150 acres in the western part of the village, on which were located the county buildings the same year. From this time on the place has had a certain growth, and attained whatever importance now attaches to it. There are at present about 600 inhabitants, three churches, a number of public buildings and business-houses, where an active trade is carried on. The first store in the town was kept about a mile below the village by Alfred Ayers. He occupied a small building which stood near the railroad-crossing in that locality. Shepard & Smead followed in business, and later the former alone was very extensively engaged in trade, combining real-estate speculation and stock-dealing with general merchandising. His business had assumed such extensive proportions that nearly every one in the valley suffered from his failure in 1852.

At the old Shepard stand L. L. Coleman and S. C. Green were also in trade, and the place was last occupied for this purpose by Weatherby & Brown.

Horace Howe opened the first store in the village some time after 1850, in what is now known as the Densmore building. His business was extensive and embraced many kinds of traffic; opposite the store he erected a palatial mansion, which was reputed the finest in the county. Like Shepard, Howe met with reverses, and his failure seriously affected the prosperity of the place. The residence was destroyed by fire. S. S. Marsh, S. C. Green, J. S. Peabody, Chase & Bucklin, and S. B. Densmore followed as principal merchants. Among those at present most active in trade are E. N. Lee, R. H. Butterfield, S. A. Tuttle, and J. H. Mack.

Benjamin Fuller put up one of the first taverns in the place, on the site of the "Rock City Hotel." This was afterwards known as the Howe tavern, and was kept, among others, by John Hickey. The latter afterwards built a tavern near the railroad, which he kept many years, but which is now a residence. The Howe tavern was burned, and the present house was built about 1866, by J. Gano.

The "Palace Hotel" was built in 1876, by Henry Dow, and soon after became the property of S. C. Green, who very successfully conducted it until the spring of 1878, since when F. K. Alvord has been the landlord. It is a large three-story building with accommodations for 75 guests, and its appointments and conduct reflect credit on the place.

A banking office was opened in the place by S. S. Marsh, in 1868. Became a bank of deposit and exchange, and suspended in February, 1875.

The *Cattaraugus Republican*, a weekly journal of influence and large circulation, was removed to Little Valley from Ellicottville in 1868, and is the first newspaper published at this point.

It is believed that Dr. A. B. Wilder, a native of Vermont, was the first settled physician in town. He died at Little Valley Centre.

Dr. Daniel Bucklin, from Wallingford, Vt., came in 1839, and began a practice which has been continued nearly ever since. He is a resident of Little Valley, and has a contemporary in Dr. Lyman Twomley, from New Hampshire, who has here followed his profession since 1852. Doctors C. Z. Fisher and S. S. Bedient are also in practice; and Doctors Powers, Davis, Baker, and Satterlee, formerly followed the healing art in town.

Simcon Smead sometimes acted as a counsel in early days, although not a regular lawyer. E. A. Anderson, who came about 1869, was one of the first accredited attorneys. Joseph R. Jewell was in the village from 1868 to 1872; Frank S. Smith, since 1871; Charles Z. Lincoln, since 1874; E. A. Nash, since 1876; and Samuel Dunham, since 1877, have been the practicing attorneys in Little Valley.

From all accounts, a post-office was kept at the house of Stephen Crosby, some time before 1830. In 1833, Cyrus S. Shepard held the appointment, and the accrued postage that year was reported as \$32.80. Subsequent postmasters have been Dimmick Marsh, Fuller Bucklin, John Fitch, Lydia Gaylord, Addie Fuller, and the present incumbent, Miss J. Woodward. The office enjoys good mail facilities, supplying the service for Napoli, and on the 5th of July, 1873, became a postal money-order office.

The Little Valley Cornet Band is a flourishing organization, having a dozen members, under the leadership of James Brown, which furnishes music for public gatherings and special occasions.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The village was incorporated May 9, 1876, with bounds embracing 640 acres, situated partly on lots 40, 41, 52, and 53 of the Holland Company's survey. The election was held at "Rock City Hotel," and of the 69 votes polled, 64 were in favor of the proposed incorporation.

The first board of village officers was elected May 27, 1876, and was composed as follows: President, Stephen C. Green; Clerk, John Manley; Trustees, Augustus Hover, Almon Brown, Zina Dudley; Treasurer, Samuel Merrick; Collector, Caleb W. Barton; Police Constable, Lewis Sprague; Street Commissioner, Amos H. Bedient.

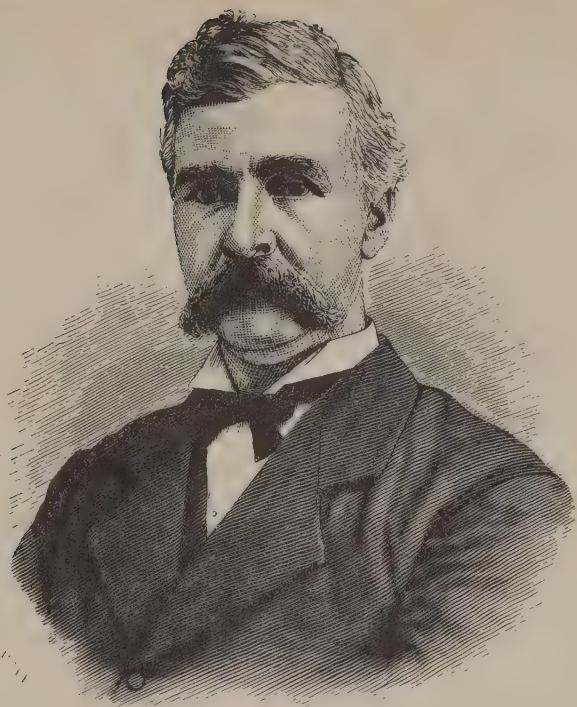
In 1877, Samuel Merrick was the president, and Dell Tuttle the clerk of the board; and in 1878, the same clerk, and W. W. Henry president.

Since the village has been incorporated, its appearance has been materially improved and beautified.

THE LITTLE VALLEY WATER COMPANY

was organized in 1872, with a capital stock of 44 shares, of \$25 each. The first board of managers was composed of A. W. Ferrin, President; W. W. Welsh, Secretary and Treasurer; and S. B. Densmore, Superintendent.

The water supply is obtained from the mains at the county buildings, which lead from an excellent spring a mile distant, and is abundant and of a good quality. About half a mile of pipes in the village are controlled by the company, which furnishes the water at a moderate cost to the inhabitants.



S. C. GREEN.



S. C. GREEN, OWNER.

PALACE HOTEL, LITTLE VALLEY, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY. NEW YORK.

F. K. ALVORD, PROP.

THE CATTARAUGUS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

began holding its meetings in the village in 1856. It first owned a lot of ten acres near Asa Sweetland's. In 1870, a more spacious piece of ground was secured on the Little Valley Creek, in the upper part of the village, and improved for fair purposes. The first meetings of the society here were very successful, but latterly have been attended with abated interest. For the past few years the fairs have been held at Randolph.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

In 1867 the erection of the Cattaraugus County court-house and jail was begun on a five-acre lot, donated for this purpose by John Manley, in his addition to the village of Little Valley. The buildings are after plans prepared by H. M. White, architect, of Syracuse, and were completed in the spring of 1868. The county offices were opened May 21, and the first term of court held the latter part of the same month.

The court-house is 56 feet wide and 82 feet long, built of brick, and covered with figured slate. The lower story is 13 feet high, and contains the county offices, which are provided with fire-proof vaults and rendered secure in other ways against the destroying element. The upper story is 20 feet high, and contains the court-room and its adjunct offices. The building has a handsome tower in front 100 feet high, which is surmounted by a figure of the American eagle. The style of architecture is attractive, making the building a conspicuous object in the valley. The jail, also built of brick, is in the rear of the court-house, has ample room, and well serves its intended purpose.

The cost of the buildings was \$33,000, \$18,000 of which were appropriated by the towns of Little Valley and Napoli, the balance was contributed by individuals. Among the most liberal donors were Hon. John Manley, Judge Chamberlain, Ezra Flames, and Dr. Lyman Twomley.

SECRET ORDERS.

Little Valley Lodge, No. 377, I. O. of O. F., was instituted Aug. 15, 1848, on the petition of C. S. Shepard, Abner Chase, Horace Howe, D. H. Geron, and Luther Peabody. Abner Chase was installed the first N. G. In 1850 the number of the lodge was changed to 120, by which it was recognized until its discontinuance. At that time and until 1852, the meetings were held in a hall which belonged to Horace Howe, being the building now used by McGuire as a saloon. Howe withdrew from the order and subsequently forcibly ejected the lodge, destroying its property and proceeding to other extreme acts, which created intense excitement and much bitter feeling. C. S. Shepard immediately built a new hall on the opposite side of the creek, which has generally been known as "Masonic Hall," in which the lodge met until 1854, when owing to the demoralizing agencies at work among its members, it disbanded, and the order has since been without a lodge in the place.

Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 239, F. and A. M., was instituted in January, 1851, and found a home in the old Howe Hall. Later, the meetings were held in the Shepard Hall,

afterwards especially set aside for its use. For many years it flourished here, but was removed to Salamanca in 1875.

Little Valley Lodge, No. 47, A. O. U. W., was organized Dec. 29, 1876, with about 20 members and the following officers: A. Hover, P. M. W.; C. Z. Lincoln, M. W.; S. B. Densmore, G. F.; Emery Sweetland, R.; D. F. Rundell, F.; C. L. Sprague, R. The present membership is 36, having as officers C. Z. Lincoln, P. M. W.; M. N. Pratt, M. W.; A. C. Merrick, G. F.; S. B. Densmore, R.; D. F. Rundell, F.; C. L. Sprague, R. The meetings of the lodge are held semi-monthly in Masonic Hall.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

of the town are taught in comfortable buildings, and are usually well attended. The school at the centre was the first organized. Wheelock Chase was an early teacher in winter, and Mary Marsh and Axie Fay of summer schools, at this point. The present is the second house that occupies the site. In 1828 the town was divided into districts, and liberal appropriations made for the support of schools.

In 1853 the school building in district No. 3, which includes the village of Little Valley, was erected. It is an attractive, roomy structure, and contained, since 1869, two schools. In December, 1877, the district was organized under the general act of 1864 into

A UNION FREE SCHOOL.

Willard Gould, Cyrus A. Fuller, Charles Z. Lincoln, Wm. W. Henry, and Stephen C. Green were chosen trustees of the Board of Education, which organized by choosing Willard Gould president, and Charles Z. Lincoln clerk. George E. Town is the present principal of the school, which has an attendance of 120 pupils. The town is divided into six school districts, containing six school buildings, valued at \$3575, with 175 volumes in library, valued at \$150. There are seven teachers employed, to whom was paid \$1721.85. Number of children of school age, 341; average daily attendance, $172\frac{663}{1000}$. Amount of public money received from State, \$858.63. Amount of money received from tax, \$1031.55.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Free-Will Baptists are credited with organizing the first church society in town, Oct. 8, 1826, although it does not appear that a legal organization was effected until June 15, 1839. The trustees then elected were Lyman Lee, Abner Chase, Samuel Owen, Lyman Culver, Benjamin Winship, Cyrus W. Fuller, and Cyrus S. Shepard.

A small meeting-house was built about a mile below the village, in which worship was held by Elder R. M. Cary and others a number of years, when the house was removed to the centre of the town. Here its use for church purposes was continued at irregular periods until the society became so weak that the meetings could no longer be kept up. The house is still used for occasional services by different denominations, but the original society has long since disbanded, leaving no records from which to compile a complete history.

In the old town of Little Valley

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was the first incorporated. A meeting for this purpose was held Dec. 5, 1823, over which Levi Dow and Wm. A. Hopkins presided. Benjamin Chamberlain, Smith Waterman, John A. Kinnicutt, Wm. Kendall, Jonathan Kinnicutt, and Jeremiah Maybee were elected trustees, but we have no knowledge that anything was accomplished by the organization. Services were held at stated times by the itinerants of the circuits formed in the western part of the county, in school-houses, and at the homes of the members in the northern part of the present town and the southern part of New Albion. In 1852, Randolph Circuit supplied this section, having as preachers in charge Revs. A. Burgess and N. W. Jones. A class had been formed in the Sweetland neighborhood several years before, which was now to form the nucleus of the church at the village. Among the chief members were the Sweetlands, Thompsons, Giddings, Taggarts, and others, to the number of a score. On the 20th of August, 1858, this class was legally incorporated at a meeting held at Odd-Fellows' Hall, and L. M. Bottsford, L. H. Wilson, Asa Sweetland, S. C. Green, and Jonathan Thompson chosen as trustees of the new body. In 1859 a frame meeting-house was erected by the society in the village of Little Valley, which was dedicated November 19, by Bishops Simpson and Ames. In this house worship was held in connection with other appointments in the adjoining town, which resulted in an encouraging increase of membership. The winter of 1877 was made especially notable by a revival whereby 41 persons were added to the church under the ministrations of the Rev. James P. Mills. The membership is at present 100.

In the summer of 1878 the meeting-house was enlarged, and handsomely remodeled at a cost of \$1650, under the direction of S. C. Green, W. W. Henry, and Willard Gould as a building committee, and was rededicated Aug. 1, 1878, by Bishop R. S. Foster, assisted by Prof. Bowne, of the Boston University. It is now one of the handsomest church edifices in the county, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. In the rear of the main structure is a chapel, which will seat 75 persons more. The estimated value is \$3500. The parsonage, erected in 1866, and repaired in 1878, is a very comfortable home, reported worth \$1500.

Since 1852 the following have been among the clergy of the Methodist Church at this point: Revs. W. Chesbrough, D. C. Osborne, T. D. Blinn, S. L. Mead, J. Robinson, T. Warner, J. Akers, F. W. Smith, A. Barras, E. A. Anderson, W. W. Case, E. B. Cummings, R. W. Scott, Peter Burroughs, E. Brown, W. B. Holt, and, in 1878, J. P. Mills.

A well-attended Sunday-school is maintained by the church, which is superintended by the pastor.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF LITTLE VALLEY

was organized Dec. 3, 1840, at the house of C. S. Shepard, and was constituted of 17 persons. William Hall and Ira Gaylord prepared the articles of faith, and the Rev. Reuben Willoughby was the first pastor, maintaining that relation many years. On the 22d of October, 1842, Ephraim Hall and Harrison Fisher were elected the deacons of the church,

and the same year Hiram Eldridge was sent as the first delegate to association meeting. For the first four or five years the church flourished, followed by a season of declining interest. The Revs. Mead, Holmes, and Leonard served short pastorates without materially increasing the prosperity of the society. Feb. 14, 1852, the Rev. Chalon Burgess was called to the spiritual leadership of the lingering body, and at once made vigorous efforts to revive the work, beginning, among other measures, the building of a church edifice, which was completed in 1853, at a cost of \$2500. November 6 the following year the "First Congregational Society of Little Valley" was formed, electing as trustees Cyrus W. Fuller, Lyman Twomley, William R. Crawford, Horace Howe, and Washington D. Burgess; and for a period the church was again highly prosperous. Mr. Burgess severed his pastoral connection April 1, 1861, and for the next eight years the pulpit was supplied by Revs. Newcomb and Lowing, and by Deacon Wheeler Beardsley. This lack of pastoral care, and other circumstances, enfeebled the church so much that services were discontinued; and the house was occupied occasionally by the United Brethren and Protestant Methodists, who held services without organizing societies.

In 1870, the church was again reopened by the Congregationalists, who greatly improved the house, and again consecrated it to divine service, March 19, 1871. In April following, the Rev. Charles L. Mitchell was invited to become the pastor, and was installed June 28, 1871. He remained until August, 1873, and was followed by a short pastorate by the Rev. Henry Beard, and since July 28, 1874, by the Rev. J. D. Stewart. The interest has been successfully revived, and from a membership of 28, in 1874, there has been an increase to 100, as the present membership. Regular services are maintained in the church at Little Valley and at Dublin, an out-station of the church. The church was renovated and modernized in 1878, and is now in every respect an attractive place of worship. Since its reorganization, James Chapman, B. B. Weber, and J. Wesley Sweetland have been elected deacons of the church. A Sunday-school was opened during Mr. Burgess' pastorate, but was discontinued while the services of the church were suspended. It was successfully re-established in 1871, and is now very prosperous. The church also maintains three Sunday-schools in the country surrounding the village, having an aggregate membership of 150.

THE ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF LITTLE VALLEY

was erected in 1874, under the direction of the Rev. John Byron, the priest of the parish of Salamanca, of which this church forms a part. The house is 24 by 40, and cost \$1600. Services are held once a month, which are regularly attended by eight families. Father Byron is yet the spiritual leader of the church.

THE LITTLE VALLEY RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was formed Sept. 29, 1862, of 15 incorporators and the following trustees: David L. Tate, Cyrus A. Fuller, James



Henry W. Fuller

Chapman, James S. Beers, Asa Sweetland, George Hilsle, and Elisha J. Davis.

One and a half acres of ground at the village was secured for burial purposes, and appropriately improved. The present officers of the association are George Hilsle, President; James Chapman, Treasurer; and S. C. Green, Secretary.

Herman Fisher was the first person interred in the new cemetery, which now contains the graves of some of the pioneers of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BREVET-COL. HENRY V. FULLER.*

The war for the suppression of the Great Rebellion against the Government and Union of the United States developed the better and higher qualities of many men; others, lacking moral stamina, or physical force, or intellectual strength, fell below the just expectations of confiding communities, whose representatives they were. War at the best is destructive to morals, material, and wealth. It is also true that war promotes ambition, arouses the loftiest impulses of patriotism, enlarges and quickens the capacity of well-balanced men, who become participants in its varying struggles, reverses, and victories. The successive and rapid incidents of the War for the Union too often proved that those earlier clothed with authority were not equal to its demands, and, as events passed and trials culminated, those proving unequal to command were, by the inexorable law of events, obliged to give way. Others, developing military tastes, culture, and capacity, by the same law were advanced and promoted from subordinate to superior rank. Thus, many who became leaders in the later period of the great conflict, and are now recognized as the most distinguished commanders, were comparatively unknown in its earlier days. As it was on the broader field, so undoubtedly it was with the famous regiment with which the subject of this notice cast his fortunes.

HENRY VAN AERNAM FULLER, oldest son of Benjamin and Ann Van Aernam Fuller, was born in the village of Little Valley, February 16, 1841. He had two brothers and a sister. Benjamin C. was a soldier in the 37th N. Y. V., now a clerk in the Interior Department; and Nathan A., paying teller in the United States House of Representatives during the 42d, 43d, 44th, and 45th Congresses, serving Republican and Democratic Houses with fidelity in this responsible position. His grandfather was the first settler in Randolph; his father was among the earliest in Little Valley. His father was widely known as energetic and honest; hard-working and benevolent; kindly aiding others, he subdued forests and caused the wilds to produce grain and fruit; and his mother is a lady of intellectual strength, well read, and of dignified presence. She is a sister of Hon. Henry Van Aernam, surgeon of the 154th N. Y. V., in the war, and Representative in Congress.

Henry V. Fuller, Dec. 24, 1860, married Adelaide C.,

daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Twomley, of Little Valley. She was a lady of culture and energy, and was postmaster several years. On May 19, 1862, a son was born, Henry Twomley Fuller, of striking resemblance to his father. He is now approaching manhood, and has the noble example of a father's manly virtues, gallant deeds, and the fame of one of the most heroic and brave defenders of his country's liberties for an inheritance. At the head of his profession, the doctor, a genius, unmanageable by adults, is easily subdued and always yields willingly to the young scion.

At the age of seventeen young Fuller was so capable and trustworthy that he was employed by Messrs. Bradley, Fay & Co., extensive lumber manufacturers, to "run the river," down the Allegany and Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville, taking charge of the stock and making sales; and such was their confidence in his energy and fidelity, that he continued with them until the beginning of the war. Such was his bearing as a boy, his senior employer said of him that, "Henry standing, walking, or speaking, exhibited the qualities of superior manhood."

Young Fuller entered the army a private, Sept. 10, 1861, joining Company F, 64th Regiment, New York Volunteers. Reaching its rendezvous, "Barracks No. 3," at Elmira, he was warranted by the colonel "orderly-sergeant." At the election of line-officers he was chosen second lieutenant and commissioned Dec. 10. After the baptism of fire at Fair Oaks he was promoted to first lieutenant, for bravery in the field, July 23, 1862. Passing through the Seven Days of the Peninsula, the Pope campaign, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, for gallant and meritorious service he was promoted captain, Dec. 30. In the following year Chancellorsville was fought the 1st, 2d, and 3d of May. It was followed by the greatest and hardest-fought battle of the war, the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, 1863, at Gettysburg. There, on the second day, Fuller, the hero, fell! "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

In front of "Little Round-Top" (where the struggle was fierce and murderous at the close of the second day's conflict), Captain Fuller's body was recovered on the morning of July 4. As soon as the exigency at the front admitted, his remains were conveyed to his old home. On the afternoon of the 18th July, the military cortege, Captain Bird, 154th N. Y. V., commanding, Captains Palen, Thorpe, Saxton, and Lieutenant Baillet; pall-bearers, halted in front of "the little church where, under Heaven's cool air," the venerated pastor, Rev. A. Barris, who had eighteen months before consecrated the bans of youthful hope, now, in the presence of a large congregation, invoking the Divine consolation in just, fervent, and impressive language, pronounced the funeral rites for the honored dead,—Matthew xxvi. 39. The remains having been deposited in mother earth in the rural cemetery, Prof. Samuel G. Love, who had been his tutor and a warm admirer of the man, delivered an eloquent oration in honor of the youthful soldier:

"He won our respect by his untiring zeal and energy in his studies; our love, by many acts of kindness and consideration freely bestowed upon his associates. . . . At the outset of the war he set about the task of determining his duty; a careful student of history, he saw, to some extent at least, the purport and meaning of events; rebellion towering high above law and order, could he remain an indifferent

* Written by John Manley, the personal friend of young Fuller.

spectator? . . . Joining his regiment, with it in all its battles, in camp he found relief in using the pen. He tells us of his campaigns, the country over which he travels, of the army, its generals and other officers. He discusses the great questions of the day; thought, grand and significant, flowing as by the touch of a master hand. Home, family, his company, his regiment, the army, all pass in review before his vigilant, vigorous mind. . . . On the fatal field, the proud young form of Fuller in front of his shattered company, his sword flashing on high, he shouted to the brave boys to come on, then and there to win the victory, or surrender only in death!"

At the close of Prof. Love's address, military honors were paid to the deceased.

Under authority of the laws of New York, 1865, the first brevet honor conferred was by Gov. Fenton, that of Brevet-Colonel, *In Memoriam*, for Capt. Henry V. Fuller.

In the summer of 1861, young Fuller was growing desirous of joining the Union army. His brother was already at the front. On the 7th of August, in a letter to the writer of this memoir, he said,—

"Deeming it to be the duty of every young man, in these days of his country's peril, to render her every help in his power, and that the most effectual service which can be given is to volunteer to fight her battles, I am resolved to join those already in the field, and stand by them in this struggle for the constitution and laws."

He and other school-fellows desired to join Capt. Clark's company, the "Cattaraugus Guards," "because our brothers and friends are there." Again, 28th of August, in reply to a friendly letter, he continued: "I am very thankful to you for the excellent advice it contains from a remembered friend. But the edifice of our nationality is in flames! We must not stand too long in preparing ourselves to resist the scorching fire, else the structure be consumed before we are ready for its rescue." Public meetings were held in every hamlet to arouse public spirit. At one held at the church in his native village, Prof. Love and others addressed the meeting; but it was young Fuller's burning and eloquent strains that electrified the assemblage, and caused others to follow him by volunteering. In the mean time the 64th Regiment, New York State Militia, had been tendered to the government, and was accepted as part of the quota of New York, under the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men. It was designated the "64th Regiment, New York Volunteers." On the organization of the Army of the Potomac, the 5th New Hampshire, 81st Pennsylvania, 61st and 64th New York Regiments constituted General O. O. Howard's 3d Brigade, of Richardson's 1st Division, Sumner's 2d Corps. The "badge" of the 2d Corps was the "trefoil,"—red, white, and blue, for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions, respectively. The 64th honored the red.

From Chickahominy River, two miles above Bottom's Bridge, May 27, 1862, Lieut. Fuller, writing to a friend in Washington, says,—

"I have to thank you for several papers received this evening. We can occasionally get hold of newspapers. Usually when a newsboy comes into camp the game is snatch-and-grab, always after you have handed in the 'quarter a copy' for his *Heralds*, *Times*, and *Tribunes*, which scatter like wind-shaken leaves! Therefore you will understand there is meaning when I say, 'much obliged for your favors.' . . . The present sanitary condition of the regiment is 'tip-top.' . . . Here, now, where we are encamped is a Union man,—looks like one, appears like one, and has managed to keep himself and two boys out of the rebel army,—but our Union troops are running, swarming on

him like an army of locusts. His grain is trampled into the ground; rye headed, that stood up to a man's chin; wheat, corn—all his crops—are destroyed. There will not be a rail left on his farm, save where they are covered with mud in the corduroy roads. His timber is all slashed down; everything shows the presence of an invading host; the old fellow looks on like

'The aged earth aghast,
With terror of that blast.'

Well, now, matters should be made straight between this old man and Uncle Sam."

With what a graphic pen he described the destructive work of an army,—in its most quiet methods,—even with non-combatants. He continues:

"While I have been writing some news has reached camp in regard to the fight. Apparently all is well, for there is a continual storm of cheering, and the appearance of the camp is equal to a Fourth of July illumination; more than five thousand candles are burning in this division. We are ordered to 'lay on our arms,' and be ready for marching at a moment's notice."

Lieut. Fuller, writing of the battle of Fair Oaks, said,—

"My company, although mostly boys, are boys that can and did fight like young braves! They were not hot-headed, yet very determined, but governable."

Following this battle came the "Seven Days," from the Chickahominy to the James Rivers; marching by night and fighting by day kept the army continually occupied. From Harrison's Landing, on the James, the Army of the Potomac, in transports, returned north, landing at Aquia Creek and at Alexandria; thence continually fighting during the latter part of August, culminating in the Union success at Antietam, September 16 and 17.

Writing again from Warrenton, Va., 14th November, he said,—

"Disembarking at Alexandria on one of those exciting, gloomy, and disastrous days when the decimated and torn but never broken Army of the Potomac was hurrying through the crowded streets to the succor of the brave—but leader-doubting—army of Pope, the 64th went up to the old ground of Camp California, from whence I received a surgeon's permit to visit town. I went to Washington, but you were not there, and the city was lonesome to me. Therefore I returned to my regiment the same evening,—meeting it on the march to Arlington,—determined to gain flesh as I had lost it, marching and fighting. I have done so, coming up from one hundred and thirty-five to one hundred and sixty-one pounds. . . . You know our history, and, as a Cattaraugus man, you probably have some satisfaction in knowing that it bears a tolerably fair record. Probably in old Cattaraugus no two of the Arabic characters are regarded so much like a Name of Honor as the figures '64.' Of course we cannot tell what heroic mantle time may throw over '154.' Undoubtedly a century from now they will both be regarded as talismanic numbers. I have not read as much about 'Antietam' as might be written, though some stirring pictures have been drawn. But the day—the 16th of September—is impressed on too many memories to be forgotten."

During battle in "Fredericksburg," Va., 13th December, 1862, Lieut. Fuller wrote,—

"You know that the army is over the Rappahannock, and perhaps that we have had a great battle here. Yesterday our regiment was in the front from 12.30 p.m. until midnight. Our loss, thanks to having learned how to fight, is not heavy,—sixty-five killed and wounded, five missing. But we did our work so well, that this morning Gen. Hancock, who is the 2d Corps commander, said to our regiment, 'You did your duty nobly!' and we were all proud to hear his commendation. The battle was undecided; we were unable to carry the enemy's works. We expect to go in again to-day. The cannon are now roaring. I think we shall succeed to-day; we shall do our best. Lieut.-

Col. Brooks is seriously wounded, a minie-ball through the left shoulder. Lieut. Parker (Col. Parker's brother) is mortally wounded. None killed in my Company F. Tommy Pratt is severely wounded, twice, and Frank Pease mortally. [The latter recovered, though with rebel lead in his hip sixteen years; the former lived only ten days.] I received only a slight brush with a brick knocked by a shell."

The Union army returned back to Falmouth, Va., where, on the 26th December, he wrote,—

"The army is exactly in the same position (the 64th in the same camp) held previous to the 11th inst. It is the same army, some less in numbers, and perhaps somewhat humiliated, but not at all demoralized. We have not lost faith, at least none only those who are weak-hearted. Burnside is a good general, but not a genius; few men are. We believe in him, but because he failed at 'Fredericksburg' he should not be denounced by such canting organs as do not possess a tenth of his loyalty."

As regiments became reduced by casualties of war, "consolidation of decimated" ones was a terribly annoying topic. The good deeds and name of one's regiment was his love. The thought of exchanging it for another, of blotting it out, was a hard blow to its pride. The "64th" was happily preserved to the end. Young Fuller, writing from Falmouth, Va., Jan. 3, 1863, said,—

"If we are to be consolidated, let it be with the 154th. We fear that by some move in that direction we shall be joined with the 61st. Colonel Nelson A. Miles, its commandant, knows how to figure. He is a splendid fellow,—ought to be a brigadier, and, I guess, will be. Better fellows than those of the 61st never walked on a battle-field. But they are not from old Cattaraugus! If consolidated with them we should be in danger of losing the 'glorious 64.' We have a good name at division and corps headquarters: that the 64th can be trusted with any position; that it is as good as a 'forlorn hope' for an enterprise; and we know that with full ranks and a rousing colonel, we could, as O'Malley said of his dragoons, 'storm the gates of hell!' We want to keep the '64,'—we like to preserve our name."

Thus young Fuller, full of patriotism, glowing with loyalty to the Army of the Potomac, loved with affection his regiment, because of its valor, name, and fame, gained in so many hard-won trials. He was magnanimous towards rivals of merited courage and worth. Colonel Miles of the 61st, so generously mentioned by him, subsequently became brigadier- and then major-general, for gallantry and brave deeds, justifying Fuller's estimate of him; and since the war ended, is known as one of the intrepid Indian fighters on the plains.

Writing again from the camp at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 14, 1863, possibly musing of the coming fatality, he mentioned his soldiers, wounded at Fredericksburg, in terms of pathos that unveiled the great heart he possessed, showing sympathy for those intrusted to his care and command:

"In the event [of consolidation of decimated regiments] I do not think it will oust me, though I may not have distinguished myself. I believe I am in for every fight of the war. No matter,—if they do not wound me, all right. If they hit a little closer, I shall be all right, of course! But,—aye, there's the rub,—how will it be with that wife and little affair [infant son] of mine? . . . Frank Pease writes that you have been to see him, and is very grateful; I fear he has got his death-wound. And poor Tommy Pratt has gone to answer at the final reveille! Pratt was a noble soldier, of the truest courage and best discipline. He never faltered anywhere. I hope he is on the muster-roll of heroes in the kingdom come!"

Writing, January 19, 1863, on receiving his commission as captain, from camp near Falmouth, Va., young Fuller said,—

"Your letter with inclosures came to-day, and did not wholly surprise me. It is a very pleasing communication—I must acknowledge the best of the season—for my vanity. That I have a friend in you I never doubted. I also acknowledge my indebtedness to Col. Bingham. That I merit the flattering recommendations given me may be doubted. Yet there are other fields before us; I shall endeavor to be on them. If I am, I hope you will always hear of my trying to do my duty as a soldier, fully performing my work in the ever-faithful 64th. I return the copies of the letters of Colonel Bingham, yourself, and others. I should like very much to have them bearing your signatures. I hope they may be treasured papers by my boy. Probably I never shall have better testimonials of his father's fidelity to his country to show him, or a better record for him to draw a spirit of patriotism from. I thank you all for your confidence in me, and for your successful efforts in my behalf. I am ambitious. You know that, Mr. M. My captain's commission advances me toward that glory for which, like other men, I am reaching. Yet I trust I am not so unworthy as to wish to occupy the natural position of any deserving officer of this regiment, merely for the gratification of my love of titles. I shall feel prouder of my new commission, then, if it does not rob Lieutenant Lewis of a place he should have. Alfred H. Lewis is among that number of our officers who have been tried and found to be trenchant steel. There are now two captaincies vacant in our regiment, and I hope Lieutenant Lewis may be promoted to one of them."

Thus young Fuller was ever generous to his rivals. His wishes were soon gratified: Lewis was made captain. Together these young officers fought at "Chancellorsville," and at "Gettysburg," and there, on the evening of that murderous second day, they fell in the front line of battle together! And who can doubt that their names are inscribed on the muster-roll of the God of Hosts?

Colonel D. G. Bingham (three vacant captaincies existing in the 64th New York Volunteers) wrote to the Governor of New York, recommending Lieut. Fuller's promotion as captain, saying that he was "a young man of good education and intelligence; has served as lieutenant since the organization of the regiment, acting at different times as 2d and 1st lieutenant, and commandant of company, and adjutant; and has been constantly with his regiment. He has been in all the battles in which his regiment has been engaged, besides several skirmishes; and has, in all, displayed a gallantry and intrepidity deserving reward. For these and other minor considerations, which I might detail, I hope your Excellency will favorably consider this application." This generous testimonial did honor to Colonel Bingham, as a commander, and the honest, high-minded man he was. This recommendation was presented to the Governor by another warm personal friend of young Fuller's, without his solicitation or knowledge. The case was so strongly and earnestly written and personally prosecuted, as to arrest the attention and enlist the favor of the Governor, and he promptly conferred the captaincy. It is no impropriety, now, to add that soon after (a vacancy then supposed to exist) the Governor decided to further promote young Fuller to the lieutenant-colonelcy.

Captain Fuller possessed the confidence of his superior officers. When General Caldwell commanded the brigade to which the 64th was attached, he stated to the writer of this paper that "he knew young Fuller well; that he regarded him as a talented young man, and one of the live and accomplished officers of his command; was pleased to learn of his promotion, as well deserved and honorably earned; and hoped to learn of his further advancement."

Subsequent to his death, General Caldwell stated to the writer that the general officers of his division had decided, at the first opportunity, to recommend Captain Fuller's appointment as colonel of the 64th, as they considered him unusually competent, and the honor bravely earned.

Soon after "Fair Oaks," on a sunny Virginia summer's day, to his wife, he writes of the Sabbath in camp in these beautiful lines:

"Divine service this morning at eight o'clock," said the adjutant's orderly, passing my tent-door while I was at breakfast. 'Good!' said I. And we have just 'broke ranks' from listening to the first sermon delivered to us in six weeks. The old hymns! I never appreciated them until now. The 'boys' sing them with more fervor than any melody they would call a favorite at home. Their music calls up a memory of Sabbath mornings bright as this; with meetings in the little church or in the old red school-house, with windows up, and Heaven's cool air coming in, and the choir singing Divine praises, and all peace and harmony! The sweet 'Beautiful Zion,' and the grandeur of 'Old Hundred,' touch the heart-strings with peculiar power." . . . And of that battle—"I am unscathed, though many have fallen. Our regiment is decimated. I know my darling prays for me, and will thank Almighty God for keeping me thus far from harm. My heart silently acknowledges His goodness!"

In the last letter ever indited by Captain Fuller, written to his wife, on the 28th of June, four days before his heroic end,—when the opposing hosts were marching and manœuvring for the advantage,—he is earnest and hopeful for the success of our arms, fervent and eloquent for the honor and renown of his country:

"The great day is coming—is looming, Olympically, in our front. The mighty crash of these two contending armies cannot long be delayed; and when they do meet—! From this point I cannot tell. I cannot guess which way we shall move. It is rumored that Lee has 'changed direction by the right flank,' and is now moving rapidly on Baltimore. Then certainly Gen. Meade will turn his face in the same direction." [The enemy changed its course into Pennsylvania.] "I hope to-morrow morning will see this army marshaling toward the enemy in heavy columns. God speed us now! God give us a genius to preside over and direct our action! God grant that this may be the final great struggle, and that liberty may mount from this terrible contest panoplied with a strength which tyranny nor corruption shall never again dare assault!"

Gettysburg was the "mighty crash" predicted. Few knew and appreciated the high and honorable qualities of Capt. Henry V. Fuller more than the writer of this grateful tribute to his memory. I knew him thoroughly for twelve years as an honest boy and an upright man. He was incapable of dissimulation, and he scorned a base action. Few knew him but to respect him. Endowed with superior mental force; possessed of a fine, manly person, a handsome, pale, intellectual face, clear, gray eyes, brown hair; six feet in height, erect and dignified in his movements. He was of pleasing address and an interesting and forcible writer, as he was an engaging conversationalist and speaker. Had he survived the war, it was his intention to have devoted himself to the study and profession of law. I believe that he would have proved a very able jurist and a most eloquent advocate. His education was obtained in those great American institutions, the common schools, with a few terms in the Fredonia and Randolph Academies. At home, or in the camp, he was a lover of books of the higher class, and a devotee of the great poets.

It is a singular fact that Capt. Fuller was never wounded

in any engagement but in that in which his life was sacrificed. He never had a "leave-of-absence" until January, 1863, when he asked for twenty days, and Maj.-Gen. Hancock, commanding the 2d Corps, gave him twenty-five. He was never on the "sick-list" until, after the return from the "ill-fated Peninsular campaign," he was ordered to the hospital, by the surgeon at Arlington Heights. While there, learning that the army (and his regiment) were moving up the Potomac, he deserted the hospital, overtook his regiment six miles above Washington City, marched with it, participated in the great battle of Antietam, and asked no favors of the surgeon.

As a soldier, Capt. Fuller comprehended his duties, and performed them regardless of personal comfort. Conscientious, strict, and just to the brave men of his command, he never asked them to confront danger where he was not willing to lead. If men ever inspired respect, courage, and enthusiasm among their fellows, the subject of this notice did, and his comrades loved him with unstinted devotion. In the camp, their wants and their rights were scrupulously attended to; on the battle-field, none were more bold, or brave, or gallant. In battle he led his command with the most undaunted courage. As the carnage wore on and the leaden hail increased, and the rebel demons became more furious, so rose the spirit, and daring, and energy of the soldier; raising his sword, he would cheer on his men to "boldly meet the foemen; there is no more danger to yourselves with an unfaltering front, a sharp eye, and a quick hand upon the matchlock, than in cowardice! Beside, boys, we are fighting for the right, for liberty, and for our country!" At Gettysburg, on the fatal day, might he not have said to his daring followers:

"If you fight against your country's foes,
Your country's fate shall pay your pains the hire;
If you do fight in safeguard of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors;
If you do free your children from the sword,
Your children's children quit it in your age.
Then, in the name of God, and all these rights,
Advance your standards, draw your willing swords:
For me, the ransom of my bold attempt
Shall be this cold corpse on the earth's cold face!"

LIEUT.-COL. EUGENE ARUS NASH.

This gentleman is on his father's side of English and on mother's side of Scotch descent. He traces his lineage back to Daniel Nash, his great-great-grandfather, who resided in the State of Connecticut. His great-grandfather, Silas Nash, was born near Hartford, Conn., about the year 1765, and entered the army in the war of the Revolution from that State two years before its close, at the age of sixteen years. He subsequently removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., the village of Nashville in that county being named after his son William, who was a prominent lawyer. Aaron Nash, one of Silas Nash's sons, was killed at the burning of Buffalo while serving as a soldier from Chautauqua County, N. Y., in the war of 1812. Oscar F. Winship, a grandson of Silas Nash, was a captain in the regular army, and was brevetted for meritorious service in the Mexican war.

The colonel's grandfather, also named Silas, was born at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1784, and with Simeon Bunce, his brother-in-law, located in what is now the town of Dayton, in the year 1810. He was a member of the first Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus County, and was also a member during many years thereafter. He was an honest and industrious man, and held in high esteem by

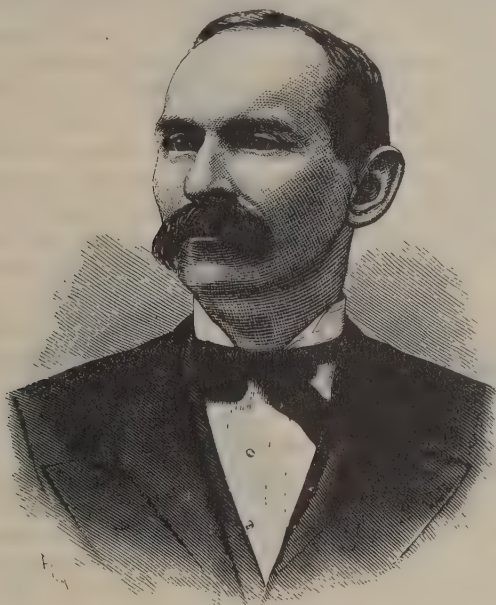


Photo. by Blessing.

E. A. Nash

all who knew him. Although a pioneer farmer, he took an active part in all the varied interests of his town and county, and performed well his part in advancing its growth and prosperity. He had two sons and three daughters, who lived to maturity. Arus, the father of our subject, and the eldest, was born in 1811,—the first born in not only the town of Dayton, but the large town of Perry, which at that time embraced about one-fourth of the entire county. Dewitt Nash, brother of Arus, lives on the home farm which his father settled in 1810, has represented his town on the Board of Supervisors, is a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and a worthy man. The three daughters, Miranda, Almira, and Emeline, are (with exception of Miranda, who is deceased) living near the family homestead. Arus Nash was a successful farmer, and a man of marked traits of character. Passing his early days in the woods of Cattaraugus, he acquired a love for hunting, and was known as an expert marksman. Being fond of adventure, the gold fever and the excitement of 1849 induced him to make the overland trip to California. He went as leader of quite a party from this portion of the State, but died within a few months after reaching the Eldorado of the West. His wife, Christiana McMillan, was of Scotch descent, but a native of Warren County, N. Y., being born

about the year 1814. Their family embraced eight children,—six sons and two daughters,—viz.: Corydon B., who died in Washington Territory; Mary A., who married Horace Howlett, of Dayton, but now a teacher and resident of Little Valley; Eugene A., of whom we write; Jane V., who is married and living in La Cygne, Kan.; Clinton D., who died while in the service of his country, as a Union soldier; Clayton S., murdered in Southwestern Nebraska in 1874; E. Hart, conductor on the Rochester and State Line Railroad; and Edwin B., who died quite young. Clinton, Clayton, and E. Hart, as well as Eugene, were all in the War of the Rebellion, each sustaining honorable records, and doing valiant service for their country. Clayton had the additional experience of a prison life in the hands of the rebels. Mrs. Christiana Nash died in Brooklyn, Wis., in 1858, aged about forty-four years.

Col. Nash was born the 28th of March, 1837, near Nashville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He received a common-school education, followed by an academic course at the Albion Academy, Albion, Wis., and after graduating at the head of his class, taught Latin and mathematics for a year in the same institution. He then entered as junior in the Madison (Wis.) University, but completed his classical course at the Alfred University, N. Y., graduating with the honors of A.B. in July, 1860, and standing first in his class. He then entered the Albany Law School, having previously determined to pursue the legal profession; he received his degree, graduating in 1861, and was admitted to the bar. The war was then fully inaugurated, and being patriotic to the core, he cast aside his ambitious aspirations for legal honors, to take up the sword in defense of the imperiled nation. He enlisted in the famous "Forty-Fourth," known as the "People's Ellsworth Regiment," Aug. 8, 1861, as a representative of the town of Dayton, in which command he saw valiant service, participating in the battles of Centreville, Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run (where he was wounded), Antietam, Shepherdstown Ford, Fredericksburg, Ely's Ford, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Jones' Cross-Roads, Williamsport, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and at Bethesda Church, where he was again and seriously wounded. Oct. 31, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant; Oct. 29, 1862, he was promoted to captain, on account of bravery shown in the "Seven Days' Fight," receiving honorable mention in general orders for his manifest heroism. He went before Casey's Examining Board, which passed him for promotion, and soon after he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the command of the 23d United States Colored Troops. This was an honor he, fortunately, did not realize, for he was placed *hors du combat* by the wound he received at Bethesda Church, and was absent when the 23d was almost annihilated by the disastrous "mine explosion," near Petersburg, Va., in July, 1864. Hence he never assumed command of that organization, its small remnant being merged into other regiments. He was not sufficiently recovered from his wound to report for duty until September, 1864. During his service he was for some time acting adjutant of

his regiment, and commanded the same, in the advance on Richmond, up to the date of the battle of Bethesda Church. For nearly a year he also served as assistant inspector-general of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps. Altogether, his military career was a notable one.

After the war the colonel went to Washington, under appointment of Gov. Fenton, where he served as State Agent for New York, but resigned the position and went to Kansas City, Mo. He there pursued the study of the law for a year and a half, when he returned to Perrysburg, this county, and commenced the practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since, with the exception of the years 1873 to 1876,—his incumbency of the office of clerk of the county of Cattaraugus. In 1868 he removed to Cattaraugus village, and in 1874 to Little Valley, where he at present resides and practices law, in connection with Mr. C. Z. Lincoln, as the firm of Nash & Lincoln. He has also served as supervisor seven years, representing New Albion for four, and Little Valley for three years, and of the latter town is the present incumbent of the position. It is hardly necessary to state that the colonel is a Republican in politics.

Col. Nash was married, March 12, 1868, to Angie Clark, daughter of Orrin Clark, of Perrysburg, N. Y., and has one child, L. Eugene Nash.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the character of Mr. Nash, for in this county he is well known as a man of decided abilities, of great courage, persevering industry, and of marked integrity.

ARTHUR H. HOWE.

Jaazaniah Howe, the grandfather of the present officiating county clerk of Cattaraugus County, was born in Goshen, Mass. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, enlisting at the age of seventeen, and served until the close of the war. Zimri Howe, son of the above, and father of our subject, was a native of the town of Granville, N. Y. He removed to Gowanda (then Lodi), in the year 1825, where he continued to reside until the fall of 1858, when he removed to Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. He died March 11, 1867. Esther, his wife, mother of A. H. Howe, died at Little Valley, March 13, 1878.

Arthur H. Howe was born in that portion of Gowanda lying in the town of Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., the 7th day of October, 1843. He attended the union school of his native place, except two winters (1856-57) spent at the district school in Cattaraugus. In the fall of 1858 he came, with his father's family, to this county to reside, and in the following spring went into the county clerk's office, at Ellicottville, with E. H. Southwick, the then officiating clerk. He served with Mr. Southwick's successor, Thomas A. E. Lyman, until September, 1864, when he enlisted in the 98th Regiment New York State National Guard, which was stationed at Elmira, guarding rebel prisoners. In January, 1865, he was appointed deputy county clerk, by S. C. Springer, and performed the duties of the office about three years. Jan. 1, 1868, he was again appointed deputy clerk, by Enos C. Brooks. At the expiration of his term, Dec. 31, 1870, he removed to Ellicottville and engaged in

the mercantile business with A. J. Adams. Jan. 1, 1874, he again resumed his pen in the clerk's office, and July 4, 1875, Col. E. A. Nash, county clerk, appointed him his deputy. Years of service in this clerical capacity rendering him especially qualified for the position, he was nominated, in September, 1875, by the Republican party, for county clerk, and elected to the office over C. E. Haviland,



ARTHUR H. HOWE.

Democrat. His term expires Dec. 31, 1879. He has performed service in the clerk's office most of the time since April, 1859, serving under every clerk save one, W. W. Welch, 1871-73.

Mr. Howe was married Dec. 4, 1867. He chose as his life companion Harriet Fox, a native of Ellicottville, this county. She is a daughter of Chauncey J. and Hannah H. Fox, pioneer settlers of this section, and still living at Ellicottville. A portrait and biographical notice of Mr. Fox may be found with the history of the last-named town. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Howe embraces two children. Mr. Howe, both as clerk and deputy, has always been a faithful and indefatigable official, whose continuous and zealous service merits commendation. As a citizen he is also respected and esteemed.

HON. STEPHEN C. GREEN.

One of the leading spirits of Western Cattaraugus, in the embodiment of business ability, combined with genial qualities and sterling worth, is he whose name stands at the head of this notice.

Mr. Green was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1828. His father settled in Jamestown, N. Y., in the year 1833, and our subject resided there until he was twenty-two years of age. At the age of sixteen, however, he was apprenticed to the printing business, and followed it for five years. At the early age of twenty-one (in 1849) he embarked in mercantile pursuits, as being more to his tastes

than the trade he had learned; and he has been engaged in merchandising, with but slight intermissions, ever since that time. His record as a merchant in Little Valley covers most of the time since the spring of 1850, commencing in this village the same season the construction of the Erie Railway was begun.

Sept. 5, 1848, he was married to Miss Laura Ann Thompson, of Little Valley, who died June 8, 1867. Dec. 15, 1868, he married Miss Minnie Courtney, of Rushford, N. Y.

In the earlier years of Mr. Green's residence in Little Valley he was elected a justice of the peace, and several times served as town clerk. He officiated also as supervisor in the years of 1863 and 1865. In the last-named year he was elected county superintendent of the poor, and in 1868 was re-elected, filling the office for six years,—making one of the most popular superintendents Cattaraugus County ever had. He was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1869, and received a re-nomination in the fall of 1870, by acclamation. He served two terms in that body, sustaining an honorable record. He was a faithful, indefatigable representative, always in his seat, and voting upon all questions from convictions of right and duty.

Mr. Green was the first president of the village of Little Valley after its incorporation. He is a thorough patriot in every particular. At the County Centennial Celebration—held at Olean, July 4, 1876—he was the reader of the Declaration of Independence, and enunciated the “inspired revelation of American liberty” with a clear, strong voice, fine emphasis, and a magnetic sympathy with the subject.

Although not a member of any religious organization, he contributed liberally towards the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Little Valley, and more recently towards its repair and in support of the ministry.

Mr. Green is the owner of the “Palace Hotel,” at Little Valley (of which a fine view is given elsewhere), and although a “natural-born landlord,” prefers to let others manage in his stead. Last spring he leased the hotel to Mr. F. K. Alvord, late of Nunda, N. Y., who is its present popular host. S. C. Green is still a resident of Little Valley,—a highly-esteemed citizen, of unsullied personal character, and great private worth.

GEORGE L. WINTERS.

The life of Mr. Winters has been comparatively uneventful, and, save in his military career, marked by few incidents except those which are commonly found in the lives of most of our successful and self-made men. He was emphatically a “man of affairs,” industrious, sagacious, and enterprising, early developing those qualities which have so largely contributed to his success.

Alphonzo Winters, the father of our subject, was a resident for many years of Cannonsville, Delaware Co., N. Y., from which place he removed to Southport, in Chemung County, this State, where he worked for a few years, married, and moved West and located in Tecumseh, Mich., when that section was comparatively *new*, and where he died a few years after his settlement, in 1840, when George was but two years of age. His widow (mother of G. L.), Sally C. Hyde, daughter of 'Squire Hyde, of Southport, N. Y., after the death of her husband, moved with her family to

Portville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where her mother then resided. She subsequently married, but the two children of this marriage are both deceased. The children of Alphonzo and Sally Winters were Sarah Eliza and Mary Elizabeth (twins), Alphonzo O., and the subject of this sketch. Mary E. died during their residence in Michigan; Sarah E. has been twice married (to Urial J. Pierce, deceased, and Andrew J. Buzzard, both of Humphrey, Cattaraugus Co.), and lives in the town of Humphrey; Alphonzo married Sarah Ely, of Franklinville, this county, is a farmer, and resides at the last-named place.



GEORGE L. WINTERS.

George L. Winters was born in Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich., April 30, 1838. He started out in life as a school-teacher, teaching several terms; he has also worked at several mechanical pursuits, but has been mostly engaged in farming, for which avocation he has a preference over the many occupations which have engaged his attention.

He contributed his full share of patriotism, and suffered more than the larger proportion of the volunteers in the late war of the Rebellion. Enlisting as a private in Company C, of the 154th Regiment, N. Y. V. Infantry, he rose rapidly, by successive promotions, through the grades of corporal, sergeant, “orderly,” second lieutenant, to the rank of captain; but the “fortunes (or rather the misfortunes) of war” prevented his being mustered upon the last-named commission, having an arm shot off in the memorable battle of Gettysburg, being taken prisoner, and having his arm amputated by a rebel surgeon.

March 1, 1865, he was married to Miss Margaret Z. Pierce, daughter of John and Mary Pierce, of Ischua, this county, of which place she was a native.

From the time of casting his first vote until the present time he has acted with the Republican party. He has held no office except the one of which he is the present incumbent, that of sheriff of Cattaraugus County, being elected thereto in the fall of 1876, in performing the duties of which he gives general satisfaction.



John Manley

JOHN MANLEY.

It has been our aim to give in the military chapter of this history, an authentic and reasonably full account of the part taken by Cattaraugus County and her soldiers in the suppression of the Southern rebellion. But no such account can be anything like complete if omitting particular mention of the part taken by John Manley, of Little Valley, who, though not a member of the Union army, rendered constant, indefatigable, and invaluable services to the cause, as is attested by a multitude of surviving officers and soldiers who were in the service.

Having received an appointment as clerk in the Interior Department, at Washington, he was present in that city when the fall of Fort Sumter was announced. A company was that day organized in the Department, in which he was one of the first volunteers; and he served for the defense of the national capital during all the exigencies of 1861 and 1862. For nearly a year he was the only representative of this county in Washington. He witnessed the arrival of the first troops in that city; and as those from this county arrived was called upon to aid them in various ways, which service was always cheerfully rendered.

In the history of the 37th Regiment is mentioned the letter written by Mr. (afterwards General) P. H. Jones, May 10, 1861, asking Mr. Manley, as the only representative of Cattaraugus in Washington, for information and assistance towards the raising of the first companies in the county. This was among the first of the thousands of applications (written and personal) which were made to him during the war, by officers and soldiers, for assistance in a multitude of forms, pecuniary and otherwise. The best

testimony to these facts, and to the manner in which such applications were invariably responded to, is furnished by some of the letters received by him upon those matters, and of which he has more than four thousand now in his possession. From among these the following is given, as showing with what entire freedom—without fear of betrayal—he was made the medium of communication. It is from the letter of a subaltern complaining of the foisting of a stranger as major upon his regiment. “Furthermore, you must be the hearer of all our woes and regimental troubles. Under military régime, *there is no one else to whom we can relate the story of our wrongs as to you!*” Hundreds of letters asking aid came from privates; numberless ones from line and field officers; many from soldiers’ relatives at home. From the suggestions contained in these letters, many abuses were quietly corrected; while the confidences of all were ever held sacred. A paymaster neglecting to pay soldiers (of a regiment to him assigned) in hospitals for six months, on the complaint, in a soldier’s letter, to Mr. Manley, was ordered by Secretary Stanton to pay them on the following day; and that paymaster *did* so pay them!

On the 26th of May, 1862, Hon. Eleazer Harmon, father of Captain L. G. Harmon, of the 37th, communicated the following kindly notice of Mr. Manley to the *Union and Freeman*: “Upon a hasty visit to Washington, on the occasion of the recent severe illness of my son, in the 37th New York, I received so much kind attention and real assistance from Mr. John Manley, of the Interior Department, that I take great pleasure in making a public acknowledgment of my many obligations. Indeed, *the soldiers from this vicinity, and their friends, will never know how much*

they owe this gentleman. He is perfectly indefatigable in his efforts to search out and relieve the sick and dying, and in gathering information to send to their friends. . . .

"The whole community is under obligations to this gentleman; and I for one, am happy to bear testimony to his untiring efforts."

The late Hon. James Parker, editor of the *Chautauqua Democrat*, on the 21st of May, 1862, mentioned him as follows: "JOHN MANLEY.—I cannot resist the temptation to give the name of this gentleman, a clerk in the Interior Department, a conspicuous notice in these columns. His labors for the soldiers have been untiring and unremitting. He has spent a week at a time among the camps, aiding in correspondence and assisting in the transmission home of their pay. He posted himself early in the intricacies of the War Department, forming the acquaintance of the officers there. He holds the charm, somehow, that easily cuts the 'red-tape' that puzzles others; by which means he has been enabled to send many a sick soldier, waiting for his discharge and pay, speedily on his way rejoicing, and blessing such a friend. For all these labors, so important to the soldier, he has refused all remuneration. Some soldiers of the 9th New York Cavalry, however, presented him a beautiful Wesson rifle, a silver shield upon the stock bearing the inscription; 'To John Manley, by his friends,' followed by the names of twenty-one soldiers who presented it."

At Gettysburg a large number of the 154th were captured; the men were sent to Belle Isle, and the officers to Libby prison. From that prison, 10th December, 1863, Captain B. G. Casler wrote Mr. Manley: "Your box of clothing and groceries to us was received, and all in good order. It makes our condition much more comfortable. We are very much obliged to you, and we hope it will not be long before we can meet you in Washington and repay your trouble. Our health is good."

John A. Hall, Esq., now editor of the *Jamestown Journal*, writing from Washington to the *Democrat*, April 8, 1864: "In your paper of the 1st inst., I noticed the mention of the presentation from the 64th New York Volunteers to John Manley and lady. . . . There are many of your readers who know and have reason to remember with gratitude the recipient of the valuable and appropriate testimonial* of the gallant 64th. Mr. Manley (or the judge, as he is known here) went to Washington before the rebellion was fairly inaugurated, and has been from that time one of the most constant, faithful, and efficient friends the Union soldiers have had anywhere. . . . A man of magnificent presence, it is generally understood that his countenance is as good

* The testimonial consisted of a gold watch and silver plate. Upon the tea service was the monogram of the 64th, and on each piece was engraved the name of a battle in which it had fought—"Fair Oaks," "Glendale," "Antietam," etc. Speeches were made by Lieut. Trevitt, Mr. Manley, Gov. Fenton, N. F. Strong, the distinguished Seneca chief, and others. Mr. Manley certainly was held in high esteem in that regiment. Capt. Crowley, writing to Lieut. Trevitt on the occasion mentioned, said, "Inclosed I send you the original subscription to the Manley testimonial. If I did not think it was now too late I would try and write something neat and complimentary to the honorable John and his lady; but, as it is, the tribute which the inclosed brings from the best hearts of a brave regiment to him, will be enough without the humble regards and great good-will of his and your friend, R. R. Crowley."

as a pass from Secretary Stanton. Every door opens, and every sentinel stands aside, at his approach."

The gallant and beloved Col. Bingham, of the 64th Regiment, died at Le Roy, N. Y., in July, 1864, from disease induced by wounds and hardships endured in the service. Mr. Manley exerted himself to procure a final settlement of this officer's accounts at Washington, and transmitted the amount due to the colonel's sister, Miss Bingham, who on that occasion (Feb. 4, 1865) wrote Mr. Manley as follows: "Yours with draft received. I feel under many obligations to you for all your trouble. I heard that you were in Ellipticottville, but not till after you were gone. I told my friends there that I would like to see you, and thank you for your many kindnesses to my precious brother and myself. May God bless you and yours!"

In September, 1872, the *Albany Evening Journal*, in mentioning the nomination of Mr. Manley for member of Assembly, spoke of him in these words:

"Mr. Manley will have the satisfaction of triumphing over the combined opposition. He is well known through the district, and is a man of conceded ability and much popularity, especially among the 'boys who wore the blue.' His services in their behalf during the Rebellion will never be forgotten. *Never did a sick or wounded soldier apply in vain to him for aid*, and he has a warm place in many a soldier's heart."

Seeing the foregoing, Major Storrow, who was surgeon at Fort Washington, Md., in 1861-62, with Companies H and I, of the 37th Regiment, and U. S. Regulars, wrote as follows:

"FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1872.

"DEAR MANLEY,—No one better than myself can testify to the justice and truth of the above sentences. I do not know who you are for as President, or anything of that sort, but I join my cordial indorsement of this tribute to your services to our braves, and to your qualities as a man and friend.

Your old-time friend,

"S. A. STORROW,

"Surgeon U. S. Army."

Mr. Manley early joined with others in organizing the "New York Soldiers' Relief Association," in Washington, which did a large amount of work, and he was secretary and on its executive committee during the war. He also during the war continued a weekly correspondence with the press of this county, giving full news of the Cattaraugus troops. These letters were deemed at the time of general interest.

Hon. Wm. Samuel Johnson, in a friendly note to Mr. Manley, Aug. 20, 1861, said, "I thank you very much for even thinking of me, busy as you must be in your position and in the care of the 'Cattaraugus boys.' At present we have much solicitude lest the rebels make a violent onslaught upon you. I read with much interest your weekly communications to the *Cattaraugus Freeman*. That of last week interested us particularly, as it informed us of the release of 'Our Boys' from their associates of the 37th. It was an awful blunder which placed our boys in that regiment. My regards to Capts. Harmon and Clarke, and Lieuts. Baillet, Trevitt, and Jones. I could name a quarter of Harmon's company. I often think of Billy Bird, Sam Woodward, and By. Johnston in particular."

In March, 1865, Mr. Manley was appointed military secretary, with rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Fenton, and on the 1st September was detailed as military State agent in New York City, where he remained until the closing of the soldiers' depot in May following, when he resigned, receiving the written thanks of the Governor for the ability and fidelity with which he had performed his duties.

John Manley is of Puritan stock, his ancestors on both the paternal and maternal side having crossed the ocean in the colonial days and settled in Plymouth County, Mass. He was born in Norridgewock, Me., May 26, 1824. For some years he resided in Augusta, Me., where he was married, June 24, 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of Arno Bittues (a native of Bordeaux, France, who came to America, and was adopted by Governor Gilman, of Exeter, N. H.). The children of this marriage are three,—Annie Stevens and Laura Bittues, both born in Augusta (the latter married to Samuel Dunham), and John, born at Little Valley, August, 1866.

In October, 1851, soon after the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad, Mr. Manley came to Little Valley, and has resided there since that time.

He has taken an active part in the enterprises of the village and county. He was trustee of his school district three years, planned and aided in building the village school-house, one of the best in the county. When he resigned the position of military secretary to the Governor, in 1866, he bought the large "Howe farm," laid out the village of Little Valley beyond its then small proportions, and used his energies to the building up and beautifying of the village. Col. Robert H. Shankland, the veteran and accomplished editor of the *Ellicottville Union*, though a personal friend for years, gravely charged Manley with the act of "stealing the old county-seat and tugging it over Fish Hill in his carpet-bag." In 1866 he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors (with L. S. Jenks and F. L. Stowell) one of the commissioners, and by his associates was made superintendent, of the construction of the court-house and jail at Little Valley, 1867-68. Toward the expenses of erecting those buildings he gave largely, and also gave the land (five acres) on which they are located.

In July, 1864, he (being then a clerk in the Interior Department) was appointed by the secretary of the interior as special agent for the New York Indians, and he visited all the tribes in this State, paid the annuities, addressed the Indians in regard to their Kansas land difficulties, schools, and agricultural interests. He was complimented on his return by the Indian Bureau, and his addresses and reports were published in full in the annual report. He resigned his position in the Interior Department 1st of April, 1865, having served four eventful years with fidelity, and bearing the honorable testimonials of his chiefs.

His appointment by President Grant as commissioner (with Messrs. Scattergood and Shanklin) to locate and lay out villages in the Allegany Reservation, under the law of Congress of Feb. 19, 1875, has already been noticed in the history of that reservation. Having lived in this county twenty-five years, and being fully conversant with the subject, he used his influence to make the villages large to

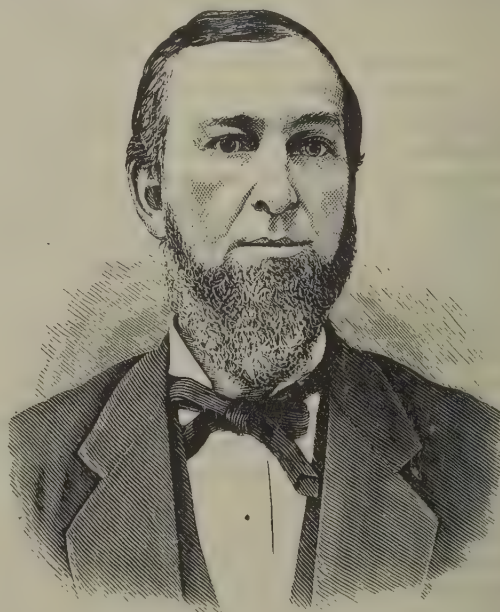
accommodate the growth of business and white population, and to open it to a proper taxation. In this direction his labors were successful, and the citizens were very generally gratified with his efforts.

Mr. Manley was seven times elected supervisor of Little Valley,—1860, 1867, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, being commissioner and superintendent of the construction of the court-house, resigned the office in 1867. In 1873 and 1874, he was a member of the Assembly of New York, elected on the Republican ticket, serving on the committees on internal affairs, claims, printing, military, charitable and religious societies. He served his constituents faithfully and honestly while in the Legislature, and left it with an unblemished record.

In 1856 to 1860 he was secretary, and in 1870 and 1871 president, of the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society, and in 1873 was a member of the executive committee of the New York State Agricultural Society.

WILLIAM W. HENRY

was born in the town of Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., April 18, 1837. He received a common district-school education before his sixteenth year, at which time he left home to learn



Wm. W. Henry

the printing business. After completing his apprenticeship, he continued as a journeyman printer until 1858, when he commenced the publication of the *Gowanda Reporter*, at Gowanda, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., associated with F. G. Stebbins. He remained in this connection until the breaking out of the Rebellion. May 19, 1859, he married Amy A. Aldrich.

In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company

A, 64th Regiment New York Volunteers. He was promoted to corporal, and subsequently to the position of quartermaster-sergeant. In October, 1862, he was commissioned as second lieutenant, and assigned to duty in the line. Immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

Leaving the service in June, 1863, he returned to Gowanda, N. Y., where he resided until 1871, filling various town and village offices, viz., town clerk, justice of the peace, trustee, and president of the village, and supervisor for the town of Persia. In January, 1871, he was

appointed under-sheriff of Cattaraugus County, and removed to Little Valley, which has since been his residence. His service as under-sheriff was during the term of Sheriff William M. Brown.

In the fall of 1873 he was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for the office of sheriff, and elected by seven hundred majority, running some two thousand votes ahead of his ticket,—the Republican majority in the county at that time being from eleven to thirteen hundred votes. Mr. Henry is at present filling the honorable position of president of the village of Little Valley.



Erastus N. Lee

ERASTUS N. LEE,

son of Lyman and Harriet Lee, was born in Little Valley, Dec. 2, 1834. Lyman Lee was a native of Guilford, Conn. (born in 1799), but emigrated with his wife, goods, and stock from Bloomfield, N. Y., to Cattaraugus County, in the spring of 1821, and settled on a one-hundred-acre tract of land, where the cheese-factory now stands, and from which not a stick of timber had been cut. He cut enough timber to build a shanty, and moved into it before fireplace or chimney were built, in the hurry to clear some land to put in spring crops. He put in some corn and potatoes, and three acres of winter wheat from seed brought from Monroe Co., N. Y. In April of this year there was a heavy snow-fall, and Mr. Lee and other settlers had to feed their stock by browsing trees and using the straw from their own beds, until not a spear of straw was left in the neighborhood. It was not until late in the fall following that their house, with fireplace and chimney, was completed. Meanwhile they planted a nursery of apple- and pear-trees, the

latter of which are yet standing. In the fall of 1823, Mr. Lee and Stephen Crosby made an exchange of farms, the one taken by the former being one hundred acres, with twenty acres improved, a log house, frame barn,* and a small nursery of apple-trees. Lyman Lee lived upon this farm until his death, in 1851. His widow still resides there with her son, Erastus, and his family. It was in this, the oldest house standing in the town, that Erastus Lee was born. His mother was born in Tioga Co., Pa., in the year 1800, and is consequently now in her seventy-ninth year.

Erastus N. Lee has been engaged all his life in farming and in mercantile pursuits, having for years carried on a general store at the village of Little Valley. In the year 1866 he represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, and was re-elected the following year. Mr. Lee resides upon the homestead farm before mentioned, in the house in which he was born.

* The first frame building erected in the town.

O T T O.

THIS is the third town from the west line of the county, upon the northern border. The towns of Mansfield and New Albion form its southern boundary, and East Otto joins it upon the east. On the north, against Erie County, the boundary is defined by the waters of Cattaraugus Creek, flowing westward to Lake Erie. The south branch of the same creek enters the town near the southeast corner, and flowing thence towards the southwest, passes across Otto and enters New Albion, but soon returns by a sharp bend to the northward, and flows in that general direction, upon the boundary between Otto and Persia, to its junction with the main Cattaraugus.

These streams inclose the town as a peninsula, and by them and their small tributaries it is watered abundantly.

At their confluence, in the extreme northwestern corner of Otto, is a high and rugged promontory, the most elevated land in the town. For several miles above this point the banks of both streams continue high and precipitous, rising in some places to the height of 300 feet. These rugged bluffs along the main creek have received the local designation of "the breakers;" and the narrow gorge through which the stream flows (contracted at one point to a width of about 350 feet) is usually known as "the narrows." Farther back from the streams these highlands subside into undulations and hills of moderate height. Towards the northeast part of the town "the breakers" terminate, and the banks of the Cattaraugus spread out into a rich bottom land covering about 300 acres in Otto, extending thence into the adjoining town, and known as "the Valley of Zoar."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The locality known as the Valley of Zoar, containing from 800 to 1000 acres of bottom lands, is situated along both sides of Cattaraugus Creek, and in the southwest part of the town of Collins, the northeast part of the town of Otto, and the northwest corner of East Otto. Attracted by its excellence and great fertility, settlers as early as 1811, following up Indian trails, stopped on these rich alluvial lands and located.

First among these were Joseph Adams and his son Blinn, from Madison County, who located on lot No. 20, township 6, range 7, in this town, where Mrs. George Kelly now resides. He lived there four or five years and moved to Cincinnati. Settlers by the names of Hyde and Austin came in about the same time and located near them; they, too, remained a few years and moved West. In the spring of 1812, Peter Pratt, with his wife and ten children, from Clarence, Erie Co., settled in the Valley of Zoar, on the north side of the creek, in the town of Collins. His sons afterward were identified with the early settlement of East Otto. Joseph Bartlett in 1813 emigrated from Canada

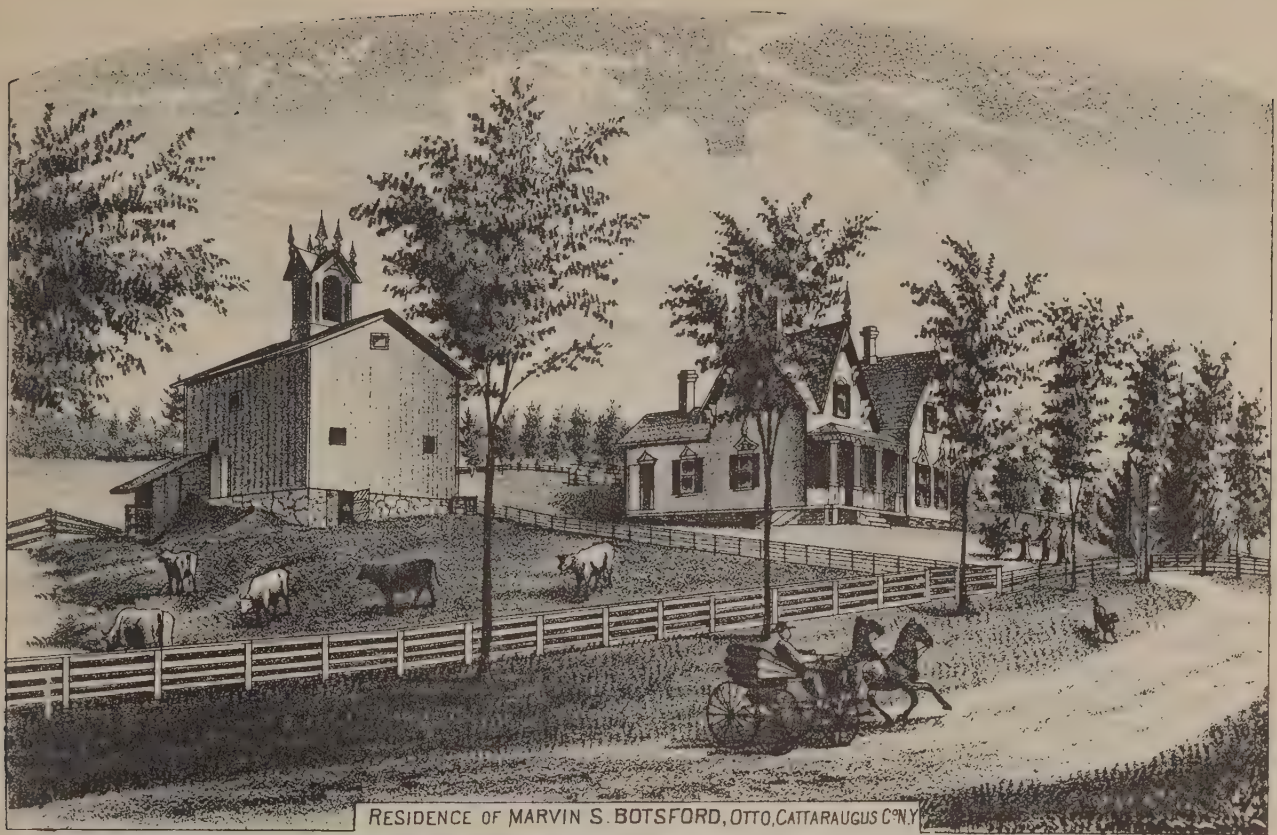
with his wife and children to this town, and located on lot 24, township 6, range 7, in the valley where Alexander Ingraham now resides, and built a log house, where he lived until between the years 1819 and 1823. He then bought a farm on the north side of the creek, where he moved, and his children grew up to manhood and womanhood, married, and moved away.

A few years after settling here he felt impelled to preach the gospel; and, encouraged by Christian friends, he decided to enter the ministry of the Christian denomination. In accordance with this decision, and a willingness on the part of those in authority in that church, an ordination-meeting was held at his house, three ministers of that denomination being present. After examination he was accepted, ordained, and for many years preached in all parts of the country round about,—at the school-house on the bluff at Collins, at Davis Benedict's house in North Otto, and in many other places,—receiving corn for his compensation. In those days subscriptions were made by persons agreeing to pay a certain number of bushels of corn. No church of that denomination was ever organized in the town, but the Rev. Joseph Bartlett had the honor of being the first standard-bearer of religious truth in the early days of Otto. He afterwards removed to the West, where he died at an advanced age.

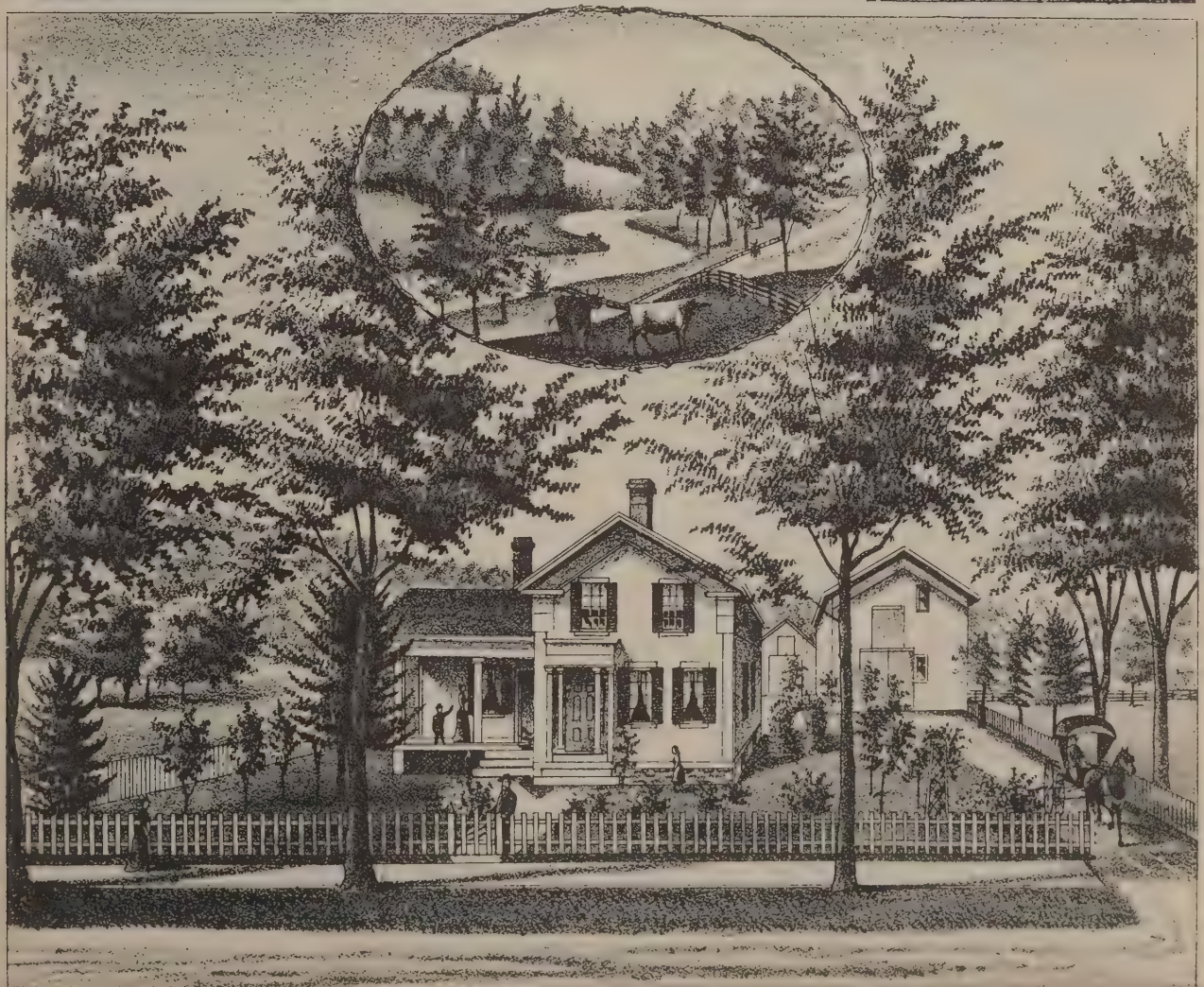
Phineas Orr, a single man, came in from New Hampshire in the spring of 1813, located on lot 1, township 6, range 8, where Mrs. Eddy now lives, and built a log house; and in the spring following moved across the creek and settled, afterwards marrying Hope, the daughter of Peter Pratt. They lived there many years, and are both buried in the cemetery at East Otto. He was a general in the State militia.

Samuel Hill, a native of New Hampshire, emigrated to Canada East, and from there to this town, in the Valley of Zoar, coming down the creek in a canoe with his family, consisting of his wife and three sons, Jehiel, Asahel, Joseph, and two daughters. The number of families in the settlement at this time, including Mr. Hills, was four. They arrived April 12, 1814, and moved into the log house built by Mr. Orr, buying one hundred acres where Widow Bruce now lives.

The next year, 1815, Mr. Hill bought a farm on the north side of the creek, in the town of Collins, and built a log tavern. Cattaraugus Creek now runs over the spot where it stood, the bank where it stood having been washed away by the current. The floor of the tavern was of black walnut, between two and three feet wide, rived, and one side faced with a broad-axe. Potatoes, johnny-cake, venison, and bears' meat were the principal food. The next day after opening the tavern nine land-lookers stopped



RESIDENCE OF MARVIN S. BOTSFORD, OTTO, CATTARAUGUS CO. N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK TRUBY, OTTO, CATTARAUGUS CO. N.Y.

there, and stayed all night, sleeping on the floor. For thirty years Mr. Hill, as "mine host," offered entertainment to man and beast. Jehiel Hill, the oldest son, was a man of noble and commanding presence, of considerable political influence in the ranks of the Whig party in Erie County; was captain of the State militia; promoted to colonel of the 19th Regiment, and then to general. He was at one time postmaster. In 1824 his name appears on the assessment-roll of Otto as owning land on lot 16, township 5, range 8. Asahel Hill also is recorded as on lot 1, township 6, range 8. He was adjutant of the 19th Regiment, and justice of the peace in 1827. Joseph, the younger brother, now living in the north part of the town, was fifer in one of the companies.

Stephen Williams, from Danby, Rutland Co., Vt., emigrated to Concord, Erie Co., in 1816, with his wife and fourteen children, and settled in Zoar, on the north side of the creek. About this time David, his eldest son, settled on this side of the creek, in what is now East Otto, on lot 18, township 6, range 7. In 1824, the name of Stephen Williams appears on the assessment-roll of this town and East Otto as owning land on lots 18, 10, and 20, township 6, range 7. He bought a large tract, since known as the "Williams Tract," including the land where Adams, Hyde, and Austin, the earliest settlers, located. He was a thrifty farmer, interested in the raising of cattle, often wintering from fifty to one hundred head, and was a man of considerable wealth.

Isaac, Benjamin, and Stephen Ballard, three brothers, left Vermont on foot, in 1818, each with a knapsack on his back with provisions for their journey. After reaching this town in the spring, Benjamin took a contract of chopping 5 acres of land at \$5 per acre, of Asahel Nye, who lived on lot 54, township 6, range 7, now in the town of Ashford. Stephen hired out to John Williams, of Concord, for the haying season. Isaac remained with Benjamin, and after Stephen finished the haying, he assisted his brothers. The contract was finished about the 1st of September, when they went to Collins and took another contract, which they finished about the last of November. About the 1st of December they came into this town, when the brothers took up about 360 acres on lot 4, township 5, range 8. They built a shanty of logs, about 8 feet high on one side, and 6 feet on the other, and roofed it with elm-bark, smooth side down, held down by poles withed fast to the rafters. Isaac lived with Benjamin as a bachelor all his days, and died in 1868. Benjamin married the daughter of Nathaniel Ballard, Oct. 5, 1824. He is still living, and resides in the village of Waverly. His son, George W. Ballard, lives on the old homestead. Stephen lived in town until 1850, when he moved to Erie County, and from there to Wisconsin.

Ira Waterman came from Cortland County, and located on lot 1, township 6, range 8, before 1819. He was an assessor, commissioner of schools, and commissioner of highways in 1823. He afterwards moved to Gowanda. He was a brother of Simeon Waterman, who lived west of Waverly in 1824, and had there an ashery.

Ephraim Brown, also from Cortland County, was here in the fall of 1818, before the Ballard brothers, and settled

on lot 5, township 5, range 8, with his wife and three children, built a log house, and to them was born, in 1819, a daughter Lavina, the first white child in town. The first town-meeting was held at his house, also the first wedding, being that of Bryant Benson and Mrs. Ballard, the mother of the Ballard brothers. The ceremony was performed by Squire Abel M. Butler.

In 1816, a contract was issued by the Holland Land Company to Barnard and Chester Cook. William Cook and Mason Hicks located in Zoar early in 1819, Cook locating on lot 21, township 6, range 7, where William Ingraham resides, and Hicks on lot 23. John Pratt, a son of Peter Pratt, married Lavina, daughter of William Cook, Oct. 5, 1823. In 1824, William Cook owned land on lot 21, township 6, range 7, Esek Cook on the same lot, and Silas Cook on lot 20, and Mason Hicks on lot 5, township 6, range 7, in East Otto.

Adam Ballard, from Otsego County, settled in the town in 1819, taking up land on lot 5, township 5, range 8, where his grandson, Truman Ballard, now lives.

Isaac Skinner settled on lots 28 and 29, in the winter of 1819-20, having contracted for the land in 1816, at what was afterwards known as Skinner Hollow, on the bottom lands at the head of the "breakers" on the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek. D. P. Skinner was postmaster at this place as early as 1825, and probably the first in the town. A saw-mill was erected at this place, on the creek, about 1823.

Joseph Allen, brother of Judge Allen, of Gowanda, came into the town in 1819, the year after the road was opened by the Holland Land Company from Ellicottville to Hidi. He followed an Indian trail up the creek to lot 58, township 5, range 7, now owned by his nephew, C. B. Allen. Mrs. Joseph Allen was the first person who died in the town.

He was supervisor in 1830, and a justice of the peace. Mrs. Sykes, of Mansfield, is his daughter. His death occurred Dec. 12, 1867, at eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Allen (2d) died July 30, 1873, at eighty-seven years.

Benjamin Austin, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a native of Hartford, Washington Co., in the fall of 1820 emigrated with his wife and seven boys to this town, and located 150 acres on lot 7, township 5, range 8, coming through Attica, and Aurora to Springville, and through the Valley of Zoar to this place. Edward W. Austin, one of his sons, taught school in a log house on lot 14, on a farm he had taken up. Jacob Austin, a son, lives on the old homestead.

Joseph and Wadsworth Foster, from Hartford, Washington Co., came to Collins in the spring of 1817, and remained that season. In the spring of the next year they came over to this town and located on lots 6 and 7, township 5, range 8, where Albert Foster now lives. They cleared off a piece of land and put in some wheat; built a shanty of poles, making the floor and roof of basswood-bark; that of the floor being held flat by pins and the roof by poles. The sun curled the bark on the roof, so that in times of rain it afforded but little protection. They recovered the roof with elm-bark, which made the shelter much better. In the fall, while working in the clearing,

their shanty accidentally caught fire, and the provision, clothing, and what little furniture they had, were totally destroyed. They returned to Collins in the winter, where Joseph taught school not far from where Edward Foster now lives.

In 1819 they came to their lot, and built a log house north of Albert Foster's present residence. Joseph married Hester Wheeler, a sister of Mrs. Benjamin Austin, who lived near them, Abel M. Butler performing the marriage rite. Joseph Foster was a constituent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the north part of the town. He was with Samuel Tuthill, the first inspector of common schools and justice of the peace. His death occurred in December, 1874, aged seventy-five years.

Wadsworth Foster settled near his brother, and is still living, and resides with his son, Almon Foster, on lot 2, township 5, range 8.

John Beverly, with his wife and children, came from Truxton, Cortland Co., in the year 1820, and located 150 acres on lot 23, township 5, range 8, having contracted for land of the Land Company in 1816. John, his son, lives in Waverly; James, another son, lives on lot 16, in the north part of the town. Austin Pratt, who had located on lot 45, township 6, range 7, married Maria, daughter of John Beverly, Elder Joseph Bartlett officiating in the services.

In 1824, John, David, and Thomas Beverly were located on lot 24, and John and James C. Beverly owned lands on lot 3, township 5, range 8, and David Beverly on lot 14, township 5, range 8.

In 1816 a contract was issued by the Holland Land Company to Abel M. Butler. Afterwards Abel M. and Harvey Butler came from Oswego County in 1820, and located on lot 22, township 5, range 8; locating at the same time 100 acres on lot 23, township 5, range 8, for his brother-in-law, Hugh McKinney, who came in the next year. Abel came with his wife and child, built a log house, and moved in. Harvey lived with him. The latter, after preparing a home, returned to Oswego County, and was married. Abel M. Butler was the first supervisor of the town upon its erection in 1823 (re-elected in 1824), and the first justice of the peace of the town, a position he held for several years. In his later years he removed to Harmony, Chautauqua Co., and died in December, 1872, at the age of eighty-one years. His son James lives in Waverly.

Luther Town came in from Madison County to Erie, and to this town in 1821 with his wife and children. He settled 100 acres on lot 5, township 5, range 8, where Samuel Charlesworth lives. He was one of the first assessors of the town. His son George lives in Little Valley.

Oliver Tripp located on lots 49 and 50, where F. Bernhoff resides, on the farm of N. Loomis.

Davis Benedict, from Penfield, Monroe Co., came in the year 1822, and settled on part of lot 13, township 5, range 8, where Charles Stebbins now lives. Religious services were often held at his house, conducted by the Rev. Joseph Bartlett. The first burial-place in town was upon his farm, and is still in use.

C. B. Parkinson, of Springville, in 1821 selected a mill-

site on lot 1, township 5, range 8, on the north side of the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek, near the old bridge, and built the first saw-mill (Jacob Van Aernam and his sons, Abram and Nathaniel, building the dam) and first frame building in the town. It was raised Oct. 2, 1822. Benjamin and Stephen Ballard, John and Thomas Beverly, the Hill brothers, from Zoar, Ephraim Brown, Jacob B. Van Aernem and his sons, and Elder Bartlett were at the raising, which was not completed till the following day.

Shedrick Herrick and Edwin Farnsworth in 1822 settled on lot 66, on or near the place now owned by Dr. Goldsborough. Herrick soon after coming in had a son born, who was the first male child born in town. Farnsworth erected the first frame dwelling in town, on the farm afterwards sold to Sylvanus Parkinson.

Otis and Peter Guile, from Vermont, located land on lot 4, township 5, range 8, before 1823; and Otis also on lot 69, township 5, range 7, in the town of East Otto.

Moses Boone, from Onondaga County, located on lot 8, township 5, range 8. Alpheus Harwood, from near Canandaigua, on lots 22 and 30, township 5, range 8. Henry Willets, from Scipio, located land on lots 10, 18, and 21, township 5, range 8, about the same time.

Alexander Little, with his wife and five sons, came from Madison County in the fall of 1822, remaining over night at Hill's tavern in Zoar, arriving in the town Oct. 2, 1822. He purchased a chance of 100 acres on lot 15, township 5, range 8, of a man by the name of McNeal, who had located about a year previous, having bought of the Land Company at \$1.50 per acre, erected a shanty and made a little slashing. Little was a blacksmith; he brought his tools with him. He erected a log shop that fall and commenced work. This was the first blacksmith-shop in town. The first barrel of salt that was brought in town Mr. Little bought in Syracuse, on their way to this place, and paid for it \$1. They also brought a little flour with them. After getting out, they bought of David Beverly (who lived on lot 14, township 5, range 8, a little south of them) two bushels of wheat, for which they paid \$1, and carried it to Lawton's mill, in the town of Collins, near Kerr's Corners, to get it ground. Thomas Little now lives in the village of Waverly. His son is living on lot 16. Harvey Little lives at Gowanda, and owns a farm on "Forty," as it is called. In the fall of 1823, Edwin Putney, a young physician, came in from Livingston County, and boarded during the winter with Alexander Little, practicing his profession until the following spring, when he left the town.

Alvin Plumb, familiarly called "Lord Plumb," in 1824 located on lot 9, township 5, range 8, afterwards called the Lower Village; built a log house and a blacksmith-shop; put up a water-wheel on the creek to run a spinning-wheel; manufactured cow-bells for the farmers throughout a large extent of country. In 1827 he removed to Hidi.

Mary Price, a spinster from near Pittsburgh, Pa., came in alone in 1824, and bought 50 acres of land of Abel M. Butler; hired two acres chopped, made a logging-pee, and had the logs rolled up for her house by the neighbors. When the road tax was to be collected she refused to pay it, but went out and held the scraper, and paid her road tax as the men did. She was not in much favor, and was



SYLVESTER M. COX.

Sylvester M. Cox was born in the town of Camillus (now Ellbridge), Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 7, 1807. His parents, Edward and Abigail (Mann) Cox, moved from Derry, Windham Co., Vt., to Onondaga County in an early day (in 1807), there locating on a farm. In 1824, Edward Cox made a journey to the West, prospecting, and four years later removed with his family to Cattaraugus County. His son Sylvester, however, preceded him, settling in the town of Otto, near Waverly, March 4, 1825.

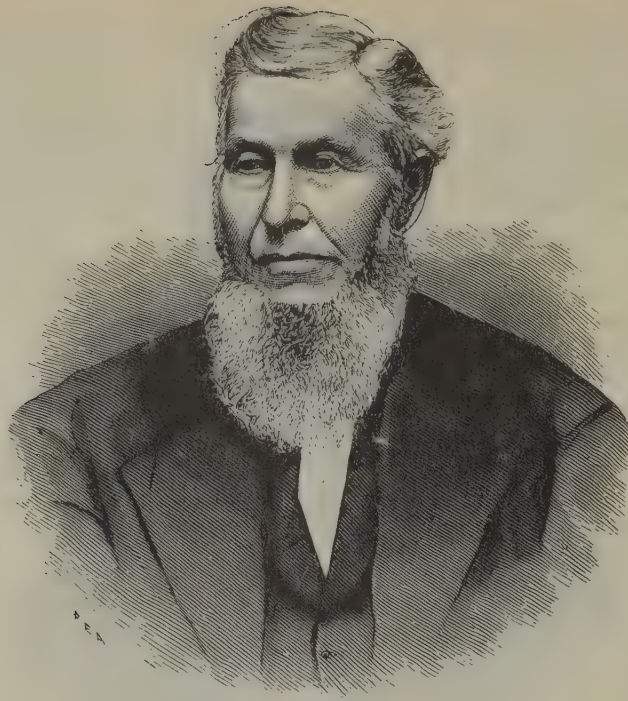
Sylvester's mother was a native of New Hampshire. She died in 1858, at Niles, Mich., to which place the family removed in the fall of 1845. After her death, her husband, father of our subject, returned to Otto, where he died in April, 1860, at the residence of his son. Of their family of thirteen children, nine lived to adult age and married, but only two now reside in this county,—Sylvester M. and Emily Angeline, who is the wife of Pherson Ward, of Great Valley. The others are widely scattered, residing in Illinois, Iowa, California, and other States of the Union; and one died in Michigan, in 1876. Nearly all of the sons were farmers.

Mr. Cox's early life was spent in farming. He helped to clear up the land, and assisted in cutting the roads of that vicinity. There were then no barns, and the houses were but shanties covered with basswood logs. When he came to Otto its population was small and scattered. He well remembers the first town-meeting he attended in the town, then a large district compared with its present area. It was in 1825, and he does not think there were fifty voters in the town, although at that meeting about *five hundred votes were cast*. The ballots were deposited in hats in lieu of ballot-boxes, and as the inspectors of the election were not very well posted as to their duties and the requirements of the law, they allowed each person present, young and old, to not

only vote, but to vote as often as they pleased, one young man of seventeen insisting on a vote for each year of his age! But those were primitive days. He had few opportunities for procuring an education, most of his knowledge having been acquired by self-culture since the days of his boyhood. Besides working at farming, in the earlier portion of his life he was engaged in blacksmithing, and for a time worked as a moulder in a foundry; but the pursuit of agriculture has mainly engaged the attention of his life. He owns a number of farms in this county, and one in the town of Concord, Erie Co. For many years he resided in New Albion, but after the death of his youngest daughter he took up his abode with his father-in-law, Judge Scott, at Elllicottville; but he still claims a residence in the former town, and expects to end his days there.

In 1830 he married Reliance Slaght, a native of Carlisle, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and whose parents came to Otto in 1829. Of the issue of this marriage, four children, only one survives,—Sarah M., who married Charles F. Derby, and lives in the town of Persia. Cornelius died in 1860, Melissa in 1836, and Vida, wife of Judge Allen D. Scott, in the winter of 1877. Mr. Cox was bereft of his companion in December, 1865, and subsequently married Desire Little, who was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in January, 1821.

Mr. Cox has held several minor town offices both in Otto and New Albion. In the former he was assessor before the town was divided, and held the office for ten or more years. He also represented the latter town in the board of supervisors. His political action has been with the Whig and Republican parties, and his religious preferences are with the Congregational Church, of which he is a member. He never had but one spell of sickness in his life, and now, in his seventy-first year, and in the enjoyment of good health and a competency, can review a well-spent life.



JUSTUS SCOTT.

In the history of the town of Danby, Vt., published in the year 1869, I find as follows:

"Justus Scott was a native of Hartford, Conn., and one of the first settlers of Wallingford, Vt., where he resided until his death, in about the year 1817. He was married, about the year 1782, to Edee Greely, who was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1765, and died in 1860, aged ninety-four years and upwards. She was the mother of seven sons and four daughters."

Justus Scott, one of the seven sons above mentioned, now lives in the town of Otto, in this county, on the farm to which he moved in the year 1831.

He was born in the town of Wallingford, Vt., on the 19th day of March, 1799. Soon after his birth his family removed to Danby, Vt., where Justus remained with them until the year 1816.

The father was poor, and the family had already become accustomed to hard work; and each had acquired the habit of providing in a large measure for his own wants. Facilities for an education in those days were few, and this family were unable to avail themselves of such as then existed. Two months, after he was twelve years old, was all that Justus had. And when he was seventeen years old he and his elder brother—Phineas—left home on foot, with packs on their backs, to seek their fortunes in "the far West." They traveled sixteen days, and arrived at Springville, in the county of Erie, in October, 1816. Chopping by the job was the first business engaged in. They cooked their food, and kept "bachelors' hall" in the woods. Justus soon took an article of a piece of land on the road from Springville to Ashford, about one mile south of Springville, and in July, 1817, married Emily Hardy. They commenced housekeeping strictly in accordance with the plan of the pioneer settlers; the body of a fallen tree for the rear of the house, crotches for the front pillars, covered with basswood "dug-outs," and the ground for a floor. Here the husband and wife lived a few weeks until a commodious log house could be built. Three children were born to them while in this place near Springville: Justus J. Scott, May 14, 1818, who became a thrifty farmer, and now resides at Cattaraugus Station, on the Erie Railroad, in the town of New Albion. John H. Scott, June 12, 1820, who enlisted in the army of the late Rebellion, and died Oct. 22, 1863, of disease of the heart.

Mary E. Scott, Feb. 15, 1824, and died Jan. 15, 1826. His family experienced the usual hardships and privations of pioneer life, and on the 7th day of August, 1828, the household was broken up by the death of the wife, the father and the two boys getting on the best they could. Mr. Scott, about this time, became the owner of a span of horses,—a luxury for those days,—and these horses strayed into Cattaraugus County, which was then called the South Woods. There being no roads, Mr. Scott tracked them to what was known as the McCluer settlement (now the village of Franklinville), and found them near Olean Point, fifty or sixty miles from home.

Mr. Scott was married to Selecta A. Darling, March 4, 1830, at Springville. Mrs. Scott was the daughter of Rufus and Pruda Darling, who came into East Otto in 1825, and settled near Capt. Beach's grist-mill. She is the sister of the Hon. John P. Darling, now residing at Cattaraugus Station, and Rufus P. Darling, late of Monroe County, deceased. Allen D. Scott, the eldest of Mrs. Scott's children, was born at Springville, Jan. 15, 1831, now county judge of Cattaraugus County. Selecta A., now the wife of Dr. A. L. Dudley, of East Otto, was born in Otto, Feb. 18, 1833. Clark W., now a farmer residing in East Otto, was born Jan. 15, 1835. Apoline P., now the wife of Luther B. Allison, was born March 30, 1837. Winfield L., now United States postal clerk on the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, was born Dec. 1, 1842. Walter G. Scott, now station agent at Ashford, on the Rochester and State Line Railroad, was born Sept. 15, 1850. Lou Eda, now the wife of Chauncy W. Strickland, was born March 10, 1855.

In March, 1831, he bought the interest of Russell D. Gibson in sixty acres of land in the east part of the town of Otto, and by the untiring energy of himself and family cleared off and paid for the land, and purchased more until he became the possessor of five hundred acres of well-cultivated land. Here he remained until 1848, when he removed to Springville, the better to give his children facilities for an education, and in 1853 returned to the farm, where he still resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott early joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have ever lived consistent Christian lives, respected by their neighbors, and loved and honored by their children.

the butt of the community. She lived there many years, and finally died in the poor-house at Machias.

Stephen Rogers came to the town in 1824, and bought land where Waverly now stands; and in 1825 bought the saw-mill of C. B. Parkinson. In the fall of 1826 he erected the first grist-mill in the town and the first tavern, raising them at the same time, the neighbors gathering at the raising. Among these were Thomas and Harvey Little, Darius Warner, Square Travis, the Austins, Fosters, Greens, Butlers, and Barbers. Whisky passed freely, and two days were occupied in completing the raising. He had a log house where Mr. Wm. F. Elliot's bank now stands, and in 1826 Sydney Stearns taught school there. In 1827 he sold the hotel to David Elliot, who kept it many years. Mr. Rogers soon after sold his property in the town and removed to Dunkirk.

James Barber settled on lot 12 in 1823, where his son, James M. Barber, now lives.

Robert McDuffie, a native of New Jersey, resided in Montgomery County, and for a period of six years followed teaming from Albany to Buffalo. In 1823 he came to this town, and located on lot 3, township 5, range 8, where Hoyt Hinman owns; lived there a bachelor for about three years, married Eliza Eldridge, and moved on the west side of the creek at Waverly; afterwards bought a half-interest in the carding and cloth-dressing mill of R. Knowlton, which he retained a few years. His death occurred in 1871, at the age of seventy-seven years. His son lives at Waverly.

Simeon Waterman, a brother of Ira Waterman, came here in 1823, and bought a chance of 15 acres of Edwin Farnsworth, on the hill north of Waverly. He built the first ashery in town, and a log house where Martin Botsford now lives.

In November, 1824, Vine Plumb, from East Otto, bought Waterman's chance, the ashery and house, put in some goods and opened the first store in the town. The winter was very open, and a good time for the farmers to make ashes and black salts, and Plumb manufactured during the winter fifty barrels of pearlash, which he sent to his brother in Gowanda, with whom he was connected. He remained at this place about two years, and sold the place to Sylvanus Parkinson, who bought 170 acres of Edwin Farnsworth, including his. He then removed to Waverly, contracted land of Stephen Rogers, and erected the first frame house in Waverly for a dwelling and store, where Wolff's grocery now stands. He married Caroline Stebbins, of East Otto, in 1826, Squire Samuel Tuthill officiating on the occasion. He was born in Paris, Oneida Co., Jan. 4, 1798; emigrated with his brother Ralph to Gowanda in 1823, where Ralph went into business and lived many years. In June, 1824, Vine Plumb took a stock of goods to half a mile east of East Otto and opened the first store in what is now that town, and remained until November of that year, when he removed to this town, where he still resides. He was town clerk from 1826 to 1837.

Daniel Botsford, a native of Middletown, Conn., came to this town in 1824, and settled on lot 6, township 5, range 8, buying 150 acres. He afterwards bought the farm of

Ephraim Brown, where he located and lived many years. He was the leader of the first Methodist class organized in the town.

Ephraim Green lived in Wayne County, and in 1823 came to this town and located land for his sons, Nathan and James C., on lots 23 and 24, township 5, range 8, who came in 1824. Nelson built a log house on lot 23 in the fall of 1825, and married in the spring of 1826. He afterwards bought a farm on lot 31, and lived there many years, and moved to Michigan. He represented the town as supervisor from 1832 to 1835 and from 1839 to 1844.

James C. Green came in at the same time with his brother, and in 1826 worked part of the lot his father selected. In 1830 he settled on 250 acres on lot 24, township 5, range 8, and married Maria, daughter of David McMasters, who came in from Montgomery County in 1826, and settled 168 acres on lot 4, township 6, range 8, where his son, W. G. McMasters, now resides.

David and Wm. Blaisdell, in 1823, settled on lot 57; David on the farm where Frank Harvey now resides, in the southeast part of the town.

John Ferris, Matthew Parkinson, John Cotrael, and John C. Cross came in town between 1824 and 1826. Ferris, from Schoharie County, settled on lot 65, township 5, range 7, where James, his son, now lives.

John T. Ferris, his cousin, came in a year or two later, and settled in the north part of the town, on lot 69, township 5, range 7, where Wiley Botsford resides. He was supervisor of the town in 1829-30.

John Cotrael emigrated from Schoharie County in 1826, with a team of horses, harness, and sleigh that the father and father-in-law of John Ferris wished to send out to him as a present. Mr. Cotrael located on lot 65, buying 200 acres, 100 acres of which were for John C. Cross, who settled in 1828. The sons of Mr. Cotrael are living in Waverly, where they are engaged in the hardware business. He is still living on the place he originally settled.

Dexter Bartlett, a native of Vermont, came to this town, with a wife and seven children, in November, 1825, traveling by canal from Troy to Buffalo, from thence by team to lot 6, township 5, range 8, where he settled upon 100 acres, building a plank house on the farm Wm. Bull now owns. His son Nelson lives in Waverly.

Champlain Babcock settled on lot 2, township 6, range 8, in 1826, where his family still reside.

Caleb Lewis, from Washington County, settled, in 1825, on lot 7, where his log house still stands, across the street from the Methodist church.

Bela Tarbox, Russell D. Gibson, and Hosea Merrithew settled on lot 51, in 1823-24. Isaiah Tarbox, brother of Bela, came in from Oneida County, with an axe on his shoulder, a clean shirt, ten cents in money, and an article for 50 acres on the same lot, and slept on the "breakers" in a hollow log when coming from Springville. He built a log house where his daughter, Mrs. Lansing Edwards, now lives. Hosea Merrithew lived near him. They put out apple-orchards on their farms that are still standing. In the first year his grist was carried on his back to Skinner Hollow to be ground.

Sylvester M. Cox emigrated from Onondaga County when about eighteen years of age, arrived in this town the 4th of March, 1825, and was employed by Alexander Little, with whom he remained about two and a half years, working at clearing land and blacksmithing; the first year he was in town he assisted in building 35 buildings,—dwellings, barns, and school-houses. Before he was of age he took a contract of John T. Ferris for clearing 45 acres. In 1828 he bought a chance of 100 acres of Thomas Beverly on lot 1, township 6, range 8, but soon traded for a larger farm on lot 7, township 4, range 8, in New Albion, with Vine Plumb. On the 25th of April, 1830, he married Reliance Slaght, and in the fall of that year commenced housekeeping, and remained there five years, and moved to Waverly, where he worked at blacksmithing for one and a half years. In the spring of 1837 he traded his house and lot and shop and some land he owned in Michigan for a part of the farm he formerly owned in this town, and moved upon it and remained until 1866. He was the father of four children. Mrs. Judge A. D. Scott, of Waverly, now deceased, and Mrs. Chas. F. Derby, of Gowanda, were his daughters. He now resides in Ellicottville.

James Borden, from Schoharie County, came to Waverly in 1826, with his wife and two children, and settled on lot 1 in the village of Waverly. He was a tanner by trade, and in the first season built vats in the yard in the rear of his house. In the spring and summer of 1827 he built a tannery across the brook from his house. It remained in possession of the family until February, 1872, and was destroyed by fire in October following. Mrs. Borden is living at Waverly. W. H. Strickland married their daughter for his second wife. Sons and daughters are living in the town.

Livingston and William Cross came to the village of Waverly in 1827; the former was a carpenter and worked upon the grist-mill and tavern of Mr. Rogers, and still resides in the village. The latter tended the grist-mill. Peter Karker was here in 1827, and assisted in setting the machinery in the grist-mill in June, 1827. He was one of the constituent members of the Presbyterian Church.

Bliss Loomis emigrated from Bennington, Vermont, to this town in the winter of 1826–27 with his wife, and passed the winter at Waverly. Mrs. Loomis made the bolt for the mill, which was the first used in the vicinity. In the spring of 1828 he located about two miles east of Waverly on lots 49 and 50, and built a log house on the spot where his son's barn now stands. They had two sons, Henry C. and Nelson. Henry C. went out in the war of the Rebellion as lieutenant in the 64th Regiment and afterwards joined the 154th, of which regiment he became colonel. He now resides in Kansas. Nelson, and Charles O'Brien, of Waverly, were the first two to enlist in the town on the call for troops in 1861, the latter being the first. Nelson is living on the old homestead.

Justus Scott came from Springville to the town of Otto, in March, 1843. He bought a part of lot No. 50, the interest of Russell D. Gibson, in 60 acres of land, held by contract, where the farm buildings now stand. Mr. Gibson, in 1824, had two pieces of land on lot No. 51. Adjoining them were four or five acres cleared, and as much more slashed. The old framed house now used as a tenant

house was inclosed and roof on, and the frame of the old barn was up. Mr. Scott and the two older boys commenced chopping and clearing and buying more land until he became the owner of about 500 acres of land,—one of the finest and most productive farms in the county, and more than half of which has been reduced from a wilderness to productive, well-cultivated land by his untiring energy, assisted by his sons.

An incident occurred in 1838 worthy of mention. Mr. Scott had slashed about 10 acres, intending to burn and clear it off for a crop, but was compelled to be away from home about a week at a time when it should have been burned. Mrs. Scott waited a day or two for his return, but finally concluded to set the fires herself. The trees had been felled in windrows, and she took the torch, and as she entered the slashing commenced setting the fires, passing on and on with her torch, touching the dry leaves here and there until there was a streak of flame around nearly the whole piece, and she inside, apparently with no way of escape. In the excitement she had neglected to attend to her own safety. Greatly frightened and fully appreciating her danger, she reflected a moment and then ran to the place she entered, where she found a space between the end of the windrows, where she passed out, nearly exhausted with the heat and smoke. This is an instance illustrating the energy and spirit that actuated the wives of the early settlers of this county. In 1845, Mr. Scott borrowed \$500 at the bank, and purchased a dairy of 50 cows. They cost him in March of that year \$12.64 each when he got them home. He hired one of the Austins, of Hamburg, to teach the family how to make cheese, and that year he sold his cheese to Ralph and Joseph Plumb, of Gowanda, for five cents a pound, and delivered the same in Buffalo, and with the proceeds paid his bank-note, and had more money to pay on his land than he had ever been able to pay in any previous year. He urged the Plumbs to contract his cheese for five years at five cents per pound, which they declined. He never sold so cheap afterwards. In 1848 he rented his farm with 50 cows to Noah Starr for five years, at \$500 a year, and removed with his family to Springville, to enable his children to attend the academy. In 1853 he retired with his family to the old farm in Otto, where he now lives.

Rosewell Knowlton, in 1829, built a custom-mill, and set up a carding-machine on the creek about one-half mile below Waverly, where the Pearce Woolen-Mills now stand. In the next year he sold a half-interest to Robert McDuffie.

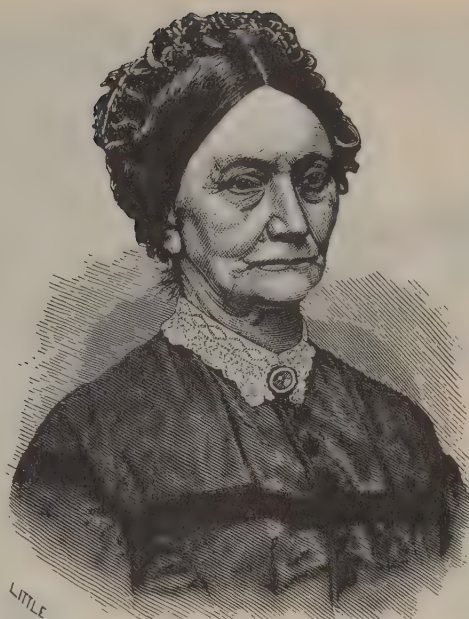
H. W. Ingraham, of Rensselaer County, a soldier of the war of 1812, settled where his son Simeon now lives. Alexander lives at Zoar.

David Elliott, in 1827, bought of Stephen Rogers the tavern property in Waverly, and kept tavern for many years. Selleck St. John, a son-in-law of Mr. Elliott, was the first postmaster in Waverly, in 1830, and afterwards justice of the peace.

W. F. Elliott, in 1831, opened a store in the village of Waverly, where Truby's clothing-store now is, and dealt largely in black salts, for which cash was paid at the average rate of \$2.50 per hundred, and manufactured pearlash. The ashery was situated below R. Dewey's foundry. He is still living in the village, and is proprietor of a private bank.



JOHN S. HARVEY.



MRS. THEDEY HARVEY.

JOHN S. HARVEY.

(DECEASED.)

One of the largest landed proprietors, and a prominent citizen, universally esteemed and respected, resident of this town, was he of whom we write. Mr. John S. Harvey was born in the town of Marcellus, County of Onondaga, State of New York, in June, 1805. He emigrated to Cattaraugus County, February 11, 1827, and first settled in that portion of 'Little Valley now known as New Albion. Before leaving Onondaga County, however, he married (in 1827) Miss Thedey Reed, who was born in 1805.

Jonathan Reed, father of Mrs. Harvey, was a native of Massachusetts, of Puritan stock, and a descendant of Revolutionary sires illustrious in the annals of our country's history. He was born before the struggle for Independence (in 1774), and during the administration of our second President (in 1798) moved westward to New York State, taking up his pioneer residence in Onondaga County, which at that date was an unsettled wilderness. He followed farming all his life, and died in 1829, aged 55 years.

Medad Harvey, father of our subject, became a resident of Onondaga County, New York, about the year 1800. He purchased and settled upon a farm in the town of Marcellus, where his son, John S., was born, passed his youth, obtained his education, and "followed the plow" until he attained his twenty-second year, when he married and moved west to

make himself a home in Western New York, as previously mentioned. The family of Mr. J. S. Harvey numbers three sons,—Hiram R., Alfred B., and Frank J. Harvey,—all of whom are living: Hiram, in Cattaraugus village; Alfred, in the village of Randolph, this county; and F. J., about a mile from Waverly, in the town of Otto. John S. Harvey was the owner of six hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Cattaraugus County.

Politically, Mr. Harvey acted with the Democratic party, at whose hands he received several offices of honor and trust, among others that of supervisor of the town of New Albion. He was an active member of the Baptist denomination, and contributed liberally to the support of that society. He died February 1, 1871, aged sixty-six years. His remains repose in the cemetery at Waverly. His widow still survives at the age of seventy-three, quite hale and hearty for a person of her years. The original homestead is now owned by his second son, Alfred B. Harvey. To the memory of his parents, Frank J. Harvey* has caused their portraits to be here inserted, in connection with the record of their lives, and thus handed down to future generations.

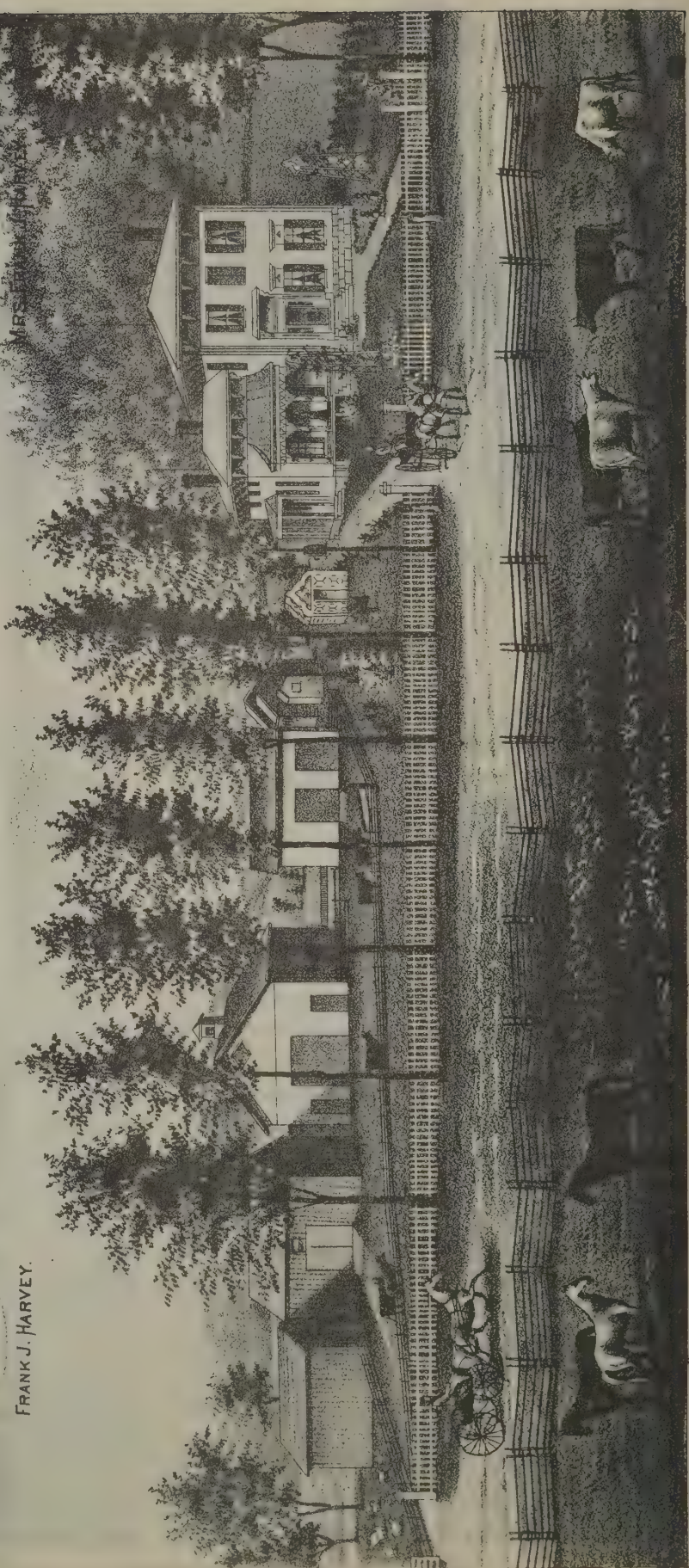
*A fine view of F. J. Harvey's residence, and portraits of himself and wife, may also be seen in this work.



FRANK J. HARVEY.



MRS. J. HARVEY.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK J. HARVEY, OTTO, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

C. B. Allen came from Gowanda to Waverly in 1833. He opened a store, now occupied as a dwelling, near the Wilber Hotel, and entered into the manufacture of pearl-ash. He built an ashery in the winter of 1833-34, which is still standing on the north side of the creek. In 1840 he purchased a half-interest in the woolen-mill, and the next year the other half. He continued manufacturing until 1851, when D. T. Gibson entered into partnership, which was continued until December, 1867, when the mill was destroyed by fire. He did not again engage in the business, but sold his interest to Mr. Gibson. He represented his town as supervisor in 1837 and 1838, and is still living in Waverly.

W. H. Strickland came from Watertown in 1832, and settled 50 acres on lot 3, township 5, range 8. He was one of the constituent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waverly. In 1843 he married Statira, daughter of Judge Allen, of Gowanda, and sister of C. B. Allen, of Waverly. He is still living on the farm he first settled.

Sayler Ross, a native of Rhode Island, located land on lot 32, township 5, range 8, and lots 4 and 5, township 6, range 8, in 1842, and with his wife, six sons, and three daughters settled on lot 32. His sons settled near: Waldo, 125 acres on lot 3; Asa, on the old homestead; Col. C. A. Ross, near where the cheese-factory now is.

Ira Root, a soldier in the war of 1812, emigrated to this town in 1832, and settled on lot 3, township 6, range 8, where his family still reside.

Nicholas Ballard came in town in 1838, built the first wagon-shop in the town at Waverly, and is still living here.

The present town of Otto contained as land-owners, in 1819, Wm. Cook, lot 21, Mason Hicks, lot 23, and Joseph Bartlett, lot 24, all in township 5, and 7th range; Ira Waterman, lot 1, and Ephraim Brown, on lot 6, township 5, and 8th range.

From the assessment-roll of 1824, the following names are taken as land-owners at that time, and the lots on which they lotcaed:

	Lot.	Town-ship.	Range.
Christian B. Parkinson.....	1	5	8
Simeon Waterman.....	2	5	8
Edward Farnsworth.....	2	5	8
Isaac Mowry.....	2	5	8
William Farnsworth.....	2	5	8
John Beverly.....	3	5	8
James C. Beverly.....	3	5	8
Robert C. McDuffie.....	3	5	8
Benjamin Ballard.....	4	5	8
Stephen Ballard.....	4	5	8
Isaac Ballard.....	4	5	8
Otis Guile.....	4	5	8
Peter Guile.....	4	5	8
Adam Ballard.....	5	5	8
Ephraim Brown.....	5	5	8
Luther Town.....	5	5	8
Charles Boutwell.....	6	5	8
Hosea White.....	6	5	8
Wadsworth Foster.....	6	5	8
Joseph Foster.....	6	5	8
" ".....	7	5	8
Benjamin Austin.....	7	5	8
Asa Bates.....	7	5	8
Moses W. Boon.....	8	5	8
Alvin P. Plumb.....	9	5	8
Henry Willets.....	10	5	8
Daniel H. Grinds.....	10	5	8
John Camp.....	11	5	8
Ira Lapham.....	11	5	8
Job Milk.....	12	5	8
James Barber.....	12	5	8
Mina Hitchcock.....	12	5	8
Davis Benedict.....	13	5	8

	Lot.	Town-ship.	Range.
Thomas Wilson.....	14	5	8
Edward W. Austin.....	14	5	8
David Beverly.....	14	5	8
Alexander Little.....	15	5	8
Joshua Boutwell.....	16	5	8
Jehial Hill.....	16	5	8
Henry Willets.....	18	5	8
Claudius Brown.....	19	5	8
Ira Lapham.....	20	5	8
Henry Willets.....	21	5	8
Harvey Butler.....	22	5	8
Abel M. Butler.....	22	5	8
Alpheus Harwood.....	22	5	8
Ephraim Green.....	23	5	8
Hugh McKinney.....	23	5	8
John Beverly.....	23	5	8
John D. Beverly.....	24	5	8
Thomas Beverly.....	24	5	8
Ephraim Green.....	24	5	8
John D. Davenport.....	26	5	8
Thorndike Coming.....	27	5	8
Thomson Davenport.....	26	5	8
Cyrus Green.....	27	5	8
Ichabod Harding.....	28	5	8
Isaac W. Skinner.....	28	5	8
" ".....	29	5	8
Alpheus Harwood.....	30	5	8
John Lapham.....	30	5	8
John Packard.....	31	5	8
" ".....	32	5	8
Ira Waterman.....	1	6	8
Asahel Hill.....	1	6	8
Solomon Kenton.....	2	6	8
John Ferris.....	65	5	7
Shedrick Herrick.....	66	5	7
Edwin Farnsworth.....	66	5	7
Benjamin Ballard.....	68	5	7
Otis Guile.....	69	5	7
W. C. McGraw.....	68	5	7
" ".....	70	5	7
Thomas L. Butterfield.....	70	5	7
Wadsworth Foster.....	70	5	7
John Boutwell.....	71	5	7
Joshua Eaton.....	49	5	7
Oliver Tripp.....	50	5	7
Russel D. Gibson.....	51	5	7
" ".....	51	5	7
Hosea Merrithew.....	51	5	7
Bela Tarbox.....	51	5	7
William Blaisdell.....	57	5	7
David Peters.....	58	5	7
Joseph Allen.....	58	5	7
Phineas Spencer.....	61	5	7
Stephen Williams.....	20	6	7
William Cook.....	21	6	7
Esek Cook.....	21	6	7
Silas Cook.....	20	6	7
Willis Boutwell.....	23	6	7

ORGANIZATION OF TOWN.

Otto, named in honor of Jacob S. Otto, was erected from Perrysburg by act of Jan. 29, 1823, which provided, "that from and after the 2d Monday in February next all that part of the town of Perrysburg comprising township No. 5 in 7th and 8th ranges of Holland Land Company, and so much of the 6th township in the 7th range and 6th township in 8th range as lays on south side of Cattaraugus Creek and east of south branch of said creek, shall be erected into a separate town by the name of Otto, and that the first town-meeting to be held therein shall be held at the house of Ephraim Brown, on the second Tuesday of February next." It embraced all the present town of Persia except that portion lying in the 6th township, 8th range. April 12 of the same year, "all that part of Otto lying west of the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek, in the 5th township, 8th range," was by act, annexed to Perrysburg. The first town-meeting was held at the time and place specified in the act, and the organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

Abel M. Butler, Supervisor; Tyler M. Beach, Town

Clerk; Ira Waterman, Luther Town, and Asaph Silsby, Assessors; Benjamin Austin and Samuel Tuthill, Overseers of the Poor; Jabez Hull, Willis Boutwell, Harvey Butler, and Ira Waterman, Commissioners of Common Schools; Joseph Foster and Samuel Tuthill, Inspectors of Common Schools; Justus Bartholomew, Davis Benedict, and Ira Waterman, Commissioners of Highways.

At this meeting it was resolved to meet at the dwelling-house of Benjamin Ballard the first Tuesday in March. At this special meeting Joseph Allen was chosen collector, and Ichabod Harding, John Campen, Alexander Little, Luther Town, Willis Boutwell, Isaiah Truman, Horace Wells, Josiah Baker, and Elijah Parmenter were chosen overseers of districts from No. 1 to 9 respectively. It was voted that \$250 be raised for highways.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace to the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

1824-27. Abel M. Butler.	1856. Charles H. Morris.
1828-29. John T. Ferris.	1857. Levi Goldsborough.
1830. Joseph Allen.	1858. Charles H. Morris.
1831. Elijah A. Rice.	1859-60. William E. Hunt.
1832-35. Nelson Green.	1861. David T. Gibson.
1837-38. Constant B. Allen.	1862-66. William E. Hunt.
1839-44. Nelson Green.	1867. James C. Green.
1845-47. John P. Darling.	1868-69. William E. Hunt.
1848-50. John Laing.	1870-74. Ralph Dewey.
1851-52. James C. Green.	1875-77. Simeon V. Pool.
1853-55. William T. Elliott.	1878. Asa Ross.

TOWN CLERKS.

1824-25. Tyler M. Beach.	1852-54. S. B. Thompson.
1826-37. Vine Plumb.	1855. William E. Hunt.
1838. Elijah Dresser.	1856. J. B. Maltby.
1839-41. John P. Darling.	1857-58. Carlton H. Cotreal.
1842. Elijah Dresser.	1859. Ephraim C. Elliott.
1843. John P. Darling.	1860-67. Thomas L. Rogers.
1844-48. John C. Carpenter.	1868-71. Elisha Dake.
1848-49. William F. Elliott.	1872. Alexander A. Courter.
1850. William Rumsey.	1873-75. Benjamin G. Green.
1851. Julius B. Maltby.	1876-78. Thomas B. Soule.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first were elected in 1827, and were classed as follows: Asahel Hill, for one year; John T. Ferris, for two years; Samuel Tuthill, for three years; Abraham L. Gibbs, for four years; Joseph Allen, Ozi M. Goodale, Joseph Foster, Asa Leland, Isaac Mason, Arnold Bently, Joseph Allen, Joseph Foster, Daniel Pratt, Selleck St John, Sylvester Pierce, Hugh Orr, Asa Leland, Homer J. Wooden, E. A. Rice, Joseph Foster, Joseph Allen, John Wilcox, Selleck St. John, Philander Griffiths, Conrad Vosburg, Joseph Allen, John C. Carpenter, Selleck St. John, Samuel C. Everts, Tyler M. Beach, Joseph Foster, Orson Cochrane, Arnold Bently, Homer J. Wooden, Conrad Vosburg, Selleck St. John, George W. Harvey, Joseph Foster, Homer J. Wooden, David T. Gibson, Miles M. More, Julius B. Maltby, Philip Lake, Oliver Dake, Henry Bull, Orson Cochrane, Ralph Dewey, Walter H. Strickland, James C. Green, Philip Lake, Orson Cochrane, Ralph Dewey, George Parkinson, Albert Hemstreet, Ralph Dewey, John A. Losee, D. T. Gibson, Justus Scott, Orson Cochrane, John T. Newman, Walter H. Strickland, Orson Cochrane, Nathan Larabee, Darwin C. Babcock, David C. Gibson, Charles E. Pratt.

SCHOOLS.

The first settlers in Otto were in the Valley of Zoar, in 1810, and the children of these pioneers attended schools in the town of Collins, on the north side of Cattaraugus Creek. The school-house stood on a bluff. The first in-

dication of a school in the town was at the first annual town-meeting, in March, 1823, when it was voted to raise by tax double the amount of the school fund appropriated by the State; and at a meeting of the commissioners of schools, convened at the house of Tyler M. Beach, March 18, 1823, it was voted to erect the following tract of land into a school district, by the name of District No. 1, comprising four tiers of lots, from the east side of township No. 5, in the 7th range. District No. 2, being four tiers of lots from the west side of the same township, was erected the same day, Jabez Hull and Harvey Butler, commissioners. The 19th day of March, 1823, Districts Nos. 3 and 4 were erected; May 8, 1823, Nos. 5 and 6; Sept. 13, 1823, No. 7; April 18, 1825, No. 8; May 13, 1825, No. 9; Oct. 21, 1825, No. 10; and Nov. 11, 1826, No. 11 were erected, these comprising the districts that are now in Otto and East Otto and part of Ashford.

The first school-house was built of logs in the spring of 1823, on lot No. 14, on the farm now owned by Job Austin, and school was taught the summer of that year by Betsey Chaffee. Harvey Little was sent by his father on horseback to Springville to bring her from that place to teach the school. She married afterwards — Eaton, of Springville, and her descendants are living in that village. In the winter of 1823-24, Edward W. Austin taught in the same place. William Farlane taught there also in the winter of 1824-25. In the spring of 1825, a school-house was built on the farm of Benjamin Austin, lot 7, now owned by Jacob Austin. Philura Beach was the teacher that summer. She afterwards married Martin Perrins, of Collins. A school-house was built the same season near Davis Benedict's.

The first school taught in Waverly was in the log house of Stephen Rogers, built where the William T. Elliott's bank now stands, and Sydney Stearns was the teacher in the winter of 1826. The present school building in Waverly was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$2200.

The present number of school districts is 8, containing 8 school buildings, valued, with their sites, at \$3725. Volumes in library number 187, valued at \$60. Nine teachers are employed, and the amount paid for teachers' wages for year ending Sept. 30, 1878, \$1673.99. The number of children of school age was 344; the average daily attendance, 153.779; the number of weeks taught, 244½. The amount of public money received from the State was \$919.25; amount of money received from tax, \$952.32.

These statistics are from the report made to the Hon. Neil Gilmour, superintendent of public instruction, and furnished by him.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian minister that preached in this town was the Rev. Ira Dunning. In the summer and fall of 1828, the persons who were interested in religious matters, feeling the necessity of an organization, decided to call a meeting for that purpose. In accordance with such a notice, a meeting was held at the house of Sylvanus Parkinson, Oct. 18, 1828, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a church of the Pres-

byterian order. The Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox was appointed moderator, and the meeting opened by prayer. The following persons presented themselves as candidates for the proposed church: Sylvanus Parkinson and Hannah, his wife; Peter Karger and Margaret, his wife; Catharine Parkinson, Abigail Cox, Caroline Plumb, Rebecca Bowen, Jeremiah Spalding, and Tyler Spalding, all of whom were certified by letter as being in good and regular standing in the Presbyterian Church. Jane Cotrael, who had never professed religion, also offered herself as a candidate. After much free and mutual conversation on the subject of doctrinal and experimental religion, the above-named persons declared themselves ready and willing to receive each other in the fellowship of the gospel, and unanimously agreed to accept the articles of faith and covenant; after the reading of which, the church was constituted by prayer, under the name and title of the First Presbyterian Church of Otto. Sylvanus Parkinson and Jeremiah Spalding were unanimously elected to the office of ruling elders and deacon. Sylvanus Parkinson was chosen to represent the church at the next meeting of the Presbytery of Buffalo, and in January, 1829, it was received as a member of that body. In April, 1830, the church reported 16 members.

March 29, 1834, Jeremiah Spalding, Tyler Spalding, Elijah Crowley, and Deborah, his wife, were dismissed, to unite with a church about to be organized in the east part of the town. In 1835, at a meeting of the session, it was the opinion that the articles of faith held by them were exceptionable, and it was unanimously agreed to adopt the articles of faith as recommended by the Presbytery of Buffalo to the churches under their care. In 1839 the church reported 45 members.

July 19, 1858, at a meeting called for the purpose of determining whether the church should remain under the Presbyterian form of government or adopt the Congregational, it was decided, after full and free conference of the members present, to administer the government of the church for the present under the Congregational plan, while they still continue under the watch-care of the Presbytery. An Ecclesiastical Council was held with the church, Sept. 21, 1858, for the purpose of setting apart to the gospel ministry, by ordination, W. W. Norton. Pastors and delegates from the following churches assembled at the house of W. W. Norton: Presbyterian Church of Ellicottville, Rev. Chas. Jerome, Ira Norton; Congregational Church of Napoli, Rev. H. D. Sawing, S. N. Newel; Presbyterian Church of Olean, Rev. Sylvester Cowles; Congregational Church of Little Valley, Rev. C. Burgess, George R. Powers. Rev. Charles Jerome was chosen Moderator, and Rev. H. D. Sawing, Scribe. The candidate was examined, accepted, and was ordained as pastor of the church, Rev. Charles Jerome preaching the ordination sermon.

Dec. 31, 1859, at a church-meeting, it was voted unanimously that the church be known hereafter as the First Congregational Church of Otto.

In the spring and summer of 1861 a church edifice was erected on the spot it now occupies, at a cost of \$3000, and was dedicated Oct. 30, 1861; the Rev. Wm. J. Reynolds, of Chautauqua Co., preaching the dedication sermon from Matt. v. 14: "Ye are the light of the world."

Jan. 4, 1862, it was decided to make application to the Consociation of Western New York for admission to that body, and at the next meeting, Jan. 14, 1862, the church was welcomed to all the privileges.

The Rev. Wm. D. Henry, a missionary sent out to the feeble churches in Western New York, ministered to this church with the pastor, January and February, 1862, and great good was accomplished. As the result of this meeting, 53 were accepted and added to the church in March, 1862.

The pastors, from 1828 to the present time, who have ministered to the church have been as follows: Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox, was stated supply for half the time; for more than one year from April, 1833, and was standing moderator from the time of its organization till 1835; Rev. Daniel T. Condee, afterwards missionary to the Sandwich Islands, was stated supply to this church and East Otto for one year from October, 1835. He was succeeded by the Rev. Sylvester Cowles, who supplied the church until 1839, when the Rev. Miles Doolittle became his successor, and ministered to the two churches for three years, when the Rev. Aaron Van Wormer assumed the pastoral care. Again, in 1845, the Rev. M. Doolittle returned to the care of the church, after which were the Revs. Royal Twitchell, S. J. Orton, Josiah Baldwin, W. W. Norton, E. C. Hall, H. M. Hickey, F. P. Tompkins, and W. D. Williams, who is the present pastor. The church numbers at present 73 members, having a Sunday-school of 90 pupils. H. S. Cotrael, Superintendent.

Their house of worship was repaired in 1873, at a cost of about \$1000; they also have a parsonage in connection. The society is free from debt, and in good healthy condition.

METHODIST CHURCHES OF OTTO.

The first minister of this denomination who preached in this section, was John Griffith, and a class was organized at the house of Caleb Lewis, composed of Caleb Lewis and wife, Daniel Botsford and wife, Adam Ballard and wife, and Humphrey Ingram, with Daniel Botsford as first leader. This class was at that time on the Boston Circuit, then embracing the most of Cattaraugus County, Loring Grant, presiding elder. The church was organized in 1826, very soon after the class, and Jehial Lamb, and Joseph Foster, and Charles H. Morris were members of the first society. The ministers in charge at the organization were John Wiley and Wilber Hoag, and they were the first pastors. Services were held at the houses of the members, and sometimes in barns, until 1836, when the first church was built on the spot where the present church of North Otto stands.

In 1832, the first quarterly-meeting was held in a barn belonging to Luther Sprague; Rev. Micah Segur was presiding elder. A new church was built in 1870, at a cost of \$2000, and dedicated in October of that year by the Rev. C. D. Burlingame. In the fall of 1836, a new class was formed at Waverly from the mother church by Garrison Ballard and wife, W. H. Strickland, and Mrs. Burroughs. The first meetings were held at the school-house on Thomas Rogers' land, under the charge of the Rev. Ira Bronson. A church was erected by this branch in 1845, on its present site, at a cost of \$5000. The ministers, as

far as can be ascertained since the organization of the church, are as follows: John Wiley, Wilber Hoag, Ira Bronson, Coburn, Heywood, Cook, Davis, Kennard, Kent, Buck, Packard, H. Butlin, F. W. Conable, Blake, O. N. Roberts, F. D. Sargent, C. D. Rowley, F. D. Goodrich, and J. E. Clayton, who is the present pastor.

These churches are under the same charge, and number 187 members. The Sunday-school of North Otto contains 100 scholars; William Bull, superintendent. The one at Waverly contains 56 scholars; Ralph Dewey, superintendent. There is also in connection and under the charge of these churches, a Sunday-school at East Mansfield, with 100 pupils; Frank Keeler of this town is the superintendent. The society is in good condition, and entirely free from debt.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized the 14th day of November, 1875, at the Masonic Hall, with 64 members. The minister in charge was the Rev. Mr. Hyer, from Missouri. A church edifice was erected in 1875-76, and dedicated Nov. 12, 1876, the services being conducted in German by the Rev. A. Z. Groszberger, assisted by the Rev. J. Bernrauther of Olean. On Monday, November 13, services were conducted in English by the pastor, Rev. C. F. Boezh. The present membership is 35, and the trustees are Lewis Miller, Frederick Beaver, and Henry Gold.

BAPTIST CHURCH IN OTTO.

The Second Baptist Church in Otto was organized in December, 1831, with 18 members, and services were held in school-houses. The Rev. A. Wells was the first pastor in 1833, ministering half the time. The church was received in the Association in 1833, reporting at that time 47 members. The pastors succeeding Mr. Wells were the Revs. D. Platt, L. Wall, and D. Platt. In 1839, they reported 57 members. No reports were made to the Association after this year, and the society has become disorganized. No church edifice was erected.

THE CLINTON F. PAGE LODGE, NO. 620, F. AND A. M.,

was constituted at Otto, June 15, 1867, by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, with Ralph Dewey as Master, and Phipps Lake as Senior Warden.

The Past Masters have been Ralph Dewey, Frank Elliot, Phipps Lake, T. B. Gibson, and John T. Newman.

The present officers are T. W. Gibson, W. M.; W. Pflueger, S. W.; Frank Barber, J. W.; M. S. Botsford, Treas.; Ralph Dewey, Sec.

Masonic Hall building is owned by the society, the upper story of which is devoted to their use. They number at present 70 members.

OTTO LODGE, NO. 386, I. O. OF O. F.,

was constituted by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Aug. 22, 1848, with G. S. Gowdy, N. G.; Pliny L. Fox, V. G.; E. C. Eddy, Treas.; and W. H. Eddy, Sec.

Besides the charter-members, four were admitted by card and twelve were initiated the first night of meeting. The Grand Lodge took up the old charter, issuing a new one, under the name and title of Otto Lodge, No. 137, Dec. 1,

1850. The lodge was in good condition for several years, but was discontinued about 1870.

OTTO GRANGE, NO. 381, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, is in the northwest part of the town. The meetings are held at the Dake school-house. They number 27 members.

CEMETERIES.

Waverly Burying-Ground Association is situated on the hill east of the village, adjoining the Congregational church, and contains about three acres. It is incorporated, and the officers are C. B. Allen, Pres.; W. F. Elliot, Treas.; W. E. Hunt, Sec.

A burial-ground is in the north part of the town, near the Methodist church, and is known as the Benedict Burying-Ground. It is still in use.

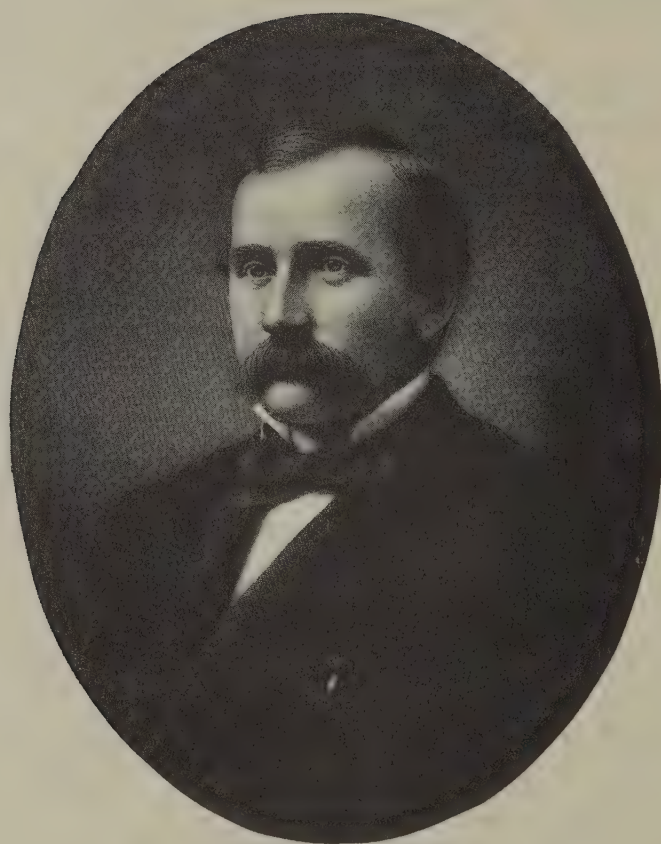
WAVERLY

was first settled by C. B. Parkinson, Stephen Rogers, and others, the first in 1822. It is situated in the centre of the southern part of the town, near the boundary line, and in a deep valley of the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek. The business portion of the village is in the valley, and the residences are mostly upon the slopes and the plateau upon the hill to the east. The south branch of the Cattaraugus Creek at this place was dammed as early as 1822, and the saw-mills and grist-mills that were erected have long since passed away, but the water privileges are still utilized. D. M. Brown has a flouring-mill, known as the "Otto Mills," in successful operation, having three run of stone. This mill was built in 1860, and passed to its present ownership in 1871. A saw-mill is situated above the bridge, and has connected with it a cider-mill. Down the stream is located the iron-foundry and machine-shop of R. Dewey. The present building was erected in 1877, the old one having been destroyed by fire. About a quarter of a mile farther down the stream stand the Pearce Woolen-Mills, having 750 spindles and 2 full sets of machinery, which are in successful operation. The first mill erected here was in 1829, by Roswell Knowlton, as a custom-mill. In 1839, machinery was added for the manufacture of woolen goods, the most of the time under the firm of Allen & Gibson, until 1867, when the buildings were destroyed by fire. They were re-erected by D. T. Gibson, and are now owned by Charles B. Pearce.

A cheese-factory, owned by persons in New York City and Herkimer County, under the name of the American Association, is located on the creek, at the village, and manufactures the milk of 300 cows.

In March, 1867, Cox, Elliot & Co. opened a private bank in the village of Waverly. In 1869, Mr. Cox retired, and the business was conducted by W. F. Elliot & Son, until 1874, since which time it has been conducted entirely by W. F. Elliot.

Besides these the village contains 2 hotels, 2 churches, school-house, post-office, 3 dry-goods and grocery stores, 2 groceries, tobacco and cigar-store, 2 drug-stores, jeweler, hardware-store, merchant-tailor, market, boot and shoe-store, harness-shop, cabinet-shop, 3 blacksmith-shops, 2 carriage-shops, photograph-gallery, millinery-store, manufacturer of oils, 1 lawyer, and 3 physicians.



S. N. Pool

AGRICULTURE.

Otto ranks with the best agricultural towns of the county. Among the principal crops produced by its farmers are hay, oats, corn, potatoes, and fruit,—especially apples. But the predominating industry is grazing, and the production of butter and cheese. The former is chiefly made in families, the latter almost entirely in factories. Of these there are seven, which receive and manufacture the milk of about 2250 cows, producing yearly nearly 1,000,000 pounds of cheese. These factories are as follows:

Col. C. A. Ross has three factories, north from Waverly about six miles, near "Forty." About 1000 cows are in connection with these factories, and about 8000 cheeses are annually made.

Myron Barker, two miles northwest from Waverly, has a factory that uses the milk of about 300 cows, and about 2500 cheeses are made yearly.

The Tallman is located six miles due north from Waverly; the milk from 250 cows is used, and about 2800 cheeses are made annually.

The American Association Factory is located at Waverly, and uses the milk from 300 cows. 2500 cheeses are manufactured yearly.

Fred. H. Yerke, near Scott's Corners, has a factory that uses the milk from about 400 cows, from which about 3000 cheeses are made annually.

The agricultural statistics for 1835, together with the manufactures, school districts, teachers' wages, public money, etc., are given below:

Acres	42,139	County tax.....	\$660.52
" improved.....	7,252	Town tax.....	\$451.25
Assessed value of real estate	\$91,803	Grist-mills.....	3
Assessed value of personal estate.....	\$3,843	Saw-mills.....	6
Cattle.....	2,267	Fulling-mill	1
Horses.....	296	Carding-machine	1
Sheep.....	3,087	Asheries.....	1
Swine.....	1,705	Tanneries.....	2
Fulled cloth, yds.....	2,632	Number of school dist's.	11
Woolen " unfulled, yds.	3,456	Public money expended.	\$163
Cottons, linen, etc., yds..	3,679	Teachers' wages and public money.....	\$259
		Number of scholars.....	507

Comparative statement of the agricultural statistics of 1855 and 1875, as taken from the census, are given below:

1855.	
Acres of improved land.....	11,049
" unimproved land.....	10,272
" meadow land, producing 2540 tons of hay...	2,985
" oats, producing 20,219 bushels.....	825
" corn, " 16,573 "	512
" potatoes " 6,686 "	87
Bushels apples.....	9,186
Pounds maple-sugar.....	10,312
" honey.....	3,070
Cows.....	1,229
Pounds butter.....	77,823
" cheese.....	208,476

1875.	
Acres of improved land.....	13,541
" unimproved land.....	5,395
" meadow land, producing 4,496 tons of hay...	3,650
" corn, " 10,844 bushels	251
" oats, " 29,044 "	1,047
" potatoes, " 10,859 "	89
Apple-trees, producing 22,137 bushels of apples	9,796
Pounds maple-sugar.....	3,012
Cows.....	2,181
Pounds butter made in families.....	63,280
" cheese " "	10,190

The population of the town of Otto is given for comparison, from the census returns of the following years:

1825, 601; 1830, 1224; 1835, 1731; 1840, 2133; 1845, 1110; 1850, 2267; 1855, 1094; 1865, 1006; 1875, 1089.

Waverly, in 1855, contained 277 inhabitants; in 1865, 344.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND WAR OF 1812, who are buried in the town of Otto.

John Boutwell was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and died Sept. 12, 1847, aged eighty-five years.

Benjamin Austin, soldier of the war of 1812; died April 14, 1852, aged eighty-seven years.

William Bull, soldier of the war of 1812; died Nov. 12, 1863, aged eighty-two years.

Humphrey Ingraham, soldier of the war of 1812; died Sept. 13, 1870, aged seventy-two years.

John Morris, soldier of the war of 1812; died Oct. 1, 1852, aged seventy-eight years and six months.

Joseph Satterlee, soldier of the war of 1812; died Dec. 15, 1863, aged seventy-four years and four months.

Jonathan Boon, soldier of the war of 1812; died in 1837, aged seventy years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. S. V. POOL, M.D.

This gentleman was born in Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., March 14, 1837, his father, Elmedoras Chase Pool, being a physician of forty years' practice.

Simeon received not only a common school, but an academic education. After leaving the Springville Academy, he commenced the study of his chosen profession in the spring of 1858, attending the first course of lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, from which institution he graduated with honors, in 1866. He subsequently (1872) attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced medicine in Colden, Erie Co., until his removal to Otto, in the fall of 1867, at which place he has continued his profession, having made for himself a large practice, which engrosses the most of his time and attention.

Dr. Pool has been a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society since first coming into the county, and one of the medical censors for most of the time. The duties of the censors are arduous, they having to examine every candidate for a license to practice medicine "who shall have complied with the requisitions of the laws of the State of New York," and if found qualified, to give a certificate to that effect.

In 1865 he married Miss Esther Maria Allen, daughter of Constant B. Allen, of Otto. His family consists of two children,—a son and a daughter.

Dr. Pool is a patriotic man, and very few have suffered more for his country than he. He entered the Union army in 1862, as 1st lieutenant, in the 154th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted in 1863 to a captaincy, and served until the close of the war not only with

an honorable record, but having experienced a most eventful one. Participating in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in the latter engagement he was taken prisoner, and endured the tortures of Libby and other Southern prison-pens for twenty months. While confined in the rebel prison at Charlotte, N. C., he effected his escape, Feb. 17, 1865, by running the guard, in attempting which many others had been shot. For four weeks he was a fugitive within the enemy's lines, skulking wearily along unfrequented paths by night, and hiding in the woods and marshes during the day; wandering over to him unknown roads, crossing and re-crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains several times, only to find himself as far from liberty as before, and receiving his nourishment chiefly at the hands of friendly negroes and sympathizing "crackers." After a walk of four hundred miles, on the 16th of March he found himself, to his unbounded joy, in the vicinage of a Union camp, and entered the Federal lines at French Broad River, eighty miles above Knoxville. During his journey, before reaching the mountains, he came to the Catawba River in the night time, to cross which he stripped off his clothes and tied them on the back of his head, expecting to have to swim, but the water was too shallow, and he waded across. Upon reaching the Union army, he went immediately to Washington and reported for duty.

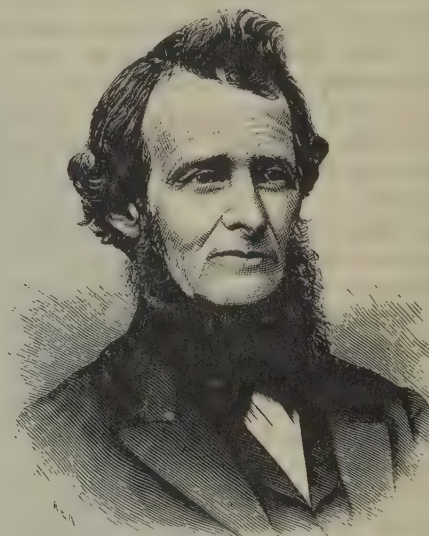
Politically, Dr. Pool has always been a Republican. He has served as supervisor of Otto for three years, and in the fall of 1877 was elected to the State Legislature, assemblyman for the Second District of this county, by a handsome majority over Charles E. Gallagher, the Democratic candidate. In the State Legislature he served as a member of the committee on public health, and as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. He was re-elected in 1878. Although bred to the profession of medicine, he has shown marked ability as a legislator, and were he ambitious of political honors, could have almost any office at the gift of his fellow-townsmen, so greatly esteemed is he in his town and vicinity. But he prefers the duties of his profession.

Dr. Pool is deservedly popular wherever known, whether in the sick-room or in legislative halls. He possesses the necessary qualifications of the successful physician,—knowledge, geniality of disposition, and firmness, blended with compassionate kindness.

ORSON COCHRAN

was born in Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1815, and was the oldest son and the fourth child in a family of four girls and five boys. The second son, I. G. Cochran, was born Feb. 5, 1817, and was sent to Persia, in Asia, by the Presbyterian Missionary Society, in 1847, and died there in 1870; the third son is living on the old homestead at Springville; the fourth son, A. G. Cochran, is living in Great Valley, Cattaraugus Co.; the fifth son and youngest child was principal of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., for a number of years, and is now President of the Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn, N. Y. Orson Cochran, being the oldest son, was kept at home to work on the farm and wait on travelers. He was sent to a common school, summer and winter terms, until eleven

years of age, then three months in the winter until fourteen. He subsequently attended the Springville Academy three terms, and taught school three winters. He commenced surveying land and roads in the spring of 1831, and did all of the surveying of roads in the town of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., for several years. In 1833 he ran the first road up the Thatcher Brook from Gowanda to



ORSON COCHRAN.

Dayton Summit, and surveyed several farms there; it was then almost a wilderness. He was married to Adaline A. Angle, Dec. 15, 1836, who was born at Glen Falls, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1817; she was the daughter of William Angle, of Amsterdam, Holland, and Margaret (Sullivan) Angle. In 1837 they commenced keeping house three miles west of Springville; cleared up fifteen acres of wild land, sold out in 1839, and moved into Otto in April, 1840. He was elected justice of the peace in 1850, to fill a vacancy, and has served seven full terms since. He was elected town superintendent of common schools in 1853, and served until the office was abolished.

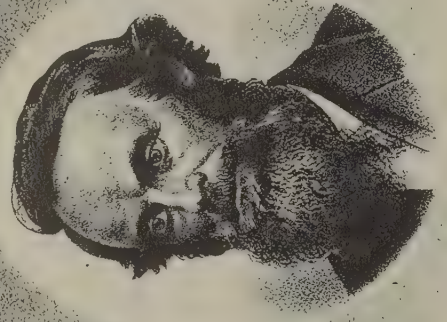
His family consisted of six children,—Samuel D., born Nov. 4, 1838, graduated at the State Normal School in 1860, and taught school five years as principal of a high school in Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y.; died Sept. 4, 1865. Catharine H., born Dec. 26, 1840; married L. R. Newman, Feb. 5, 1862; died Oct. 26, 1865. William H., born Jan. 25, 1843; enlisted, in September, 1861, in the Ellsworth Regiment for three years; wounded at Fredericksburg by a ball through the foot. As soon as able, he was put into the commissary department as clerk, and remained in the war office until 1866. He then resigned his post and went to Grand Rapids, Wis., where he is now the cashier of the First National Bank of that place. Joseph Wilbur, born April 8, 1845; enlisted in the army in 1863, and served until the close of the Rebellion; studied law for a profession, and is now a practicing attorney in Grand Rapids, Wis. Emma F., born Aug. 12, 1852; married, Jan. 22, 1873, to George C. Dewey; resides in Otto, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Anna F., born Oct. 21, 1855; mar-



C.A. ROSS.



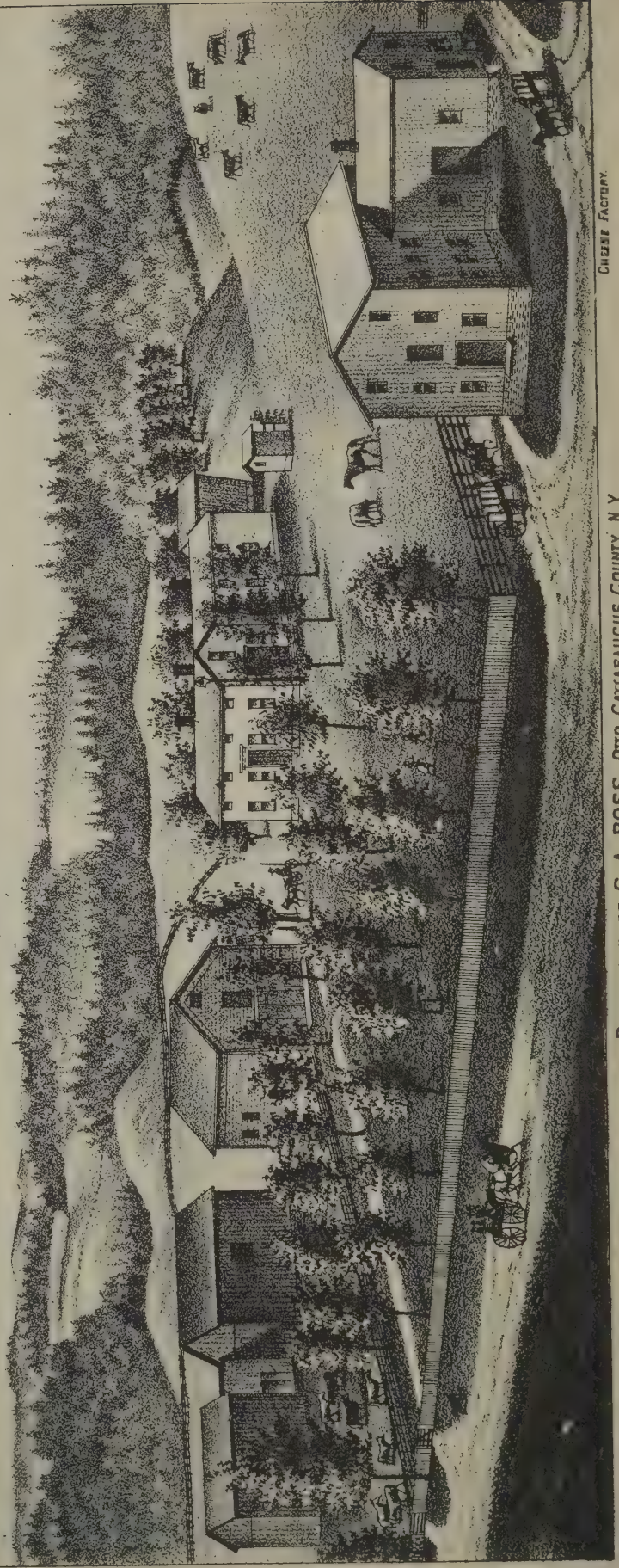
MRS. C.A. ROSS.



ASA ROSS.



MRS. ASA ROSS.



RESIDENCE OF C. A. ROSS, OTTO, CATARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

CHEESE FACTORY.

SAYLES ROSS.

Sayles Ross was born in the town of Gloucester, R. I., April 24, 1792. At the age of seventeen he removed with his father to Broome Co., N. Y., his mother having died some years before. His father being a poor man and unable to do much for his children, young Ross's educational advantages were extremely limited,—three months' schooling was the extent of his privileges in this direction. Broome was then a new country, and his principal occupation was wood chopping, which he followed after coming to Cattaraugus County in 1827, where he "articled"

fifty acres of land in the northwestern part of the town of Perrysburg.

Mr. Ross removed to the town of Otto in 1843, locating on the farms now occupied by his sons, Asa and Ambrose. He married, in 1817, Mehitabel Cutler, daughter of Francis Cutler, of Broome Co., N. Y. She was born April 26, 1797, in Plainfield, N. H. Their family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, was as follows: Caroline, Reuben, Ira, Asa, Colonel Ambrose, Amanda, Waldo Green, and Charlotte Rutilla, of whom all are living,

except Mrs. Amanda Green (wife of Jas. H. Green, of Otto), who died May 16, 1867. All of the children

attained to years of manhood and womanhood, and all save one (Caroline, living in Dunn Co., Wis.) located on

farms in the neighborhood of each other. Ira resides in Erie County, and Reuben in the town of Persia, this county; all the rest reside in Otto.

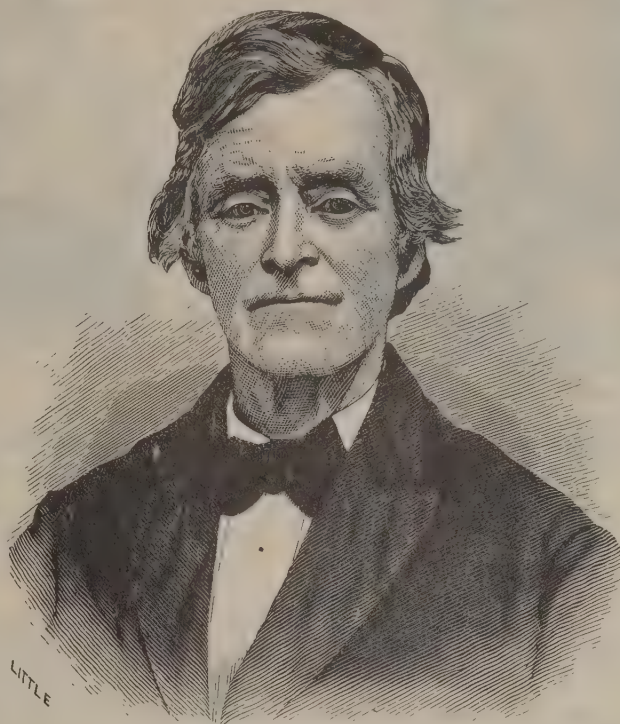
Sayles Ross departed this life Feb. 2, 1871; his wife passed from earth in the year 1865. Both died in Otto, and were buried on the homestead farm, in accordance with their previous expressed wishes in that regard.

Asa and Ambrose reside on the old home farm, a view of which, together with their portraits, is given herewith.

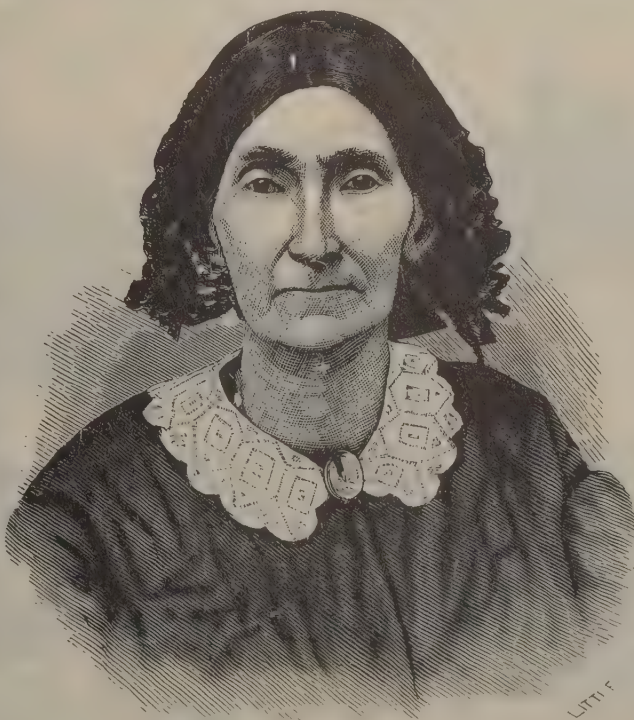
The first cheese-factory operated by Asa and C. A. Ross was started in 1872, since which they have purchased two others, located on the main road from Waverly to Zoar. They are very extensive operators in this branch of business, and active, enterprising men.

Asa Ross was elected supervisor for the town of Otto, in 1878, upon the Democratic ticket. His election in a strongly Republican town attests his popularity with his fellow-

townsmen. Successful, well-to-do men are both of the brothers, and highly esteemed by all.



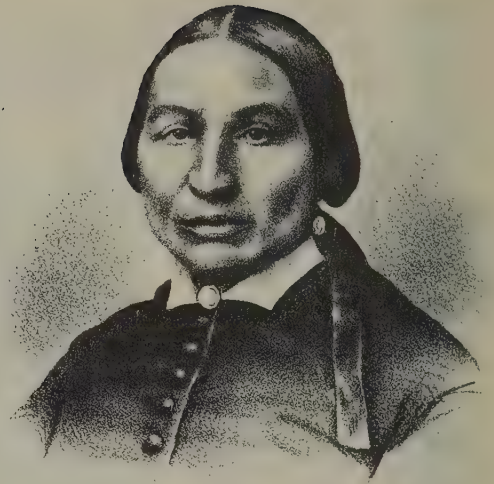
SAYLES ROSS.



MRS. SAYLES ROSS.



J. N. BURGER.



MRS. J. N. BURGER.



"WAVERLY HOUSE," J. N. BURGER, PROPRIETOR, OTTO, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

ried, Aug. 1, 1871, to Benjamin I. Slingerland, and resides in Otto, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

Samuel Cochran, the father of the above, was born in the State of Vermont, adjoining the State of Massachusetts, in the valley of the Connecticut River, Jan. 21, 1785; married Catharine Gallup, Nov. 6, 1805.

Catharine Gallup was born Feb. 22, 1787, in the State of Massachusetts, adjoining Vermont.

When married, they moved to Painted Post, Tioga Co., N. Y., and moved from there, in the winter of 1809, to Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., where he purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. In 1824 he put up a tavern sign, and kept a public-house from that time until his death, in 1846.

JOHN NICHOLAS BURGER

was born Oct. 17, 1823, at Weitmes, State of Oberfranken, Kingdom of Bavaria, of which place his father, Johannes Burger, was a native, and where he taught school for over forty years. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Degelman, was a native of the town of Drothenreth, in Bavaria.

John N. Burger, after fulfilling the requirements of the law in regard to service in the army, emigrated to America in the year 1852, landing in New York City the 14th of June. He went directly to Buffalo, and from thence to Springville, Erie Co., where for four months he labored upon a farm. The following fall (Nov. 28, 1852) he went to Ellicottville, at which place he resided for four years. Before leaving his native country he had learned and followed for fourteen years the trade of a weaver; but in Western New York he found no opportunities for employ-

ment in that branch; he therefore, upon his arrival in this county, decided to learn some trade which would be likely to be of practical benefit to him in his new home. He served an apprenticeship to the cabinet-makers' trade, at Ellicottville, which he followed for the ensuing twelve years. He removed to Otto in 1856, which has since been his residence.

During the twenty-two years he has been a resident of this town, he has been variously engaged,—for eight years as a cabinet-maker, thirteen years as proprietor of a saloon and restaurant, and more recently as an innkeeper. In March, 1877, he purchased the property in Waverly village, known as the "Waverly House,"—standing on the site of the first house erected in the town,—and of which he is the present genial and successful landlord.

Before leaving Germany he was married to his estimable wife (April 27, 1851), Catharine Zeitler, a native of Graefengeheig, Bavaria. To them have been born five children,—John, born June 4, 1852, who died on the Atlantic Ocean, June 11, and was buried at sea; Louisa, born Oct. 27, 1855, died Jan. 8, 1863; Annetta, born Nov. 26, 1857, died Jan. 17, 1863; Frank, born Sept. 6, 1863; and Alexander, born Feb. 8, 1865. The two last named are living at home with their parents.

The father and mother of Mr. Burger are both deceased, having died in Bavaria, in the years 1844 and 1859, respectively. Of nine brothers, sons of Johannes Burger, only three came to America,—John, the subject of this sketch; Conrad, who emigrated in 1854, and who resides with his brother John; and Andrew, who came in 1849, and is a furniture-dealer in Waverly. They all reside in Otto, where Andrew and Conrad settled a few years after their brother John located in the town.

E A S T O T T O.

THIS town is bounded north by Collins and Concord in Erie County, from which it is separated by the Cattaraugus Creek; northeast and east by Ashford and Ellicottville; south by the towns of Mansfield and New Albion, and west by Otto. It is situated a little west of the centre, and upon the north border of the county. Its northern and northeastern boundary is irregular, following the Cattaraugus and Connoirtorauley Creeks, by which streams the northern portion of the town is drained. The south branch of Cattaraugus Creek rises in the southeast part of the town, and flows westerly through a fertile valley from half a mile to a mile in width. A narrower valley to the north of this crosses the town from east to west.

The hills rise to so great a height that from these summits one may see the blue expanse of Lake Erie, though more than 20 miles away. In the northern portion of the town the land is more broken, and much of it is covered

with the native forests. In the northwest corner are the bottom lands known as the Valley of Zoar.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlers in the present limits of this town were in the Valley of Zoar. Stephen Williams settled on the north side of Cattaraugus Creek with a family of fourteen children in 1816. His son David, with a wife and three children, during the next year located on lot 18, township 6, range 7, where he lived several years; and in 1824 his father owned land on lots 18–19, township 6, range 7, in this town, and 20–21 in Otto, where he then lived. David at this time owned land on lots 4 and 6, same township and range. He was the father of Mrs. E. D. Cox, of this town. John V. King, with his brothers, Allen and Rufus King, were settlers in 1817, locating land on lot 45, township 5, range 7. David William and John V. King are the only

names that are given as land owners in this town in 1819.

In the spring of 1821, Horace and Walter Wells, from Schoharie County, came to Daniel Pratt's, then living in the Valley of Zoar on the north side, and endeavored to persuade two or three of the young men to go up into the "South Woods," now East Otto, to settle; Joseph Bates was persuaded, and these three young men felled the first trees, first turned up the soil to the sun, and laid the foundation for the civilization that fast followed in their track. Horace located 125 acres on the north side of the present Corners, on lot 37; Walter, 140 acres on lot 36; and Bates, 200 acres on the same lot, and the farm now owned by L. Lincoln. Horace built a saw-mill on lot 52 in 1827. His log house was east of Mr. Laing's hardware store. In that year Alvin Powers, from Black River, came in and settled on lot 29, afterwards bought by A. L. Gibbs.

Moses T. Beach, with his wife, and sons and daughters mostly grown up, emigrated from New Ashford, Mass., in October, 1821. Moses purchased the improvements of Josiah Baker on lot 11, township 5, range 7, who had been in about two months, and had chopped and logged about three acres, and rolled up a log house, which was not completed. Baker had elm bark peeled for the roof, and it was soon inclosed and they took possession. He built a saw-mill in 1823, and a grist-mill in 1824, both on the west branch of Cattaraugus Creek, the first of each in the town. The grist-mill contained one run of stone, and was capable of grinding 60 bushels of grain per day. He was the first postmaster of the town, and held the position eight years. Religious services were held at the school-house, at which he was accustomed to read Wesley's sermons. He also built the first frame house. Hezekiah Scovill built one about the same time. Joseph Beach located land on the same lot. Tyler M. Beach on lot 12. He was elected town clerk upon the erection of the town, and also a justice of the peace. He is still living on the farm he first settled.

Rev. Augustus Beach, a son of Moses T., born in Massachusetts in 1793, was a graduate of Williams College, an intimate friend and co-worker with George Briggs, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, and others, in the anti-slavery movement and the temperance cause. He died in this town, April 21, 1878, aged eighty-five years.

In 1822, Daniel Burchard located land on lot 12; Ephraim Rolfe on lot 28; Jabez Hull on lots 3 and 12, and Ira Hull on lot 4. Jabez Hull was living at Buffalo at the time it was burned. He settled on the farm now owned by Orson Utley and T. M. Beach. He had three sons,—Daniel, Ira, and Jabez.

Justus Bartholomew, with his wife and children, emigrated from Massachusetts the same year, and settled on lot 20, where Moses N. Beach now lives. He remained six or eight years, and removed to Ohio. His daughter, Sally, married Josiah Baker soon after coming in. It is thought by many this was the first wedding in town. In his family occurred the first birth in the town, being that of twins,—Arzan and Britannia,—a son and daughter. Mr. Bartholomew was elected one of the first commissioners of highways, in 1824. David Bartholomew at the same time located land on lots 12 and 20.

Caleb Pearce came to the town in 1821. He married Phebe, the daughter of Eleazer Larabee, who, with his family, came in afterwards. Mr. Pearce remained a few years and moved West. Sylvester Pearce, his nephew, came in about 1830, and located at East Otto Corners, where he opened a store; afterwards purchased the farm known as the "Lovell farm," on lot 42, now owned by C. B. Allen, where he built the first brick house in the town. About 1850 he removed to Waverly and engaged in business. His daughter married John Laing, who is, and long has been engaged in business at East Otto Corners. Emmons Pearce, a son, was connected with the stage business at Waverly, also kept the hotel at that place for many years. Gilbert Pearce, another son, was born in this town, and is now editor of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

Hezekiah and Roderick R. Scovill, from Warsaw, came in 1822. Hezekiah, with wife and nine children, located 130 acres on lots 21 and 29, where John Perkins now owns. At his house the Baptist Church was organized. He also kept the first tavern in the town in 1828. Mrs. Sydney Larabee and Mrs. Theron Perkins are living in the town. Roderick located on lots 28 and 29.

Samuel Tuthill, a native of Windham Co., Vt., came out to this town in the summer of 1822, and located land on lot 44, where Levi Bradley now owns; cleared a small piece of land, made arrangements to have a block house built, and returned to Vermont, where he married Sarah Guernsey, Oct. 17, 1822, a lady of the Guernsey families of England, whose ancestry reach back to titled families of Norman and Welsh descent. After their marriage they remained a week and started for their new home,—she with many forebodings at leaving home and friends to try the realities of life in a new country and in the new relations she had so recently assumed. After a long and tedious journey they arrived at the place he had selected, Jan. 23, 1823. The house he had ordered built was not completed, and they were obliged to move into a shanty close by until it was finished. In a letter, written by her to her friends at home soon after her arrival, she says, "My long journey has at length terminated. I have at last found a habitation which they called my home; but wretched indeed is its appearance,—roofless, doorless, and windowless, without a dry place to stand upon." But these discouragements soon gave way after a few days' earnest work and determination to wrest a home from the untoward circumstances surrounding them. They remained in this place but a year or two, when he purchased on lot 37, where the family still reside. They were both constituent members of the Baptist Church, of which he was chosen one of its deacons. He was elected commissioner of common schools and overseer of the poor of the town of Otto in 1824, and justice of the peace in 1827, having previously held that office by appointment. They were both active and foremost in all good works, and labored earnestly through a long life for the good of all around them. They had four children,—Col. Henry G., Harvey, and two daughters; the three latter are living on the homestead. William Tuthill, a brother of Samuel, came at the same time, and located on the same lot. His wife died in 1827. He removed West with Samuel Everts.

Moses Leland—a lineal descendant of Henry Leland, who came from England in 1652 and settled in Sherburne, Mass.—came from Chester, Vt. He was accompanied by his sons, Moses N., Asa, Jr., Cephas R., Marshall W., William H., and Dexter F., and settled on lot 20, in 1823, where A. D. Orr lived several years. Moses N. was a Baptist minister, and through his instrumentality the Baptist Church is largely indebted for its organization. When he first came he boarded in the family of Samuel Tuthill. Late in the fall of that year he married Britannia Wells, and settled with his brother Asa on lot 44, on the land now belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society. Asa married William Tuthill's daughter, and died in 1840. W. O. Leland, of Hinsdale, and Barker Leland, of Springville, are descendants.

Jeremiah Spaulding, wife, and several sons came into the town in May, 1823, and located 400 acres of land on lot 13, and divided it among his sons. He and his son Tyler were among the constituent members of the Presbyterian Church in this town.

Peter Strunk the same year, settled on lot 13. The death of his child was the first that occurred in the town.

Azan Wells, the father of Horace, Walter, Joseph, and Samuel, took up land first on lot 20, about 1823, afterwards on lot 27, where Russell Ingraham now resides. Joseph and Samuel settled on lot 37.

Abram L. Gibbs and wife came into the town from Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., and located where Poltus Rush now lives, having purchased the farm of Alvin Powers, who came in two years before. He was one of the first members of the Methodist class; was elected justice of the peace in 1827. His wife was a graduate of Miss Emma Willard's Female Institute, in Troy. They are the parents of Addison C. Gibbs, who went to Oregon, was appointed collector of the port, afterwards elected Governor of the State, and is now a prominent lawyer in the city of Portland. Mr. Gibbs is still living, and resides at Cattaraugus.

Clark Holmes and his wife, from Herkimer County, settled in the same year on lot 20. He also was instrumental in the organization of the first Methodist class.

Ozi M. Goodale settled on lot 12, was elected justice of the peace in 1824, was pastor of the Baptist Church in 1827, and was elected one of the trustees in 1831.

Philip and Henry Bonestell came into the town from Ashford, between 1823 and 1824, where Philip settled, and where Philip and Henry were liable for jury duty in 1823. Their names do not appear on the assessment-roll of that town for 1824. Philip settled on lot 46, where Mrs. H. Dewey now resides. Henry lived in East Otto.

Noah Stowell, a Methodist minister from Herkimer County, located on lot 33, built a log shanty, made a clearing, and was one of the pioneers of Methodism in the town.

In 1830, Isaac Reed, of Otsego County, moved into the town with his family, and is now living at East Otto Corners. Sumner Reed, his brother, was here in 1822, and located in the northwest corner of the town, where John Harrison lives. He claims to have dug the first grave in East Otto Cemetery.

Ichabod Brown, a cooper, in 1824, settled on lot 5,

where John Hawkins lives. He was persuaded by Vine Plumb to follow his trade, and manufacture barrels for him for use in barreling pearlash. He afterwards returned to his farm, where he lived and died.

John Pratt, son of Peter Pratt, of Zoar, moved into the town, on lot 28, in 1824, having married the daughter of William Cook, of Zoar, the year previous. He now lives at Bagdad, Erie Co.

Barton Morey, a native of Columbia County, settled first on lot 9, in Otto, where Joseph Kelly now resides, and in 1826 married Betsey Pratt, and moved on lot 29, where their son, D. P. Morey, lives. Peter and Philip Pratt, also sons of Peter, in 1827 moved to East Otto Corners, where Peter still resides.

Eli D. Cox, in the spring of 1823, settled where Andrew Borden now lives. He married Eliza S. Williams, daughter of David Williams. After living on this place eight years, they moved to the Williams farm, in Zoar, and remained five years. Then Mr. Cox bought the farm his son, H. D. Cox, now owns, and where Mrs. Eli Cox resides.

The Hon. Elijah A. Rice, long a resident of this county, was one of the pioneers, and an active and influential citizen during the early years of its history, came into the county in 1824, and located in the then town of Otto (now East Otto). He is a native of Vermont, was born in 1795, and is now living, at the age of eighty-three, in full health, at Owatonna, Minn. He brought his family from Richfield Springs, Otsego County, to Cattaraugus in May, 1826, traveling by the first line boat that passed through the Erie Canal. Being an engineer and surveyor, he followed his profession among the settlers, and for the Holland Land Company until that company sold its lands to Nicholas Devereux and his associates, by whom he was employed in all difficult cases for many years. He was an accurate and skillful surveyor, and his decisions in all cases of disputed boundaries were for many years almost absolute law among the people. He removed from this county in 1854.

The children of Mr. Rice were Maria, Addison G., Milton L., Carleton A., and Benjamin F.

Maria married the Rev. William E. Pindar, a Methodist clergyman. She is living with a daughter at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Addison G. Rice was educated at Springville Academy, studied law at Ellicottville, was admitted to the bar, and practiced with marked success; was associated in practice with the Hon. A. D. Scott until 1868; was elected member of Assembly in 1860. He received an appointment from Governor Morgan, as colonel of the 154th Regiment, which he organized. Afterwards practiced law in New York until 1874, when he removed to Buffalo, resumed practice, and is regarded a very able lawyer.

Milton L. was educated at Springville Academy, went South at the outbreak of the Rebellion, with the Union army. Since the war has practiced law in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Carleton A. studied law at Ellicottville with Nelson Cobb, who was county judge of Cattaraugus, removed to Kansas, and was appointed chief judge of that State.

When Elijah A. Rice moved to Minnesota, Carleton went

with him and became a large land-owner in the State, and is considered very wealthy.

Benjamin F. Rice while quite young went to Texas, remained South and West until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he went out as captain of a company in a Wisconsin regiment. After the war settled at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was elected by the Republican party of that State to the United States Senate about 1870, and is now practicing law in that city.

John Darling, with wife and two children, from Massachusetts, emigrated to this town in 1824, and settled on lot 12, locating 100 acres of land. His wife was the first adult person who died in the town; this occurred in December, 1824.

Rufus Darling came in 1825, with wife and three children, Rufus P., Selecta A., and John P. He located land on lot 3. In 1827 he went to Black Rock, where he was employed, and was there taken sick with the typhoid fever and died. Mrs. Darling remained on the farm until 1830. Rufus P. went East to Monroe County. Selecta A. married Justus Scott, and John P., in 1834, became interested in business, at Waverly, with C. B. Allen. About the time the Erie Railroad opened he removed to Cattaraugus, where he still resides, having represented the Senatorial district in the State Senate for two terms.

In June, 1824, Vine Plumb brought a small stock of goods from Gowanda and opened the first store in the limits of East Otto, near Hezekiah Scovill's. In November of that year he removed to Otto.

Levi Bullis, of Cooperstown, educated as a physician of the old school, came to the town in 1825 from Hamburg, and settled 25 acres on lot 44. After four or five years he moved to lot 43, where John Soffard now lives, and built a double log house, and practiced his profession many years as the first physician in the town, and is now living at East Otto. Mrs. Sally Bullis, his wife, died Feb. 13, 1877, aged eighty-two years.

Arnold Bentley, Levi Bradley, Simeon B. Hinman, Thomas and Nathan Whitford, came in about 1824 or 1825. Bentley married the daughter of Moses T. Beach, and settled near Tyler M. Beach. Bradley was from Vermont, and settled on lot 44, where he now lives.

Simeon B. Hinman located land on lots 27, 28, and 29, and settled where Millard F. Hinman now resides. Thomas and Nathan Whitford, brothers, settled on lot 23, in what is known as Whitford Hollow. Joseph Whaley was living on lot 22, and cleared and fenced for them 5 acres for \$10 per acre.

Eleazer Larabee, of Hamburg, Erie Co., in 1824, with wife and five sons, Thomas, Minor, Nathan, Ira, and Sydney, all married except the latter. Eleazer located land on lot 28, where A. Brimmer lives. Ira lived at home. Thomas located on lot 27, where the Stephen Laing farm is; Minor on the same lot; Nathan on lot 19, where Moses N. Beach now lives. Mr. Larabee was one of the constituent members of the Baptist Church, and with Samuel Tuthill, was one of the first deacons. He married Lorinda, the daughter of Hezekiah Scovill, and settled on lot 36, part of the Stephen Laing farm and part of the Peter Pratt farm. Mrs. Larabee is living with her son Fayette,

about two miles south of East Otto Corners. Other sons are living at East Otto, Otto, and Little Valley.

Polly married Solomon Clark; they settled here but soon moved West. Phebe married Caleb Pearce, who came in previous.

Alexander Tefft, from Richfield, Otsego Co., emigrated to this town with his wife and six children, arrived here May 13, 1827, traveling by canal to Buffalo and by team to this town. Elijah A. Rice and Clark Holmes previously had written such glowing descriptions of the country they were persuaded to try their fortunes. They located 225 acres on lot 24. The next spring after coming in, the boys, Niles, Alexander, Samuel, and Dewey, all went over to Erie County to Francis White's, at Springville, and brought back each a bag of apple pumice. After getting them home, they planted the seeds and raised a nursery of over 10,000 apple-trees; they have on their several places now over 1100 apple-trees in bearing. Niles Tefft commenced surveying the next season, and so great was the demand upon his time that he made it his principal business. Alexander, Samuel, and Dewey cleared up 10 acres, made 40 rods of fence, and \$16 worth of black salts in four weeks, soon after coming in.

Samuel and Dewey are living near the old homestead. Mrs. Martha Tefft, the widow of Niles, lives on the old homestead. Samuel and Niles lived about three-quarters of a mile apart; they measured the distance, built a school-house just half-way between the two houses, and hired a lady, who was a graduate of Oberlin College, to teach their four children. She remained about five years.

The Teffts are influential in supporting the Free Methodist Church in that vicinity.

John, Darius, and Calvin Pratt emigrated from Massachusetts to Montgomery County, where they lived several years, and removed to Erie County, and while there John taught school. John and Calvin came into this town in 1828. John located on lot 5, where his widow, Mrs. John Tracy, still lives. Calvin located land on lot 6, which Darius purchased when he came in 1831, and is where his son Robert now lives. In 1836, Calvin married Isabella Morrow, daughter of Joseph Morrow and sister of Mrs. Darius Pratt, and settled the farm adjoining Darius and now owned by Robert Pratt. Calvin lives near the Tuthill homestead.

Daniel Bailey, in 1829, settled on lot 10 on the "Baptist Hill," where his son, Chauncy, now lives.

Solomon Lull settled in the town in 1832 and married Betsey Canfield. They were among the first members of the Baptist Church. She is now the wife of Peter Pratt.

Samuel Colvin, from Washington County, with his wife and three children, came by canal to Buffalo, and up Cattaraugus Creek to Zoar. He located 100 acres on lot 47, where John Colvin now lives. Alvin came in 1833, and located 75 acres on lot 46. Freeman Colvin came two years later.

John Perkins, a native of Granville, Washington Co., came with his wife in 1832, and settled on lot 29, where Geo. Woodruff resides. He soon after bought the chance of 100 acres on lot 20 of Caleb Pearce. He engaged in trade about four years, near the old Baptist church, about three-

quarters of a mile east of East Otto Corners, and then bought large tracts of land west of Mr. Tuthill. He is much interested in Methodism, and lives east of East Otto Corners.

Samuel Everts emigrated to this town from Pittsfield, Mass., with his wife and children, settled first on lot 37, where Hiram Williams now owns. He afterwards purchased on lot 37, where Ebenezer Pearce now lives. In 1834 he was elected deacon of the Presbyterian Church. He was a man of influence, zealous in all good works, the life of his church and the Sabbath-school. In 1851 he removed West, where he still resides.

Elihu Ward emigrated with his wife and five children from Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1834, by team to Troy, by canal to Buffalo; there they hired a teamster, who said he knew the way. After traveling a long distance, they found he was 18 miles out of the way. The roads were so bad they had to leave part of their goods at Zoar, and returned for them in a few days. They inquired the way to Samuel Everts', and arrived there safely after much tribulation, having occupied about two weeks' time in the journey. They had with them a large chest that had been bountifully packed with chicken, cakes, bread, pies, and other things, for the long journey. They located 57 acres of land on lots 45 and 46. Buel J. Ward, living at Waverly, is the only representative of the family living in the county.

Dr. E. Dresser, from Buffalo, graduated at the Fairfield Medical College in 1834, came in the town the next spring, settled on lot 12, where he still lives, having been the leading physician for more than forty years.

Amos N. Fitch, of Springfield, Mass., married Adaline Frost in 1833, and three years later removed into the town of East Otto. He took up a farm on lot No. 9 in the south and east part of the town, where William Burchard now lives. In 1838 he moved to the town of Ellicottville, where he still resides.

Few persons can boast of purer Revolutionary blood than Mr. Fitch. His grandfather, Captain Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts, was one of those "embattled farmers" who stood by the storied bridge at Concord on the morning of the memorable 19th of April, 1775, and disregarded the summons of the insolent Pitcairn to disperse. At the fire of the regulars Captain Davis fell dead, killed by the first hostile volley fired in the American Revolution. His daughter, Mary Davis, was fifteen years of age at that time. Afterwards she married Noah Fitch, the father of Amos N., who was born in Peterboro', N. H., in June, 1804. He had in his possession for many years the sword worn by his grandfather when he died. At the Centennial celebration in Concord in 1875, Mr. Fitch was present as an invited and honored guest, and at the earnest solicitation of members of the Historical Society of that city he was persuaded to leave the sword in their care, to be placed with other memorable relics of that time.

John Laing, from Washington County, came to this place incidentally to see a friend in 1841, on his way to Indiana; remained, married the daughter of Sylvester Pearce, opened a store at the corners, and has been in business there thirty-nine years; was supervisor of the town in 1848, and is one of the foremost men of the town.

TAXABLES IN 1824.

The following names and location of taxable inhabitants living in 1824 within the present limits of the town of East Otto are obtained from the assessment-rolls of Ellicottville and Otto for that year:

	Lot.	Township.	Range.
Jacob P. Baringer.....	4	5	7
Jabez Hull	3	5	7
Ira Hull.....	4	5	7
Ichabod Brown.....	5	5	7
George Reed.....	5	5	7
Isaac Alderman.....	10	5	7
Justus Bartholomew.....	11	5	7
Moses T. Beach.....	11	5	7
Joseph Beach.....	11	5	7
Jabez Hull.....	12	5	7
Daniel R. Bartholomew.....	12	5	7
Daniel Burchard.....	12	5	7
"	12	5	7
Tyler M. Beach.....	12	5	7
Peter Strunk.....	13	5	7
Oscar M. Goodale.....	12	5	7
— Hammond.....	18	5	7
Nathan Larabee.....	19	5	7
Lewis Bullis.....	19	5	7
Simeon Hinman.....	19	5	7
James Davis.....	19	5	7
Daniel R. Bartholomew.....	20	5	7
Azer Wells.....	20	5	7
Walter D. Wells.....	20	5	7
Abraham L. Gibbs.....	20	5	7
Clark Holmes.....	20	5	7
Hezekiah Scovil.....	21	5	7
Nathan Whitford.....	22	5	7
Horace Wells.....	24	5	7
Thomas Simmons.....	26	5	7
Miner Larabee.....	27	5	7
Thomas Larabee.....	27	5	7
Hezekiah Scovil.....	28	5	7
Roderick R. Scovil.....	28	5	7
Ebenezer Brush.....	28	5	7
Ephraim Rolph.....	28	5	7
"	29	5	7
Roderick R. Scovil.....	29	5	7
Hezekiah Scovil.....	29	5	7
— Tuller.....	34	5	7
E. A. Rice.....	35	5	7
Thomas Larabee.....	36	5	7
George De Lap.....	37	5	7
Samuel D. Wells.....	37	5	7
— Hlicks.....	38	5	7
Hosea Merithew.....	43	5	7
Samuel Tuthill.....	44	5	7
William Tuthill.....	44	5	7
Jacob P. Baringer.....	45	5	7
Nathaniel Cady.....	45	5	7
Marsem Brooks.....	46	5	7
Titus Pettibone.....	52	5	7
David Williams.....	4	6	7
Sylvester Wetmore.....	5	5	7
Mason Hicke.....	5	6	7
Nicholas German.....	5	6	7
Elisha Freeman.....	5	6	7
David Williams.....	6	6	7
Stephen Williams.....	18	6	7
"	19	6	7

The following names appear on the assessment-roll of Ellicottville in 1824, in that portion of the town that is now in the town of East Otto:

Marvin Andrew, lot 49, township 5, range 6; David C. McClure, lot 49, township 5, range 6; Whaley Remington, lot 50, township 5, range 6.

The name of Griffin Wildey appears on an assessment-roll of Ellicottville for 1822, on lot 57; also in East Otto.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWN.

East Otto was erected from Otto, Nov. 30, 1854, and in 1858 a part of Ellicottville was annexed. It was enacted that the first town-meeting should be held at the school-house at East Otto Corners, the fourth Tuesday in February, 1855. Arnold Bently, Stephen Lang, and David

Hiakley were appointed to preside at the meeting, appoint clerks, open and keep the polls, and have and exercise all the powers of justices of the peace when presiding at such meeting.

The meeting was held in accordance with the act, and the town was organized as follows: John Laing, Supervisor; A. L. Gibbs, Town Clerk; Elijah Dresser, Commissioner of Common Schools; Thomas G. Larrabee, Thomas Morrow, and A. Griffith, Justices of the Peace; Selah B. Dunbar and Manoah M. Bartholomew, Assessors; John C. Pratt, Collector; Samuel H. Lull, Overseer of the Poor.

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace:

SUPERVISORS.

1856-57. Eli D. Cox.	1868. Halsey Safford.
1858. John Laing.	1869. Eli D. Cox.
1859. Elijah Dresser.	1870-71. John Laing.
1860-62. Stephen Laing.	1872. Nathaniel N. Tefft.
1863-64. Eli D. Cox.	1873. John Laing.
1865-66. John L. Perkins.	1874-75. Oscar F. Beach.
1867. Nathaniel N. Tefft.	1876-78. Hiram D. Cox.

TOWN CLERKS.

1857. Walter E. Burchard.	1867-69. Alton D. Bonesteel.
1858. J. L. Drake.	1870-71. A. B. Matteson.
1859. Edwin Smith.	1872. John K. Holden.
1860. Reuben Cherryman.	1873-75. A. B. Matteson.
1861. G. W. Andrews.	1876. Charles W. Babcock.
1862. William Bonesteel.	1877-78. O. D. Satterlee.
1863-66. Wm. S. Lines.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Calvin Pratt, Poltus Rush, Nathaniel N. Tefft, Edwin Smith, A. L. Orr, E. D. Cox, Isaac Reed, John C. Pratt, Justus J. Scott, John C. Pratt, John L. Perkins, A. L. Orr, O. L. Larkin, Nathaniel N. Tefft, Oscar T. Beach, Amherst L. Orr, Justus J. Scott, Edwin Smith, Harvey Tuthill, Nathaniel N. Tefft, B. F. Williams, Almeron B. Matteson, Harvey Tuthill, G. P. Lincoln, Hiram D. Cox, John Harrison, C. T. Mason, Harvey Tuthill, C. T. Mason, Edwin Smith.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST OTTO.

A number of brethren of the Baptist faith and order met at the house of Hezekiah Scovill, July 2, 1825, for the purpose of uniting in church fellowship. Samuel Tuthill was chosen moderator, Nathan Larabee, clerk. The articles of faith were read and agreed upon, and the meeting adjourned till July 30, 1825, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the meeting convened, and after due deliberation it was voted to call a council to organize into a church. In accordance with such vote, letters missive were sent out to the following churches, to meet Sept. 22, 1825: Ellicottville, Concord, China, Boston, Sardinia, and Warsaw. The following representatives appeared at the house of Hezekiah Scovill, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1825, for the purpose of examining into the character and standing of a number of brethren and sisters, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship: Rev. Ebenezer Vining and G. L. Stanton, Ellicottville; Rev. Thos. Baker, Sardinia; Elias Harmon, Aurora; Rev. David S. Worcester, Sheldon; Clark Carr, Concord; R. C. Eaton, Stephen Pratt, and Deacon Beach. Elder E. Vining was chosen moderator, and Rev. David S. Worcester, scribe. The following letters were handed in: Samuel Tuthill and Sarah, his wife,

Nathan Scovill, Wm. Tuthill, Moses N. Leland, Jabez Hull and wife, Phineas Howe and wife, Nathan Hull and wife, Joseph Wheeler and wife, Thomas Whitford and wife, Nathan Larabee and wife, Minor Larabee, Louis Leland, Lucy Beach, and Hezekiah Scovill and wife,—22 in all. After due deliberation it was unanimous that they should be received and organized into a church. The organization and recognition of the church were then effected.

Sept. 24, 1825, Samuel Tuthill and Nathan Larabee were chosen deacons.

The ordinances of the church were administered for the first time on Sunday, Sept. 25, 1825, by the Rev. David S. Worcester, who remained as their pastor until 1827, when he was succeeded by Rev. Osa M. Goodall and L. Loomis. Rev. H. D. Mason was ordained pastor of the church Aug. 25, 1833, and he was succeeded by Rev. D. Platt, B. Wilcox, and J. Boardman. In 1843, C. J. Scott was ordained to the ministry and pastorate of the church, and was followed by the Rev. B. Oviott, N. Gray, S. B. Thompson, R. Cherryman, N. F. Langmade, G. F. Wilkin, C. C. McIntosh, M. F. Wadsworth, and F. M. Calkins, who is the present pastor.

Dec. 20, 1831, a religious society was instituted at the house of Hezekiah Scovill, called the First Baptist Society of Otto. John Wilcox, Tyler M. Beach, and Osa M. Goodall were chosen trustees. About 1833-34, a church edifice was erected on the farm now owned by Wm. Holmes, about three-quarters of a mile east of East Otto Corners. About 1850 the house was repaired, and in 1854 or '55 was removed to the Corners. In 1873 and 1874 a new house was built on its present site, and when completed was \$2900 in debt, but an effort was made and the amount was pledged. The total cost, including bell and furniture, was \$5700. It was dedicated Dec. 22, 1874; Rev. E. E. Chivers, of Buffalo, delivering the dedicatory sermon, from 1st Cor. xii. 27: "Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular."

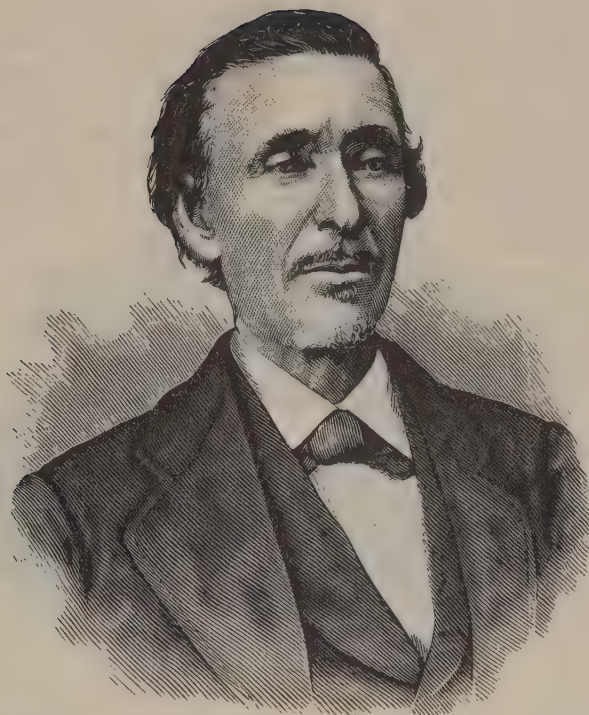
The old church was disposed of to the town, and is now used for a town hall.

The present membership of the society is 68.

A Sunday-school was in connection with the church before 1837, and at present numbers 134. The pastor, Rev. F. M. Calkins, is superintendent.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST OTTO.

In February, 1834, a number of the people of the vicinity interested in the Presbyterian faith gathered at the school-house near Dr. E. Dresser's. Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox and Rev. Abijah Parmalee, of Springville, were ministers in charge of the meeting. After consultation, letters were handed in from Jeremiah Spaulding, wife and two daughters, Elijah Crosby and wife, Tyler Spaulding, from the Otto church, and Mrs. Brush and Mrs. S. D. Lull, from other churches. Salmon Lull and Warner Spaulding offered for examination; in all, eleven. After examination, the church was constituted with the above members. At a later date Tyler Spaulding and Samuel Everts were chosen deacons. The pastors who have been connected with the church are Sylvester Cowles, M. Doolittle, Aaron Van Wormer, Royal Twitchell, and W. W. Norton, who was the last resident



John Harrison

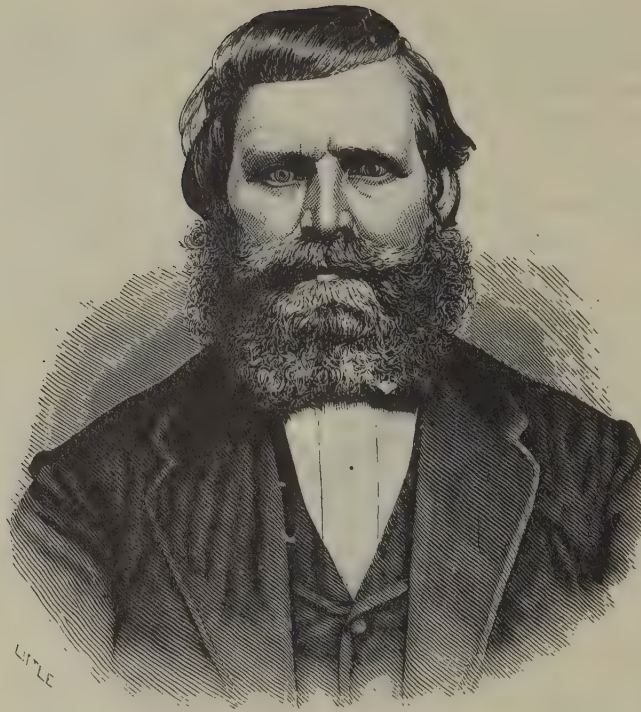
JOHN HARRISON, who boasts of both English and Scotch descent, was born in Lenham, county of Kent, England, Aug. 2, 1819. Charles Harrison, the father of the subject of this notice, was born in 1799 (Aug. 7), and came to this country with his family in the year 1826. His family at that time consisted of four children, one having been born subsequent to his arrival in America. Of these only three are living,—John, the subject of this sketch, and his two sisters. Mr. Harrison came to America not alone to better his financial condition, but in hopes of improving his health, which had always been delicate. The change of climate and the healthful occupation he followed—that of a farmer—both tended to build up his physical being, and he became a hearty and robust man. He died quite young,—April 12, 1841.

John Harrison supported his parents and family by farming for several years prior to his father's death, after which event he learned the carpenter and joiner trade, which he followed for about thirty years.

In the year 1843 he married Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of William Deming. Of this union were born eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom are living. In 1845, Mr. Harrison bought a home in Vermont. He bought a lot upon which he built, and made other improvements; then he sold at quite an advance, and purchased other lots. It was thus he got his first start in the world.

Mr. Harrison purchased a farm in Cattaraugus a year before he moved his family thither. In 1863 he bought one hundred and seventy-one acres, which subsequent additions have increased to three hundred and fifty-one acres. For the past fourteen years, Mr. Harrison has been engaged in farming. He is a Republican in politics, has held various local offices, and is at the present time a justice of the peace. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for forty-one years.

Mrs. E. A. Harrison was born Aug. 16, 1822, in the State of Vermont. She lived with her father until her marriage. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1791, and now resides at Keeseville, N. Y.



Leonard S. Utley

One of the old residents of the town of Otto (of that portion since set off as East Otto) is Mr. Utley. He was born in the State of Vermont in the year 1820, came with his father to Cattaraugus County in 1835, and settled in the town of Otto. His father, Leonard Utley, purchased a farm in that town upon his arrival, it being the same which his son now occupies. Mr. Utley, Sr., when he came to this town had five children beside the subject of this sketch, who lived with his father until a year after his marriage, and who likewise was a farmer. He boasts of only a common-school education, but had a thorough training in all manner of farm labor.

L. S. Utley was married in the year 1852. He chose as his life companion Miss Cynthia, daughter of Willard White. To them were born four children, viz.: Mary Lucinda, Alvin W., Leonard H., and Orsamus.

True to his first love, Mr. Utley has always been a disciple of Ceres. The pursuit of agriculture with him is a life vocation.

He has held several offices in his town and school district; has held the position of assessor for eight years.

Mr. Utley is a prominent church member, he having joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1869.

His wife, also a member of the same organization, has been connected therewith for twenty-six years. Both are active, zealous members of the denomination, in which Mr. Utley has served as trustee and held other official positions. He has also given liberally of his means for benevolent purposes, for the erection of churches in his town and vicinity, and for the support of the ministry. He is a man of business capacity, strict integrity, and uprightness of character.

minister. It was received under the care of the Presbytery of Buffalo, Sept. 2, 1834. In 1846 it contained 42 members, and was connected with Otto in the enjoyment of a minister; in their united capacity they were dependent on the aid of the American Missionary Society. They now number about six or eight members, and still continue to hold the organization, although the most of the members have joined other societies.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST OTTO.

The first members of a class of which any information can be ascertained were A. L. Gibbs and wife, Clark Holmes and wife, Noah Stowel and wife, Ira Hull and wife, and Mrs. E. A. Rice. They met in a log school-house opposite where the school-house in District No. 1 now stands, near the Union Cheese-Factory. Rev. John Griffiths preached in this section before the class was formed. Rev. Ira Bronson was instrumental in the formation of it. Clark Holmes and A. L. Gibbs were exhorters, and Noah Stowel was a Methodist minister. The church was constituted in 1826, under the charge of Rev. John Wiley and Wilber Hoag.

The ministers who have been in charge of the church are Ira Bronson, — Coburn, — Proper, Gustavus Hinds, Asel Heywood, I. Bronson, J. D. B. Hoyt, Samuel R. Cook, Sumner C. Smith, Augustus Anderson, Eventus Doud, S. R. Cook, John M. Bell, Wm. Burk, Jacob O. Stryker, Schuyler Parker, John P. Kent, Thomas Eaton, John Kennard, S. Y. Hammond, J. W. Vaughan, C. Strong, A. L. Backus, H. Hornby, L. A. Chapin, J. L. Lempkins, C. S. Strong, A. B. Salisbury, C. C. Beard, J. B. Countryman, S. M. Hopkins, W. Magovern, C. S. Daily, S. Milward, Enos Smith, Julius Brown, and William Bradley, who is the present pastor. The first church was built of brick, in 1842, on the spot where the present one stands, at a cost of about \$2000. Rebuilt of wood, with brick foundation, in 1853. Repaired and remodeled in 1867. A parsonage is in connection with the church. The present membership is 168; the Sunday-school has 185 pupils and 17 teachers.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF EAST OTTO.

The following persons gathered together for the purposes of church organization, and were constituted the first members of the Free Methodist Church: Dewey Tefft and wife, N. N. Tefft and wife, Samuel Tefft and wife, John Slocum, wife, and daughter, Otis Bacon and wife, Elias Woodruff and wife, Maria Whitford, Jane Whaley, Cornelius Secomb, and Henry Secomb.

In the church-book this record is found:

"We, the undersigned, being in Christian fellowship with each other, organize ourselves into a church at East Otto, in the county of Cattaraugus, on the sixth day of January, A.D. 1861, Rev. Benjamin F. Roberts presiding, and we adopt the Free Methodist discipline as the rule by which our church shall be governed."

Official members elected: E. S. Woodruff, Dewey Tefft, Class-leaders; Otis O. Bacon, Elias S. Woodruff, Exhorters; N. N. Tefft, John Slocum, Henry Secomb, Stewards.

The first official meeting was held at the dwelling-house of N. N. Tefft, March 30, 1861. The first services were

held in the school-house in Whitford Hollow. Otis O. Bacon was the first preacher, and was returned by the Conference, remaining two years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Albert G. Terry, Ichabod White, W. McAlpin, Marson E. Brown, Wm. Manning, Wm. Jones, C. C. Eggleston, M. E. Brown, R. S. Phillips, and C. B. Essex, who is the present pastor. The present membership of the society is 34. A Sunday-school is in connection with the church, having a membership of 50. The pastor, C. B. Essex, is the superintendent.

The present church edifice was erected in the summer and winter of 1869-70, at a cost of \$3000, and dedicated the 10th day of June, 1870, by the Rev. D. W. Thurston. It is situated about three miles north of East Otto.

CEMETERIES.

The East Otto Union Cemetery is situated on lot No. 37, on the road leading from East Otto to Otto, and contains about three acres. It was used as a burial-place by the early settlers.

There is a cemetery near the school-house by H. D. Cox, and near the Free Methodist church. It was first used about 1850.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Miriam Leland, sister of Asa Leland, and at his house, west of where Harvey Tut-hill lives.

The first school-house, without a doubt, was built near where the Union Cheese-Factory now is. Moses N. Leland was the teacher. A log school-house was built in the north part of the town in 1828, where Daniel Ticknor's barn now stands. Statira Barr was the teacher.

The school statistics of the town for 1878 are kindly furnished by Hon. Neil Gilmour, superintendent of public instruction, the school commissioners of this county having failed to comply with the requirements of the law, which directs them to file a copy of their report with the county clerk.

The number of school districts is 9; containing 9 school buildings, valued with their sites at \$3665; volumes in library, 72, valued at \$35; number of teachers employed for 28 weeks or more, 9; amount of money paid for teachers' wages, \$1338.50; number of weeks taught, 252; number of children of school age, 304; average daily attendance, $122\frac{423}{1000}$; amount of public money received from State, \$878.94; amount of money received from tax, \$426.72.

POST OFFICES OF EAST OTTO.

The first postmaster was Moses T. Beach, who received his appointment from John Q. Adams, and held it for eight years; Hezekiah Scovill next received appointment under President Jackson, and was succeeded by Dr. Elijah Dres-ser, Stephen Laing, Walter Burchard, and George W. Andrews, the present incumbent.

The town is noted for its good order and morality, especially for its temperance, no license ever having been granted within its borders.

AGRICULTURE.

This town is similar in its agricultural interests and advantages to Otto, from which it was taken. The princi-

pal crops are hay, oats, corn, potatoes, and apples. The attention of its farmers, however, is mainly directed to grazing and the production of butter and cheese; the latter being manufactured mostly in factories, of which there are as follows: Huffstater and Sackett have 4; East Otto having in connection 600 cows; another, two miles east of East Otto, having 800; 2, three miles north of Otto, 1 having 400 cows, the other 250; the Fox factory, four miles east of East Otto, using the milk of about 250 cows. There were manufactured in town the past year about 12,000 cheeses, averaging 660,000 pounds, of which Huffstater and Sackett manufactured 600,000 pounds.

The agricultural statistics of the town for 1855 and 1875 are given below for comparison, and are taken from the censuses of those years.

1855.

Acres of improved lands.....	10,753
Acres of unimproved lands.....	11,619
Acres of meadow-lands.....	3,552
Tons of hay raised.....	2,556
Acres of oats sowed.....	687
Bushels of oats raised.....	17,535
Acres of corn sowed.....	531
Bushels of corn raised.....	16,724
Acres of potatoes planted.....	119
Bushels of potatoes raised.....	8,453
Bushels of apples raised.....	7,657
Pounds of maple-sugar made.....	19,391
Pounds of honey collected.....	3,279
Cows.....	1,510
Pounds of butter made.....	86,099
Pounds of cheese made.....	26,500
Sheep.....	1,381
Pounds of wool clipped.....	2,930

1875.

Acres of improved lands.....	17,363
Acres of unimproved lands.....	7,025
Acres of meadow-lands.....	4,729
Tons of hay raised.....	6,327
Acres of corn sowed.....	337
Bushels of corn raised.....	13,889
Acres of oats sowed.....	1,237
Bushels of oats raised.....	39,431
Acres of potatoes planted.....	136
Bushels of potatoes raised.....	16,965
Apple-trees.....	15,414
Bushels of apples gathered.....	27,627
Pounds of maple-sugar made.....	21,507
Cows.....	2,733
Pounds of butter made in families.....	85,666
Pounds of cheese made in families.....	5,920

The apple crop of East Otto for 1877 realized about \$30,000.

The population of East Otto in 1855 was 1228; in 1865, 1152; and in 1875 was 1183.

EAST OTTO CORNERS

is situated south and west from the centre of the town, and contains two churches, two dry-goods stores, hardware-store, post-office, school-house, harness-shop, two shoe-shops, two blacksmith-shops, one carriage-shop, and one physician.

PLATO

is a small hamlet in the southeast corner of the town. A post-office was here in 1832, Enoch Marvin postmaster; receipts for postage during that year were \$3.88, and continued several years. About 1836 this place was laid out into village lots and mapped, and large were the expectations of its future, but, like many others, it was only on paper.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Thomas Grant served through the war.

Eleazer Larabee died January, 1837, aged eighty-seven years.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Joseph Burchard participated in the capture of St. John's. Henry Beach died in 1847, aged fifty-eight years.

Nathan Larkins served under Lieutenant (afterwards General) Wool; died in 1869, aged sixty-seven years.

Phineas Orr, sergeant in regiment, Colonel Riddle commanding. Present at the burning of Buffalo; died in 1860, aged eighty-four years.

Joseph Satterlee died December, 1863, in his seventy-fifth year.

Jeremiah Spaulding died in 1836, aged sixty-five years.

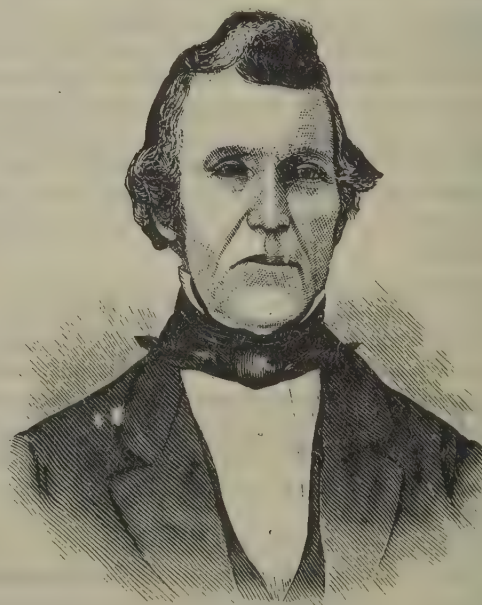
Elihu Ward enlisted in Berkshire Co., Mass.; died in 1851, aged seventy-seven years.

Elnathan Winchester, musician in a New York regiment. Participated in battle of Sackett's Harbor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

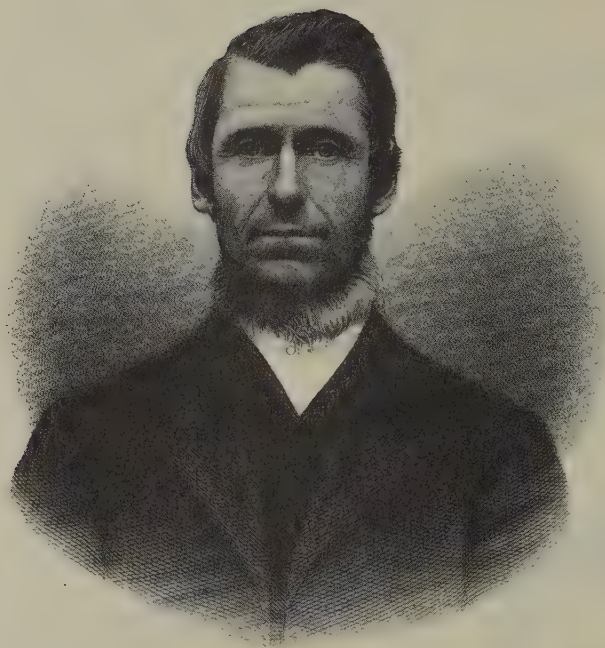
HON. ELIJAH A. RICE.

Elijah A. Rice was born at Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt., on the 20th day of September, 1795, and being left an orphan at a very early age, he was removed to Washington Co., N. Y., where he lived with a relative till 1809,



Elijah A. Rice

when, at the age of fourteen, he started in life alone, independent of fortune or the influence of any but humble friends. Perseverance, application, and unaided effort secured to him a good common and classical education, which proved to be his capital in life, and has left its traces upon



John Perkins

his children. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was engaged in the battle at Plattsburg. In 1818 he removed to Herkimer County, and engaged in the calling of a land-surveyor; but in the following year he removed to Otsego County, and located at the town of Richfield, where, in his capacity of surveyor, he located and laid out the present village of Richfield Springs, then a swamp, but now a noted watering-place. At that date the course of emigration from that part of the State westward was to the Holland Purchase, and in 1823 Mr. Rice visited the then newly-organized county of Cattaraugus,—a visit which he repeated in 1824 and 1825, making the journey each time on foot, and with his rifle for an only traveling-companion. On the last of these visits he located a farm in the then almost unbroken wilderness, which has given place to the rich and productive farms of East Otto, and erected the mansion of that period,—a log house. In the spring of 1826 he removed his family to his new home, making the journey on the first westward-bound canal-boat on the Erie Canal. He resided in the county of Cattaraugus till 1854, when he removed to Wisconsin.

He was a man of good address, a good speaker, and a fine conversationalist, was well known and highly esteemed throughout the county, was active and influential in public matters, a good worker in the education of the young, and lived a sober, temperate, and blameless life.

In 1842, and again in 1846, Mr. Rice represented the county in the State Legislature, and for several years was commissioner of common schools for the county.

He was a farmer, but devoted himself largely to his profession of a surveyor, being employed by the Holland Land Company and by its successors, the late Nicholas Devereux and his associates. His skill and accuracy were such that for many years he was considered the arbiter and ultimate authority in all cases of disputed boundaries and land controversies.

Mr. Rice is still living, a vigorous and active man, at the ripe age of eighty-three,—the fruit of a temperate life,—and resides at Owatonna, Minn.

His children, reared in Cattaraugus and educated by him, are all living, and, by their success in life, are witnesses of the good influence which his teaching and example have produced. Our sketch of the father would be incomplete without mentioning the children in this case.

Maria Rice Pindar was born at Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1819, and is now living at Lima, N. Y.,—the widow of the late Rev. Wm. E. Pindar, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Addison G. Rice was born at Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1821, and is a lawyer, now residing at Buffalo, N. Y. He has been a member of the Legislature of this State.

Milton L. Rice was born at Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1824; is a lawyer, located in Kentucky; was a candidate for Congress on the Union ticket in 1866, and now resides at Little Rock, Ark.

Carlton E. Rice was born at Otto (now East Otto), Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1826; is a lawyer; was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, and now resides at Owatonna, Minn.

Benjamin F. Rice was born at Otto (now East Otto), Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 26, 1829, and is a lawyer; was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, a captain of volunteers in the Union army, and has served one term in the United States Senate, from Arkansas, where he now resides. In the Senate he was a member of the judiciary committee.

JOHN PERKINS, ESQ.

This gentleman came of a long line of ancestors, of English origin, some of whom belonged to the gentry, while others were successful tradesmen and merchants, and many of whom left legacies of wealth and honor to their descendants. William Perkins, father of our subject, was a native of Connecticut. He emigrated to New York State in 1848, and died in East Otto in October, 1856, aged seventy-nine years.

John Perkins was born in the State of Vermont, the fifteenth day of July, 1810. At the age of seventeen (in 1827) he went to Washington Co., N. Y., where, for two years, he was engaged at farm labor upon the farms of John Williams and Chester Carver. Determined to "paddle his own canoe" in the life struggle, the next year he hired a farm, which he operated for two years. So successful was he in this venture, and in the management of the property, that he was enabled to purchase a farm in Vermont. He bought his father's homestead, embracing forty-five acres, and gave a portion of the same to his parents. Soon after (Feb. 14, 1830) he married Miss Maria, daughter of Cyril and Elizabeth Carpenter. Of this union were born six children, one son and five daughters, none of whom survive. After his marriage he engaged in farming and stock-buying for a livelihood.

Mr. Perkins came with his family to Cattaraugus County in the year 1833, and settled in the town of Otto, where he purchased a farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the first four years of his residence here he also carried on a mercantile business, but since retiring from that he has been only interested in his farm and in the purchase of stock. When Mr. and Mrs. Perkins came to Cattaraugus County it was emphatically a new and undeveloped region. They made the trip in a wagon—the pioneer fashion of traveling in that early day. When they arrived at Cattaraugus Creek they found a partly-finished bridge, but the lacking portions—from the abutments to the banks—prevented their availing themselves of its use. In this extremity, Mr. Perkins drove the horse into the water out to the bridge, when he climbed over the horse's back on to the abutment: his wife then backed the horse out of the creek, while her husband put out three planks, until their ends rested upon the bank—a plank for each wheel, and one for the horse to walk upon. Over this extemporized bridge Mr. Perkins drove in safety, and reached his destination.

Passing through all the vicissitudes, and experiencing all the inconveniences of a new country, with which he has grown up (developing his own possessions as the home of his adoption has passed from its embryo state to that of a highly improved and wealthy community), he has become

the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of the best farming lands in the town.

Thirty-eight years ago he obtained the consent of the owners and agents of the Holland Land Company to receive horses and cattle in payment for their land; and, as their collecting agent, Mr. Perkins received and sold eighty horses and two thousand cattle in two years, thus putting new life into the farming interests of this section. About 1845 he was one of the three organizers of the Lake Shore Bank, at Dunkirk, N. Y.; but in 1847 he sold his interest in the same to T. B. Coleman.

During his youth, up to his seventeenth year, he enjoyed the advantages of the common schools, and this, coupled with judicious home-training, laid the foundations of his after-success in life. He has accumulated a handsome property as the result of his years of labor, realizing the words of the proverb, "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." But from his abundance he has given liberally to education and religious enterprises. He contributed one-third of the cost of erecting the first church in the town, costing fifteen hundred dollars; he aided in the building of the Baptist church; he gave seventeen hundred dollars toward the building of the second Methodist Episcopal church; he subsequently paid nine hundred dollars toward repairing the same edifice, and over eight hundred towards its parsonage. His gifts for benevolent purposes have been large, and not confined to his own town. In 1876 he gave twelve hundred dollars to the University of Syracuse; and, taking a great interest in the matter of church extension, he contributed in real estate and cash over forty thousand dollars to the Loan Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church,—creating a fund named, after its donor, the "Perkins Loan Fund."

Mr. Perkins is a Republican in politics, but no office-seeker. In the year 1834, almost contemporary with his coming to this county, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which organization he has been an official member and zealous worker. He has held most all of the offices of the church, and for thirty-five years has been a class-leader. Mrs. Perkins is also a member of the same denomination, having united with it in 1837. Mr. Perkins is an earnest advocate of the temperance reform; he has fought the giant evil for forty-five years, and takes pride in the fact that his town has never had a licensed groggery within its limits. He is a man of estimable qualities, temperate in his habits, affable in his demeanor, honorable in his dealings, and deservedly enjoys the confidence and esteem of all.

LEVI BRADLEY, ESQ.*

This gentleman, one of the oldest living residents of Northern Cattaraugus, was born in the State of Vermont on the 18th day of July, in the year 1798. He lived in the "Green Mountain State," upon his father's farm, until the date of his marriage, in 1827, when he emigrated west-

ward, arriving in Cattaraugus County in August of that year. He purchased a farm in the town of Otto,—that portion of the town since set off as East Otto,—being the same upon which his widow now resides.

Mr. Bradley was first married, in Vermont, about the year 1820. His wife passed from earth March 2, 1853, and her remains repose in the cemetery at East Otto. He took for his second wife, Aug. 9, 1853, Miss Betsy, daughter of James and Margaret Morrow, of East Otto.

Brought up on a farm, Mr. Bradley followed in his father's footsteps, and likewise made farming his life vocation. He had a hearty love for it. He preferred its independent though laborious life to the more bustling trades and professions, or the uncertainties of mercantile enterprises. He was unostentatious and disliked notoriety, hence would never accept any office. He was for many years an honored and active member of the Baptist Church, of which denomination his wife is also a consistent and influential member.

By industry and economy Mr. Bradley accumulated a large property. His widow resides upon the homestead farm, the one purchased by him when he first settled in Cattaraugus County. During the latter portion of his life he retired from the active work of the farm, but still in a great measure superintended its management. He was a man of the strictest morality, and stood high in the estimation of the community. He lived uprightly, and "died as die the righteous."

Levi Bradley died Dec. 4, 1877, at the age of eighty years.

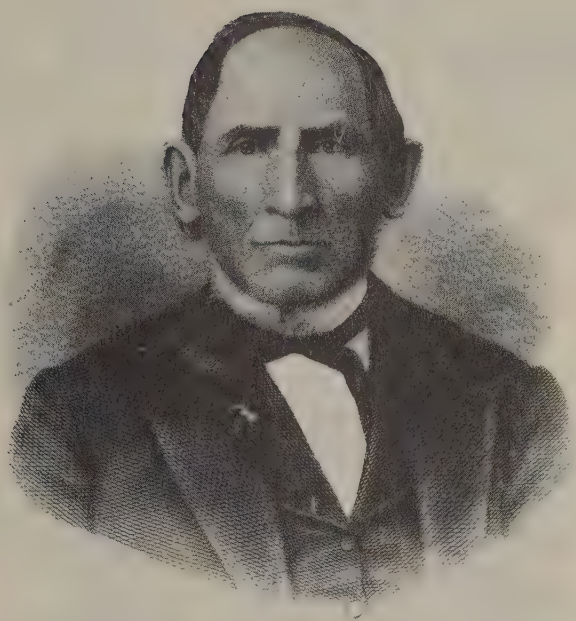
W. Z. LINCOLN

was born in the town of East Otto, in the year 1838, May 28. His father, L. L. Lincoln, came to this county in an early day, locating in what was then the town of Otto, but since set off and known as East Otto. He subsequently removed to the town of Hinsdale, this county, while his son, W. Z., occupies the old homestead.

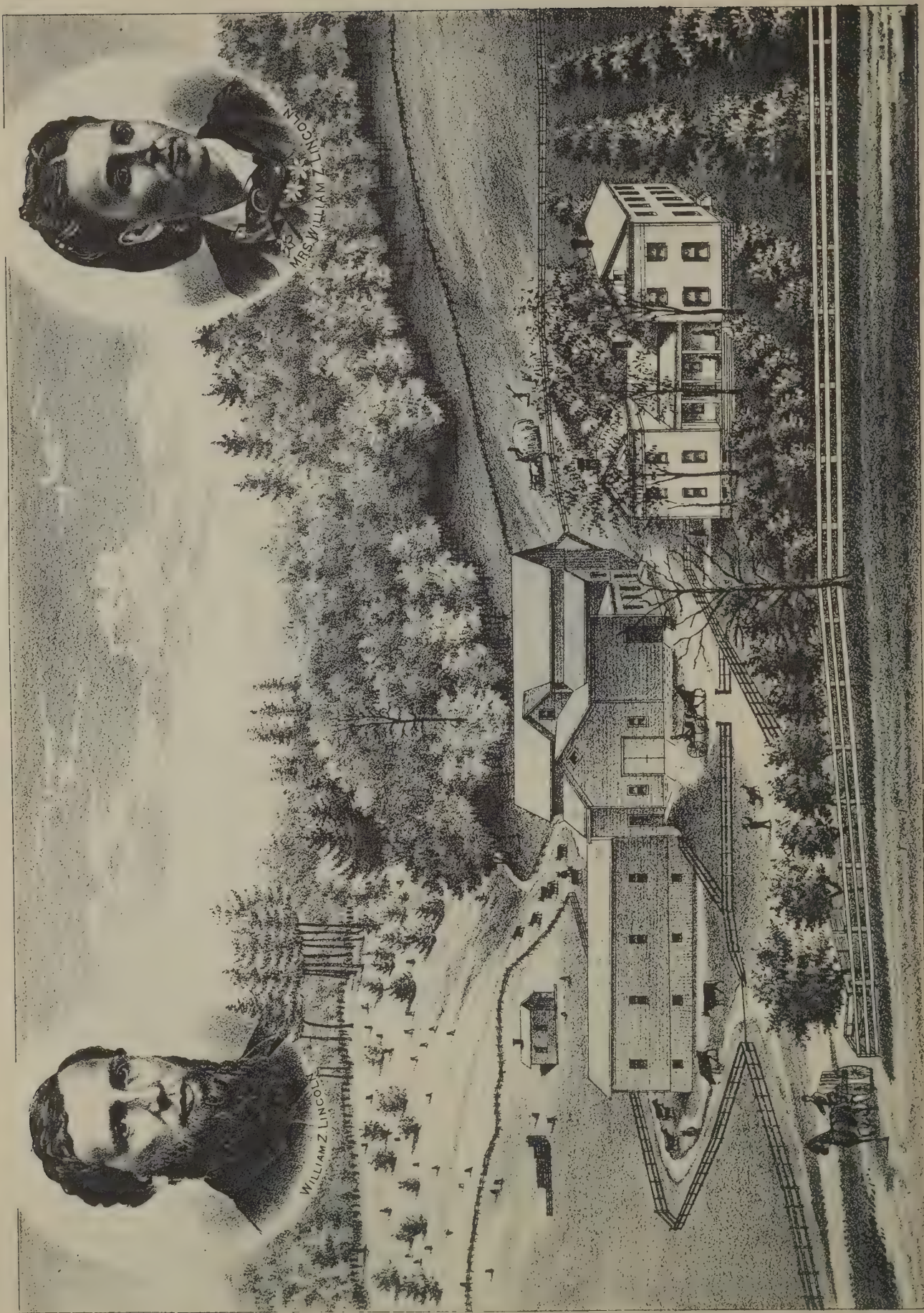
Mr. W. Z. Lincoln has always lived upon the farm where he is now located, and having all his life followed the worthy and independent calling of a farmer, as did his father before him, has a hearty love for it, and believes that learning, genius, and intelligence need not be thrown away on a farm; that intelligent labor will find a reward in any department. Mr. Lincoln has never held any public office, but has followed the quiet life of a farmer, in which vocation he takes great pride, and may be ranked as one of the leading agriculturists of East Otto.

Mr. Lincoln married Miss Louisa A., daughter of Alexander and Sarepta Scobey. Of this union were born one son and one daughter,—Lucius A. and Kate A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln are members of the Baptist Church, and highly esteemed in the community where they reside.

* Deceased.



Levi Bradley



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM Z. LINCOLN, EAST OTTO, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

SAMUEL C. EVERTS*

was born in Washington, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 5, 1805. His parents were natives of New England, and highly respected; his father, Samuel Everts, having been at one time sheriff of a county in Vermont. Samuel C. remained at home, in Washington, Mass., and on a farm near Pittsfield, until he was ten years of age, when—owing to the large family dependent upon his parents, and wishing to relieve them of the expense of his education—he engaged his services to an uncle at four dollars per month, and attended school whenever opportunity offered. At the age of eighteen he obtained board with Judge Walker, of Lenox, paying his way by his own unaided efforts, and attending the Lenox Academy. He married Miss Ruth, daughter of Colonel Nathan Barrett, who was for years

one of the selectmen of Lenox. Mr. Everts resided upon a farm in that town until 1834, when, with his family, he emigrated to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., settling on land purchased of the "Holland Land Company," and situated in the town of Otto. His energies were here devoted to cutting away the timber from his purchase,—then but a compact forest,—and in providing for his young family. The hardships and exposures, the journey to Buffalo with an ox-team, and many other trials incident to early settlements, are familiar to the pioneers of that day, and cannot be recounted in so brief a sketch as this must of necessity be; we cannot forbear saying, however, that he bore the

toil, the trials, and hardships with patience and fortitude, seconded by his faithful companion, who, by her Christian example and resignation to the inconveniences of the wilderness, proved herself a worthy daughter of estimable parents, and an honor to him whom she had followed to the wilds of Western New York.

The original tract upon which he first located was subsequently sold and the Wilcox farm purchased; on the latter Mr. Everts engaged in the dairy business, and spent his last years in Otto,—a kind, industrious, and respected citizen. During his residence in Cattaraugus County he

organized the Presbyterian Church, and served as one of its deacons for seventeen successive years, and as its Sabbath-school superintendent for twelve years. He also held the office of school commissioner for the period of twelve years. Of his connection with church interests, an Otto correspondent of the *Franklinville Argus*, speaking of the early settlers, says,—

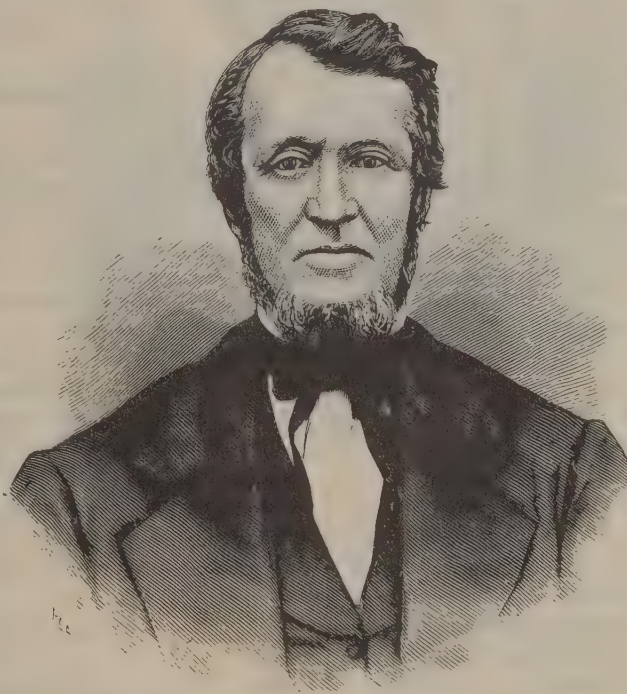
"Deacon Samuel C. Everts came into town at a later date, but yet while it was so new that the wolves prowled about his door. He was a man of influence, zealous in all good works, the life of his church and Sabbath-school, and when he went West the Presbyterian Church lost its head; it flickered for a time in its socket and gradually went out."

In the spring of 1851, through the influence of neighbors

and friends who had preceded him, Deacon Everts, accompanied by his family, moved to Kane Co., Ill., settling on the Sitterly farm, in the township of Geneva, near its beautiful village of the same name. Here, at the age of seventy-three, he still resides. During his residence of twenty-eight years in Geneva his life has been almost a counterpart of the years passed in Otto, and the same interest has also been manifested in religious matters and in the welfare of the church. Upon his advent in Geneva the Congregational Church had no organization. He at once interested himself, with his Cattaraugus neighbors and a few others, in organizing a society of that faith, and

by zealous and persevering efforts succeeded in erecting a church edifice. For twenty-four years he has been its deacon, and for thirteen years its Sabbath-school superintendent. As a result of his initial efforts and subsequent labors, the church at present ranks as the leading denomination of that village.

The companion of his early manhood, who shared his labors with a faith sublime, died at the age of fifty-one years. Her remains rest in the Geneva cemetery, along with those of Lucinda, a second wife, and two sons and two daughters,—Charles, Carlos, Cornelia, and Frances. This family had been spared affliction while in their native State, contending with obstacles which a pioneer life unavoidably presents; but when transplanted to the home of their adop-



SAMUEL C. EVERTS.

* Prepared by J. P. Snell, of Philadelphia, January 23, 1879,—formerly chief clerk of Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

tion in the West, and subjected to the sudden changes of its climate, early graves claimed many of its loved ones, and this Christian parent received the chastening with unbroken faith. He was united in marriage to Lucinda Buck, April 14, 1857; she died in the year 1859, and in 1861 (June 4) he married Mrs. Lucretia Van Sickle, who still survives.

It may not be said of *any* man that he never had an enemy, but it may truthfully be stated of Deacon Everts that he knows no enemies, and that in his Western, as in his Eastern home, his life has been without blemish. Industrious, retiring, honest, and generous, beloved of the young and respected by all, no meed of praise is required. He can well afford to be known and judged by his works.

Seven children were reared by Deacon Everts, a brief record of whom may not be out of place, inasmuch as their father deserves a place in the history of his town, and that several of them were natives of the same. Charles N. was born at Lenox, Mass., Oct. 5, 1828, and died at Wyandot, Kan., Feb. 28, 1862, while in the service of his country. His lot was cast in Kansas during its most turbulent era, but with unflinching courage he maintained himself and family until his country called him. His remains were removed to Geneva and interred in the village cemetery. Carlos, born at Lenox, Mass., March 31, 1831, died at Geneva, Ill., June 28, 1853. Cornelia R., born at Lenox, May 14, 1833, died at Geneva, Sept. 12, 1853. Frances M., born at Otto, N. Y., June 11, 1841, died July 28, 1863. There are but three children living,—Louis H., born at Otto, April 14, 1836; James S., born in Otto, March 25, 1844; and Edward Arthur (by his second wife), born at Geneva, April 1, 1858.

Maj. L. H. Everts, the eldest of those living, entered the service at the beginning of the war, leaving a position of trust in the mercantile house of Potter Palmer (now Field, Leiter & Co.), Chicago. He assisted in raising a regiment in Kane Co., Ill., and accompanied it to the field as a lieutenant. He served in the campaigns of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and Corinth; was detailed as aide-de-camp to Gen. Hackleman just before the battles of Iuka and Corinth, in the fall of 1862, in the latter of which engagements his general was killed, and the division lost more than one-third of its fighting force in killed and wounded. Soon after he was commissioned by the President as adjutant-general of volunteers, with the rank of captain, and assigned to duty with Gen. T. W. Sweeny, as assistant adjutant-general of the 2d Division, 16th Army Corps.* He served through Sherman's campaigns, and finally, with the victorious army, rested at Washington. While in camp at the last-named place, the field-officers of his division united in the following testimonial and request to the War Department, presenting Capt. Everts with a copy of the same:

"HEADQUARTERS 50TH ILLS. INF. VOLS.,
NEAR WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 31, 1865.

"CAPT. L. H. EVERTS,

"Asst. Adjt.-Gen. 4th Div. 15th Army Corps:

"SIR,—To assure you of the high regard in which your services as assistant adjutant-general of the 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, are

held, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a petition which has this day been forwarded to the adjutant-general of the army by the field-officers of said division, requesting your appointment as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major.

"I am, captain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "WILLIAM HANNA, Lieutenant-Colonel,
"Commanding regiment."

[Copy.]

"CAMP OF 4TH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 31, 1865.

"To Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington City, D. C.:

"SIR,—We, the undersigned, field-officers of the 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, hereby most respectfully request that Capt. L. H. Everts, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, be appointed assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, with the rank of major.

"We can each and all of us testify to the faithful and efficient manner in which Capt. Everts has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of assistant adjutant-general, the majority of us having been officially associated with him since the summer of 1862.

"We are, general, with great respect, your obedient servants,

(Signed) "BRIG.-GEN. E. W. RICE, Commanding 1st Brigade.

" "WM. T. CLARK, " 2d "

" "R. ROWETT, " 3d "

COL. R. N. ADAMS, 81st Ohio Volunteers.

"WM. HANNA, 50th Illinois Volunteers."

[and thirty-two others.]

It was indorsed by his general commanding the division as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS 4TH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 3, 1865.

"Respectfully forwarded, and earnestly recommended. An officer able, faithful, and gallant,—in every way deserving the promotion.

(Signed) "JOHN M. CORSE, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Commanding."

This application was recommended and approved by corps and army commanders, and his promotion secured. Since the war, Maj. Everts has been successfully and extensively engaged in the publishing business, including local and general works, the wonderful system regulating it, doubtless, being an outgrowth of his army experience.

James S. Everts resides on a large dairy-farm, near that of his father's, in Geneva, Ill. Edward A., at the age of twenty years, has charge of the business-office of his brother in Philadelphia, and evinces remarkable energy and tact.

JOHN DOW, ESQ.

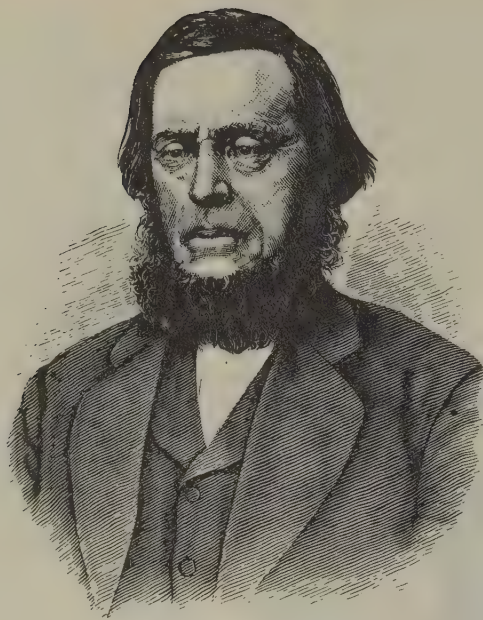
One of the best known and most respectable residents of the town of East Otto, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Dow was born in the State of Connecticut, Feb. 11, 1809. In the year 1815 he came with his father, Daniel Dow, to the State of New York, locating in Dutchess County. His youth was spent there, and in Columbia and Otsego Counties, to which points his father successively removed. The early portion of his life was passed upon his father's farm, but on attaining his majority he left home, and for the ensuing three years worked out by the month. He then returned to his father's farm, upon which he labored until November of the year 1833, when he took possession of the farm he had purchased a few months previous, on lots 26 and 27, then woods, in the town of Otto.

* Afterwards 4th Division of the 15th Army Corps.



John Sew



OSCAR F. BEACH.



MRS. OSCAR F. BEACH.



RESIDENCE OF OSCAR F. BEACH, EAST OTTO, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.

In the spring preceding his removal to the West (April 18, 1833), he married Miss Eliza, daughter of Michael Weber. The issue of this marriage was seven children,—three sons and four daughters,—of whom four still survive. Mr. Dow, after the decease of his first wife, joined his fortunes with those of Miss Maria A., daughter of John Dudley, Esq., the 11th of September, 1855. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, who still survives.

Mr. Dow always took a lively interest in martial affairs, and during many years of his life held official stations in the organized militia of this State. He was elected, in 1828, as first sergeant of a company under command of Capt. James M. Towser, in the 135th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 16th Division, New York State Militia. The following year he was commissioned by Lieut.-Gov. Throop as ensign, and in 1831 as a lieutenant, in the same regiment. In 1835 he was constituted a captain in the 248th Regiment, and duly commissioned by Gov. William L. Marcy, with rank from March 10, 1835. He was appointed and commissioned a major, in 1837, in the last named command, of which E. W. Cook was colonel, and comprising a portion of the 54th Brigade and 26th Division of the State militia.

During his residence in this county—a period of forty-five years—he has been actively identified with most of the leading interests of his town. He officiated as overseer of the poor of the town of East Otto for several years. Taking an active interest in educational enterprises, he has not shirked the more arduous duties connected therewith, having served as school commissioner, and as clerk and member of the board of trustees of the district schools of his town.

Mr. Dow is a prominent and influential member of the Congregational Church, of which organization he has served as a deacon since Aug. 7, 1857. He is a man of strict integrity, scrupulously honest and upright in all his dealings. He has always contributed with a liberal hand to the poor and needy, and to various benevolent enterprises. He combines in his character the best elements of a man and a citizen.

NATHANIEL NILES TEFFT

was born Aug. 12, 1812, in Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y. He was a son of Alexander Tefft, and grandson of Oliver Tefft, of Connecticut, and was of English descent. Oliver Tefft married Deborah Dewey, and they reared a family of five sons,—Alexander, Samuel, Oliver, Staunton, and William Pitt,—and daughters Deborah and Polly (Donaghue, who is living and in her one hundredth year).

Alexander Tefft was a New Englander, but came to Richfield, and not long thereafter married Deborah, daughter of Nathaniel Niles. When the subject of this sketch was an infant, his parents removed from Richfield to Monticello village, Otsego Co., N. Y., where his boyhood was passed, under the thorough teaching of his mother and the indifferent schools of that day, until the age of fourteen years, at which time his parents migrated, with their young family, to the almost entire wilderness of Otto, Cattaraugus

Co., N. Y., and there endured the privations of the settlement and clearing up of a new country.

The subject of this biography, with almost indomitable will, pursued his studies as best he could, always cheered by the co-working of his brother, Alexander, Jr.

Mathematics was his delight, and most assuredly his forte, he having quite mastered "Pike's Arithmetic" and was studying surveying when but thirteen years old. His love of study led him to adopt teaching for some years, his success being remarkable. Afterwards he adopted surveying as a profession, and immediately commenced his duties as surveyor for the Holland Land Company, which position he occupied until failing health induced him to enter the land-office at Ellicottville, N. Y., which position he filled for many years, but always thereafter surveying for railroad companies or private individuals, as his pleasure inclined.

In the year 1869 Mr. Tefft was selected and appointed by a committee of supervisors to copy the "Holland Land Company's" field-notes for the clerk's office of Cattaraugus Co., also to draw maps of that county for the use of the same office. He fulfilled his contract to the great satisfaction of the admirers of the useful and the beautiful. This work will be a lasting monument to his memory when those who knew him shall have passed from earth into the unknown future.

Politically, he was a Republican, being ever, in some manner, identified with the interests of the town, and was always full of life and energy, being a firm supporter of our schools and churches.

He several times represented his town as supervisor, and for twenty years was either justice of the peace or notary public.

Mr. Tefft was married to Martha Nichols in 1840, and left as issue one son, Emory Nathaniel, and two daughters, Emily Amelia (who is a physician) and Anstice J. Tefft.

O. F. BEACH

was born Sept. 23, 1818, in Massachusetts. His father, Henry, came to Cattaraugus County in the year 1825, with his family, and purchased the farm where his son, O. F., now resides. He located a large tract of land in what was then an entire wilderness, but which he and his sons cleared and improved. Henry Beach married Miss Maria Nash, and reared a family of seven children (four sons and three daughters), of whom three sons and two daughters now survive. Mrs. Beach's father, S. B. Hinman, was born in Vermont, but removed to New York State with his father when quite young. Mrs. Beach's mother was also a native of Vermont. Henry Beach died Feb. 7, 1847. His widow resided with the subject of this sketch until her death, which occurred June 14, 1872.

O. F. Beach lived upon his father's farm until his twenty-eighth year. After his father's death, he bought out the heirs, since which time he has made the old homestead his residence. Oct. 8, 1846, he married Miss Adaline, daughter of S. B. and Kesiah Hinman. She was born in Catta-

raugus County, Oct. 8, 1827. Her father and mother both reside in Waverly village, town of Otto, this county, being at this time (1879) aged seventy-nine and seventy-three, respectively.

To Mr. and Mrs. Beach have been born one son and two daughters, all married and comfortably settled,—the former on a farm in the neighborhood of his father's place, the latter in Cattaraugus village. Edson F. married Laura Eddy, of Mansfield, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1877; Cornelia was married, Dec. 8, 1869, to A. B. Rush, a cheese manufac-

turer of East Otto; and Addie A. is the wife of L. H. Northrup, a merchant of Cattaraugus village, having joined "hearts and hands" Oct. 7, 1878.

Mr. Beach has all his life been a farmer. In politics he is a Republican. He has held most of the offices of the town. He has been a member of the Congregational Church for about thirty-five years, while his wife, for an equal length of time, has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Both are highly-esteemed residents of the town of East Otto.

FRANKLINVILLE.

THIS is an interior town lying northeast of the centre of the county, and is embraced within the limits of township four in the fifth range, and three tiers of lots on west side of township four in the fourth range; and is bounded on the north by the towns of Machias and Farmersville, on the east by Lyndon, and south by Humphrey and Ischua, with Ellicottville on the west. It is watered by Ischua Creek, which flows southerly through the eastern part of the town, Great Valley Creek passing through the northwest corner, and by the branches of Forks Creek (named Morgan Hollow and Sugartown Creeks), which take their rise in the centre and western part and flow southerly into Great Valley. From the northeast corner of the town broad flats extend down Ischua Creek to below Cadiz, from whence to the south boundary the valley is much narrower, and is bordered by hills, which rise to heights varying from three hundred to five hundred feet. The surface of the western part is undulating and hilly, traversed by narrow valleys along the Morgan Hollow, Sugartown, and Great Valley Creeks, the last named crossing the northwest corner of the town.

It contains 31,008 acres, of which 20,198 are improved, and has a population of 1654, according to the census of 1875.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.*

First among the pioneers of the town of Franklinville stands the name of Joseph McClure. He was born in Belchertown, Worcester Co., Mass., May 14, 1775. Of his early history comparatively little is known, save that he was educated to the medical profession, the practice of which soon became repugnant to him, and was consequently abandoned for more congenial pursuits. About the period of his majority he married an estimable young lady by the name of Betsy Grice, slightly his junior, from a neighboring town in his native county. Thus the pair set out upon

the journey of life, and after various fortunes not material to this brief sketch, at the age of twenty-nine, early in the year 1804, they found themselves with a family of four small children, in the primitive hamlet of Angelica, in the neighboring county of Allegany. Among the studies of early life, Mr. McClure had acquired a taste for mathematics and geometry, and through these agencies he soon became an adept in the art of surveying.

His reputed skill and accuracy soon became known to Joseph Ellicott, the principal agent of the Holland Land Company; negotiation culminated in an agreement, and Mr. McClure, with his compass and chain, was sent into the wilderness, accompanied by Solomon Curtis and Ira Pratt as axemen, to survey the subdivisions of the Purchase.

Beginning at the eastern boundary of the Purchase, and progressing westward, they at length reached the broad and beautiful valley of the Ischua. Here Nature had lavished her beauties with a profuse liberality. A broad vale of unbroken symmetry, a soil of almost exhaustless fertility, bearing a burden of succulent herbage, with a dense growth of forest-trees, tall, graceful, and majestic as giant sentinels guarding fairy ground; the pure waters of the Ischua, lightly fringed with nodding alders and dipping willows, washed its western boundaries, while Gates' Creek, a considerable affluent from the east, swept in a general curve across the southeastern corner, separating a romantic acclivity from the alluvial delta formed by the convergence of the two streams.

Contemplating this scene in the wild grandeur of its primitive loveliness, under the mellowing influences of a mild Indian summer, the autumn leaves reflecting the many-tinted rays of a September sun, what wonder that a man of cultivated taste and refined sensibilities like Joseph McClure should select lot 39, in the fourth township and fourth range, as his future home. Such was the man and such the home to which he brought his family in March, 1806, cutting and clearing the road as they came, a distance

* The early settlements of Franklinville, Ischua, and Lyndon are contributed by Mr. Marvin Older.

of thirty miles, through an unbroken wilderness, camping at night amid the dissolving snows of early spring. Thus was formed the nucleus around which clustered other homes, a radiating point from which have sprung the growing and diversified interests of the Franklinville of to-day.

They erected their log cabin upon the ground now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Permilia Campbell. The barn, constructed of the same material, occupied the more pretentious position, viz., the corner lot where now stands the brick store of Ely & Smith. The trials and triumphs, the dangers and escapes, the grievous hardships and patient endurance incidental to a life of isolation, are more easily contemplated by a lively imagination than described by the historian's pen. Suffice it to say that, like Robinson Crusoe in his involuntary seclusion, "by dint and by thrift they managed to shift," until the dawn of an advancing civilization lent its charms to dispel the gloom of solitude, and brought with it the comforts of social, civil, intellectual, and domestic life. After a long and varied experience, he died of heart-disease, Sept. 11, 1833, aged fifty-eight years and four months. His wife survived him eleven years, and was buried by his side in the family burying-ground, a few rods south of their first habitation. During the present summer, 1878, their remains were transferred to Mount Prospect Cemetery, where a humble slab marks the final resting-place of the first pioneer of the Ischua Valley.

The family of Joseph and Betsy McClure consisted of five sons and three daughters, of whom Samuel, Manly, and Joseph, Jr., settled upon the hill road leading from Franklinville to Ellicottville. Samuel married Lucy Carpenter; Manly married Emily Wightman, and Joseph married Patty Long.

Of these, all have paid the debt of nature, except the aged widow of Joseph, who now resides with her brother in the town of Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y.

Of the girls, Emily, the eldest, married Roswell Warner, and settled upon lot 5, township 4, range 5, and subsequently upon lot 35, in the same township and range, where she died, about the year 1870. Harriet, the second daughter, was married to Pardon T. Jewell, in 1825, and died in 1857. Caroline, the youngest, was married to John C. Mathewson, in 1826, and settled upon the north part of lot 4, township 4, range 5, and subsequently removed to Michigan, where she died several years ago. Roswell Warner and Pardon T. Jewell still survive, both of whom are octogenarians, and their lengthened shadows stretch far backward o'er the pathway of life. Mr. Warner, during his prime, was a match for any man in the wrestling-ring, or at other athletic sports, and has probably slain more deer, and felled more timber, than any other man in town, while to Mr. Jewell many a man and woman with wrinkled brow and silvered locks looks complacently as the model school-teacher of the olden time. The only surviving members of the original McClure family are David and Freeman, the latter of whom first located on the south part of the old homestead, and subsequently upon the southern part of lot 38, township 4, range 4. He served in the army from November, 1861, to about the commencement of the year 1863, when he was discharged in consequence of ill health, returned to his home, was pensioned by reason

of injuries sustained, which impaired his constitution, sold his patrimony in Franklinville, and now resides somewhere in the interior of the State of Iowa.

David McClure has always resided within a stone's throw of the old primitive log cabin; he has been a resident of this town nearly seventy-three years, and as a child, boy, and man has numbered more pulsations within the limits of the county than any other human being that ever trod its soil. He early learned to play the violin, at which he soon became an adept, playing sometimes for amusement and sometimes for money. In 1817, when he was thirteen years of age, he drove a team to Ellicottville weekly, laden with flour and other provisions to supply the wants of Baker Leonard, while erecting the first hotel built in that place. Notwithstanding the limited facilities for study, he managed to acquire a fair English education; he chose the law as a profession, which he has followed with varied success up to the present time. He has represented the town on the Board of Supervisors, and filled other positions of honor and trust, which are duly noted in other parts of this work. In February, 1825, he married the daughter of Thomas Morris, a neighboring pioneer.

One of their sons, Leonard D. McClure, was the first man that enlisted from this town, and in the spring of 1861 he left the city of Buffalo with the 21st New York Regiment for the tented field, which he never left, save on leave of absence, until the final disbanding of the army in the summer of 1865.

John, the youngest son, enlisted in Company I, 6th New York Cavalry, Nov. 1, 1861, and fell on the field of battle in the autumn of 1864, and his remains are deposited in Mount Prospect Cemetery, by the side of those of his honored grandfather. In honor to the memory of the "Old Pioneer," who struck the first blow to redeem this "vast wilderness and boundless contiguity of shade" from prowling beasts, and men scarcely less fierce and wild than they, I have been thus explicit in tracing the fortunes of some of his descendants. I might still continue the narrative in detailing the self-sacrifice and noble daring of William W. and David Phillips, of the 6th Cavalry, the bold riding of young Mathewson, the successful scout attached to the 3d Wisconsin,—these, too, were grandsons of the veteran pioneer,—but I forbear; want of time and want of space admonish me that I must to other topics and other men.

Contemporaneous with the settlement of McClure upon lot 39, Solomon Curtis, from Chenango Co., N. Y., located a claim upon lot 40, township 4, range 4. He subsequently sold his interest in the east half to one Mallory, and it eventually passed into the hands of James Cravath. In 1808, Curtis erected his log house on the extreme south bounds of the lot, on the site now occupied by the residence of N. B. Deibler, a few rods west of the centre stake in the village of Franklinville.

Hunting and trapping were his *primary*, and agriculture his *secondary*, pursuits. The bounty for a wolf's scalp was then \$60, and he was often known to take three in a day. The scalp was taken before some judicial officer, deposition was taken as to the time and place of its captivity and death, the ears were cut off and ceremoniously burned, and

forthwith the certificate for the legal bounty was issued, which passed as current "upon Change" as the government bond of to-day. Wolves were a grievous pest to the early settlers, as well as a terror to the brute creation; the hunter's dog crouched tremblingly at his master's heels; sheep and cattle left the uncropped herbage, and fled in terror to their folds in close proximity to the abodes of man.

Large bounties were offered under the mistaken idea that the effect would be their total destruction, or at least a diminution of their numbers, but the reverse proved to be the result of the experiment. Mr. Curtis sold his farm and removed to Erie County about 1825. Of his descendants, three sons and three grandsons are now residents of the town. Two grandsons, Azor and James M., served with distinction during the war of the Rebellion, were both promoted for meritorious conduct, both pensioned in consequence of wounds received, and at this time James holds a position of trust and emolument in the Interior Department at Washington. Early in April, 1806, David McClure, from Vermont, a cousin to Joseph McLuer,* selected as his future residence the north part of lot 5 and the south part of lot 6, township 4, range 5. Here, on the 30th day of April, 1806, near the northeast corner of lot 5,—the place still marked by a clump of wild plum-trees,—was born Hiram Warner McClure, the first child of Anglo-Saxon extraction born within the limits of Cattaraugus County. Mr. and Mrs. McClure, after faithfully performing the duties of husband and wife, father and mother, citizen, neighbor, and friend, after a long and eventful career laid down the burden of a wearisome life.

But the child grew and waxed strong, and at length, like Nimrod, became a mighty hunter; and in the autumn succeeding the anniversary of his seventieth birthday, during one of his "still-hunts" in the wilds of Northern Pennsylvania, he shot and killed four wild deer inside of two minutes, watch-time, showing that "his eye was not dim nor his natural strength abated"; and he is to-day, at the age of seventy-three, hale and erect, with a step as lithe and elastic as modern productions at the age of twenty-five. Such was the stock of the old pioneers.

During the summer of 1806, Moses Warner, with his four sons, Moses, Jr., Parley, John, and Roswell, all from Vermont, settled upon lot 5, township 4, range 5; and three of the boys, on attaining their respective majorities, took part and parcel of the same lot. Of the old gentleman comparatively little is known at this date, save that he was a cooper by trade, and supplied the wants of the scattered community as their wants and circumstances suggested. Moses, Jr., adopted the calling of his father, which he followed with indifferent success until the time of his death, in about 1828. Parley, John, and Roswell became tillers of the soil. Their mother was a woman of uncommon intellectual powers, the very soul of sarcasm, wit, and mimicry, and possessing powers of physical endurance equaled by few and surpassed by none. Owing to the absence or incapacity of resident physicians, she was frequently called to the performance of the more delicate duties ordinarily

assigned to the medical profession. No night was too dark or tempestuous for her courage and intrepidity, no forest path too steep, winding, or obscure to be overcome by her energy, traced by her knowledge of woodcraft, or rendered palpable by her keen perceptions.

Disdaining the cumbersome appliances of horse, carriage, or pill bag, equipped with a rustic hat and a bundle of fragrant herbs, she was instantly on the trail; and many a patient sufferer has had abundant occasion to say, "God bless Mother Warner!"

The boys inherited their mother's constitution and many of her peculiarities, and were proverbial for their good nature, daring courage, physical energy, powers of endurance, and love of fun.

The four boys could man one side at the raising of an ordinary 30 by 40 frame barn, and always worked up the motto "Our end first."

John Warner married Naomi Holister, in 1811, this being the first marriage within the limits of the town. In 1807, Thomas Morris, from New Jersey, and Henry Conrad, from Tompkins Co., N. Y., located their lots and erected their dwellings. Morris selected the north part of lot 38, and Conrad the north half of lot 37, township 4, range 4. During the same summer Morris opened a store upon the ground now occupied by the residence of Horatio Stilwell. Conrad commenced the erection of a mill the same season, about twenty-five rods northwest of the mill now owned and operated by Thomas Grierson. The mill was not completed until the summer of 1808.

Nicholas, John, and Daniel Kortwright, three burly Teutons from Tompkins Co., N. Y., settled upon the north part of lot 36 and the south part of lot 37, township 4, range 4, in the early part of 1807, on lands now owned by Jonas K. Button and James and John Johnston. They were millwrights by profession, and superintended the building of the first grist-mill for Henry Conrad, and initiated "Uncle Hank," as he was familiarly called, into the mysteries of primitive millcraft, particularly into the science of taking liberal toll. The mill was but a crazy affair at best, weak in its propelling force, and sadly demoralized in its mechanical behavior.

To illustrate a prominent characteristic in the Warner family, a brief anecdote is in point. Parley Warner, who lived hard by, on the discovery of some customer emerging from the forest with a bag of grain athwart his brawny shoulders, would quietly approach the rear of the mill, and seizing the arms of the wheel in his giant grip, his turgid muscles firmly set for the ordeal, would patiently await the approaching conflict with one of the elements; the water-gate was slowly raised, but the wheel was as firmly fixed as was Prometheus to the rock in the dominions of Pluto.

After delivering himself of some horrid imprecations in bad Dutch and worse English, Uncle Hank, armed with axe and bar, would go around the mill to see "*Vat vas der ail mit der tamn veel*." Meanwhile, Parley would betake himself to an ambush among the alders, to enjoy with a high zest Uncle Hank's perplexity and amazement.

To overbalance his few shortcomings, Mr. Conrad possessed many amiable qualities, and beneath a rough exterior

*The pronunciation of the two names is identical, but different branches of the same family have adopted different orthography.

carried as kind a heart as beat in the bosom of man. Mr. Conrad's children, by the first marriage, were Samuel, Katy, Betsey, and Peggy, the two former being deaf mutes, who were sent to New York in about 1820, where they learned to read and write, and to converse by means of the hand-alphabet. Samuel died of smallpox at the residence of his brother-in-law, Deacon Elijah Sill, of Hinsdale, in about 1830. Katy still survives, and finds a pleasant home among her numerous relatives, patiently waiting for those delicate organs to be unsealed in the better land not far distant.

Certain traits of their nationality exhibited themselves in this family. Accustomed to the vigorous exercise of out-door labor, Betsey or Peggy would rake and bind as much grain in a day as any man in the country could cut with a cradle, invariably taking the last clip as the cradle swung to the rear to complete the sheaf, and with a mock challenge, go through the performance of sharpening her rake handle with a dry elder every time the cradler stopped to whet his scythe.

Peggy was married to Thaddeus Farwell, and Betsey to Elijah Sill, in about 1824. Five of their daughters now reside in the immediate vicinity of the "Old Mill," and are respectively the wives of Lyman Searl, Thomas M. Sill, James Morris, Fayette Searl, and Robert E. Gardner. In the spring of 1807, Benjamin Gibbs settled upon the north part of lot 30, township 4, range 4, on the farm now owned by John Davis; and his three sons, Benjamin, Jr., Elijah, and Elisha, settled upon lot 30, on the farms now owned by Eunice Bacon and Wilson Hogg.

The same year Deacon Ira Norton, father of the Hon. Nelson I. Norton, of Hinsdale, settled upon the east part of lot 21, township 4, range 4, but subsequently removed to the town of Great Valley, where he died a few years since, full of years and full of honors.

The proverbially cold season of 1816, when snow fell to the depth of several feet, completely discouraged many of the settlers. They abandoned their farms and habitations, and sought the more congenial climate of Western Ohio; and many broad acres were left to commons,—a grazing-ground for wild deer and domestic animals that roamed at large. Up to the period of the organization of the county the people were almost without the pale of laws; and being of a romantic and adventurous class, some novel scenes were enacted. Owing to some disagreement with regard to the location of a certain State road, the people took sides, and were nearly equally divided into parties, each of which, under their respective leaders, was known by the unique and in-harmonious names of "Monkeys" and "Railanders." One took its name from a fancied resemblance that "Dancing Dick Robeson" bore to a full-grown chimpanzee, while the other took its title from a free use of rails in barricading windows and doors to prevent a mob from forcibly disorganizing a court-martial, convened for the purpose of trying delinquents for an infraction of the military laws. Prominent as leaders in these parties were the names of Joseph McClure, Ashbel Freeman, Seymour Boughton, Henry Conrad, Julius C. Underwood, — Wheelock, and Lewis Wood.

Another peculiarity of some of the early settlers may here be mentioned. Prior to their division into the two

parties before named, a society was formed, called the "Lazy Society," and one of its fundamental articles was that no member should perform any act of physical exercise that could be possibly avoided, under severe penalties. It will be remembered that at that period the eastern part of this county was attached to Allegany. The division of the population into the Monkey and Railander factions produced a schism in the Lazy Society, and hence frequent complaints for the purpose of annoyance. Two incidents may be cited as a sample.

Dr. James Trowbridge and Elijah Rice were summoned, with all due forms of law, to appear, at a stated time, before the court at Angelica, to answer to the charge of committing high crimes and misdemeanors. The charges were not specifically made in the warrants, which was a cunningly-devised sham,—as near to a reality as could be without absolute forgery. They, however, had the desired effect, and brought the accused to Angelica, where a corresponding court was speedily organized in a bar-room, and the accused were put upon trial.

Trowbridge was charged with the crime of unnecessary activity, in that he raised his cane to drive a poodle-dog from making too free use of the leg of his pantaloons, when he should have obeyed the law of perfect supineness, and allowed the dog the luxury of obeying the laws of instinct.

Rice was charged that, while seated in a cushioned rocking-chair, in the shade of his old log barn, he resolutely held a loaded gun at arms' length, to shoot a mink that was dragging away one of his hens, when he should have waited until his wife brought another chair upon which to rest his gun.

To these grave charges the accused pleaded guilty, and confidingly placed themselves upon the mercy of the court. Stern justice lifted her scales, and the oracle spoke forth, that it would require two gallons of rum to adjust the balance; the culprits to stand committed until the beverage was forthcoming.

With all their foibles and romantic follies, kindlier hearts never beat in the human bosom, with hands to do and souls to dare. Too benevolent to be rich, too proud to beg, and too honest to steal, they lived on in a state of reckless contentment until the almost general hegira that followed the cold summer of 1816, when many of them sought new adventures in distant places, while their children's children occupy respectable positions in society, and are numbered among the best inhabitants in our land.

During the seven years from 1817 to 1824, the tide of immigration centered largely in this region, and Franklinville received its share of the influx. During this period, Isaac and Jacob Searl, Aaron Osgood, Eleazer Densmore, William, Deodatus, and Elijah Sill, and John Reynolds, with their families, settled in the Ischua Valley, in the south part of the town; Oliver Root, John Scott, Henry and Hiram Morgan settled in the southwest part; Eli Rockwell, Jacob Ford, and Moses Chamberlain settled in the western part; Samuel and Elijah Silliman and Henry Huyck in the northeast part. Ephraim Fitch, Edward E. Smith, and Ashbel Church settled upon what is known as East Hill; John McNall, Nehemiah Rogers, and Howland Washburn settled at or near Cadiz, in the summer of 1817.

John McNall erected the first saw-mill at what is now the village of Cadiz, in 1826, and Tilly Gilbert erected a carding-machine and clothing-works in 1825.

The early merchants were Cook & Day, Wm. Phoenix & Co., E. C. Hyde & Co., Partridge and Gates, Flavel Partridge, I. H. Lyon, Lyon & Newton, Carpenter & Newton, and L. & J. R. Salisbury, most of whom dealt largely in pot- and pearl-ashes, thousands of tons of which were here manufactured and sent to Eastern markets, they being at that period the principal marketable commodity of the county.

Among the physicians of olden times we point with laudable pride to the names of Charles McLouth and Lewis Riggs, both of whom achieved an enviable reputation in their profession and an ample fortune of worldly goods. Among the teachers of Franklinville antiquity may be mentioned P. T. Jewell, H. W. McClure, Rogers, the Burlingames, and the Olders, all of whom left their impress upon the rising generation. Their pupils filled honorable positions in the pulpit, the bar, and the bench, with no other diplomas than those issued from the rustic school-houses of the primitive pioneers.

Among the mechanics and builders were William Stilwell, Otis W. Phillips, and William McNall; and some of our oldest buildings bear the impress of their handiwork, made more than a half-century ago. In the preceding part of this article mention was made of the name of James Cravath, who, in an early day, purchased a part of lot 40, adjoining the village. In the summer of 1822, Uncle Jim, as he was called, cleared eighty acres of new land, and in the fall it was sown with wheat, and the next season being favorable an abundant crop was produced, which was very fortunate for the many new-comers who had just settled, and were destitute of provisions. This being the only stock of grain for sale anywhere in this vicinity, the circumstance presented a rare chance for speculation.

And here let me digress, to give a brief outline of some of Uncle Jim's prevailing characteristics. He was a widower with one daughter, whose mother died when this child was in infancy. Uncle Jim was a miser and an anchorite. Though possessed of great wealth, he never had on a cotton, linen, or silk garment in his life; he never wore a suspender, a fur hat, or a fine boot, and his face never felt the touch of a razor. He knew not the taste of tobacco, and seldom or never used any stimulant.

He was never known to be angry or in a hurry, and never indulged in levity or jest. He never used profane language or attended a church. He never took a penny unjustly or gave one in charity; yet, with all these peculiarities, there was one trait of character which challenges the admiration of mankind. Possessing, as he did at that time, all the marketable grain in the country, with an active demand, he refused to take advantage of the situation, or to allow others to do so. His price for the wheat was \$1, or a day's work for a bushel. Two of his neighbors offered him \$1.25 per bushel, for all he had, but he refused, saying, "If you get this, you will raise on the price and distress the poor." He offered them ten bushels each for their own use, but refused the offered price for the purpose of speculation. The past and passing events subsequent to 1824 are within

the memory of many of our citizens, and would therefore be commonplace and tiresome. I will therefore relate one circumstance and have done. The organization of the first Sunday-school in the county, so far as I have been able to learn, was in this wise. In the summer of 1821, a young lady by the name of Velina Older taught the district school in a small log house built amid the forest-trees, about three-quarters of a mile north from the village of Franklinville. Being fully impressed with the importance that religious instruction should go hand in hand with a secular education, she resolved to try the experiment by organizing a Sunday-school, an institution which no person in town, except herself, had ever attended. Accordingly word was given out that on a given day the new school would be opened.

Speculation was rife and curiosity on tiptoe to know what might be the outgrowth of such an innovation upon the established usages of our democratic empire in the forest. The young lady in question being a Methodist, and about the only one in town, those who had been educated in other creeds became alarmed at the ghost of proselytism among the youth. The day came; the slab benches were lined with children of all ages with bronzed faces and naked feet, clad in neat and tidy homespun slips and trowsers, all sedately waiting the progress of events. There, too, were the skeptics and scoffers of both sexes, but that faithful girl was equal to the occasion. When the hour arrived she arose from a seat in the corner of the room, and coming to the front briefly stated the object of the meeting, with the remark that she thought the importance of the occasion required the blessing of God, and that was only to be had by asking. She politely invited each of her seniors to open the exercise by prayer, which each declined. I knew every lineament of that young girl's face as I knew my spelling-book, and could read the conflict going on within, but the triumph was complete as she bended her knee and said, "Let us pray."

I have heard eloquence before and since, but never so intensified, and with the word "Amen" the first Sunday-school was organized in Cattaraugus County, and from that day to this there has never a Sabbath passed without a Sunday-school.

The first land contracts issued by the Holland Land Company in the county were to Adam Hoops in 1804, on townships 1 and 2, range 4, now Olean. Joseph McClure early in 1805, in township 4, ranges 4 and 5, now Franklinville. Still later in the same year the following took contracts: John Kent, John L. Irwin, Solomon Curtis, Henry Conrad, Daniel Cortrecht, David McClure, John S. Warner, Job Pixley, Thomas Horton, Willard Humphreys, and John Warner.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWN.

On account of the loss of town-records many of the facts pertaining to its early history can not be ascertained. In the act of March 11, 1808, erecting the county, the town of Olean was also erected, comprising the whole territory of Cattaraugus County; and in the act it was specified that the first town-meeting should be held at the house of Joseph McClure, giving to this town the honor of being the

birthplace of town organization. In an old manuscript of about twenty-five pages, containing the records of the town of Olean from its first meeting in 1809 to 1812 (recently found in the town clerk's office at that place), the following occurs: "At a special town-meeting held at the house of Wyllys Thrall, on Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1812, for the purpose of dividing the town of Olean, the following votes were passed:

"1st. That the town of Olean shall be divided.

"2d. That the division line shall be the line between the third and fourth towns, running east and west.

"3d. That the south part of said line shall retain the name of Olean.

"4th. That the north part of said line shall be called Ischua.

"5th. That the first town-meeting in the town of Olean shall be held at the house of Sylvanus Russell.

"6th. That the first town-meeting in the town of Ischua shall be held at the house of Joseph McClure.

"7th. That the postage for to send the same to Albany shall be paid out of the contingent money in the town of Olean."

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting was sent to Albany, and June 16, 1812, by an act of Legislature, the town of Ischua was erected. For many years the belief has obtained that this town was erected by the name of Hebe and changed to Ischua, April 17, 1816, but this is a mistake, as may be seen by reference to the original act, in 1812, and "Revised Statutes," edition of 1829: "Franklinville; organized by act June 16, 1812 (6 W., 516), by name of Ischua; taken from Olean."

In view of the intrinsic value of town-records affecting matters of home administration, it might be expected the people would immediately, on the organization of a town, make arrangements for a permanent and safe town clerk's office, supplied with necessary appliances for the proper filing and preservation of records. Documents growing more valuable with the lapse of time are often mixed with recent reports, and stowed carelessly away in some dry-goods box subject to the chances of fire, and all papers and books are bundled loosely together and carted from shop to store, office, or private house as often as the office changes, frequently leaving the old papers behind as valueless. Again, committees are appointed to look over old papers and destroy those that are considered valueless. The town of Franklinville was erected as Ischua, and comprised the north half of the county, and the assessment-roll of 1812 or 1813 would have given the taxable inhabitants of what now comprises the towns of Franklinville, Farmersville, Freedom, Yorkshire, Machias, Ellicottville, Ashford, Otto, East Otto, Mansfield, New Albion, Persia, Leon, Dayton, and Perrysburg.

The first written record that can be obtained of supervisors is in the journal of the first and second annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors, after the organization of the county, and covers the years 1818 and 1819. Thomas Morris was supervisor of this town both of those years. Joseph McClure was clerk of the Board. Nothing more was ascertained till 1839. From that time the list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices are given correctly from the records.

SUPERVISORS.

1839. H. W. McClure.	1857. Jonas K. Button.
1840. Isaac Searl.	1858. Samuel Searl.
1841-42. Thomas Seward.	1859. John Johnston.
1843. James Burt.	1860. Jonas K. Button.
1844. Otis N. Phillips.	1861-62. Isaac Searl.
1845. Isaac Searl.	1863-66. William F. Weed.
1846-48. David McClure.	1867. Nathan T. Weed.
1849. William Smith.	1868-72. Isaac Searl.
1851-52. Alanson Crosby.	1873-74. William A. Day.
1853-54. Jonas K. Button.	1875. Solomon Cummings.
1855. O. M. Seward.	1876. Alfred Spring.
1856. Lewis J. Mason.	1877-78. Cyrus W. Fay.

TOWN CLERKS.

1839. Warren Kingsley.	1857. Joseph Lawrence.
1840. Perez N. Bradford.	1858. Le Roy Burlingame.
1841. Warren Kingsley.	1859-60. Merlin Mead.
1842. Hiram W. McClure.	1861-63. Dexter C. Weed.
1843-44. John R. Pollard.	1864. Sylvester Curtis.
1845. Le Roy Burlingame.	1865-66. David Phetteplace.
1846-48. James I. McClure.	1867. Marcus Smith.
1849. Merlin Mead.	1868. Wallace Howard.
1850. James I. McClure.	1869. J. W. Howard.
1851. Tilly Gilbert.	1870. Andrew Chandler.
1852. Henry E. Green.	1871. John Sherry.
1853. Francis O. Clark.	1872-75. Delos J. Graves.
1854. Tilly Gilbert.	1876. Avery W. Kingsley.
1855. Le Roy Burlingame.	1877. Christopher Whitney.
1856. Robert Reed.	1878. Ira T. Gleason.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. William Elliot.	1858. William Smith.
Tilly Gilbert.	Nathan P. Williams.
P. F. Jewell.	1859. Le Roy Burlingame.
F. G. Clark.	1860. John Burlingame.
1841. Tilly Gilbert.	1861. Solomon Cummings.
1842. Manley McClure.	1862. Peter Carr.
1843. Francis G. Clark.	1863. Edward Shearn.
1844. William Elliot.	1864. Pardon Jewell.
1845. Merlin Mead.	Nathan P. Williams.
1846. Manley McClure.	1865. Solomon Cummings.
1847. Francis G. Clark.	1866. Peter Carr.
1848. Lewis Mason.	1867. John Burlingame.
1849. William F. Weed.	1868. Le Roy Burlingame.
1850. Manley McClure.	1870. Pardon Jewell.
1851. Francis G. Clark.	Solomon Cummings.
1852. Lewis I. Mason.	1871. William F. Weed.
1853. William F. Weed.	1872. Marcus Smith.
1854. Ira L. Burlingame.	1873. Pardon Jewell.
John Little.	1874. Solomon Cummings.
1855. Solomon Curtiss.	1875. Merjin Mead.
1856. Elnathan Wing.	1876. Delos J. Graves.
1857. William F. Weed.	1877. Pardon Jewell.
	1878. George H. Chamberlain.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FRANKLINVILLE.

The two characters who have been prominent in the early settlements of our country are the gospel preacher and the school-teacher. The two edifices which almost universally adorn our villages are the Christian church and the school-house. Three or four years at most passed by after the first settlement of the village of Franklinville, as we now call it, before the gospel preacher appeared on the scene.

The Rev. John Spencer, who was sent out by the Connecticut Mission Society in 1807, was the first minister of the gospel who labored in this region. He was a Congregationalist minister, and his work consisted in traveling and preaching; and wherever he could find six Christians who desired church organization, he proceeded to organize a

church. He traveled on horseback with his effects in the old fashioned saddle-bags. His custom was to preach in houses in winter, in houses or barns in summer. He would go through, preach, and have appointments for service when he returned.

The Rev. John Spencer organized the First Church in this place. The date of the organization is not known, but from records preserved by the Connecticut Missionary Society, it has been ascertained that there was a church here as early as 1813. The following is an abstract report of some of his labors here, which has been very kindly furnished by the secretary of the Connecticut Missionary Society, Rev. M. N. Morris, of West Hartford, Connecticut. In that early day there was no name given for this place in Rev. Mr. Spencer's reports, but it was known as No. 4-4th Range.

The following is the abstract of report :

"The church in No. 4-4th Range, as he (Rev. J. Spencer) always expressed it, must have been formed previous to 1813, for he mentions preaching there Tuesday, May 18, Thursday, 20, and Sunday, 23, and says in connection with the last, 'Should have communed, but could not obtain wine,'—a reason for deferring the Lord's Supper in several other places. The war was raging and the sparse settlements not abundantly supplied with wine. The same year (1813) he preached at No. 4-4th Range. Friday, May 30, also Lord's day, August 1, when he administered the Lord's Supper and received one member to the church. In 1814 he preached Friday, July 8, Monday, July 11, Saturday and Sunday, July 16 and 17, administered the Lord's Supper and four baptisms, and received two members to the church. In 1815 he preached Monday, September 4, and Sunday, 17, when there were two baptisms and communion. In 1816 he preached Thursday, November 7, and Saturday and Sunday, November 9 and 10, received one member, administered two baptisms, and Monday, November 18, five baptisms. In 1817 he preached Sabbath, August 24, and two baptisms, and Tuesday, August 26." The secretary adds, "The journals for parts of 1808, 1810, and 1811 I am not able to find, and names of persons admitted to membership or of those baptized are not given. Mr. Spencer's labors closed in 1825." The earliest settlers were from the New England States, and the churches which Mr. Spencer organized were Congregational Churches. They were not formed into associations, but on the "accommodation plan," were accustomed to send delegates to the Presbyteries, and were under their care.

After Mr. Spencer had finished his labors there was an interval when the church had no preaching. In 1828, Rev. William J. Wilcox, a Presbyterian minister, visited the place and held meetings in the Red School-House on North East Street. And on Sunday, the 2d day of November, 1828, there was a reorganization of the former church. There were living here at that time three persons who were members of the Congregational Church, viz., John Warner, Mrs. Betsey McClure, and Mrs. Aurelia McClure; these persons, together with the following-named persons, viz., Youngs E. Benton, Mary Ann Benton, Seth Ely, Laura Ely, Parma Dennison, and Mary Ely, presented themselves as candidates for membership in the church.

The Rev. William J. Wilcox was chosen moderator. Articles of faith and covenant were adopted, and they took the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Franklinville.

At a meeting of the church held Nov. 28, 1829, by formal vote the church decided to adopt the Presbyterian form of government, and at the same meeting three elders were elected, as follows: Seth Ely, Benjamin McClure, and Youngs E. Benton. Seth Ely was also chosen to act as deacon. It was also voted at this meeting to unite with the Presbytery of Angelica.

And at the next meeting of the Presbytery, which was held at Angelica, Feb. 24, 1830, and of which Rev. Robert Hubbard was moderator, the church was received into the convention.

At the next meeting of the Presbytery, which was held in Franklinville, Aug. 31, 1830, the church made the following report: At organization of church, 9 members; since added, on examination, 12; by letter, 14; total, 35; dismissed, 4; baptisms—adults, 2; infants, 7.

About the 1st of January, 1831, the church had the first resident minister, the Rev. John T. Baldwin. He was a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary, class of 1826, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Buffalo, 1831. Mr. Baldwin was engaged by the church to preach one-half the time, on a salary of \$100 per year; he remained until spring of 1834. About the time that Mr. Baldwin began preaching the White School-House, as it was called, was built. It was a sort of high-school building, and chapel for the use of the different congregations. It used to stand on the site where the Baptist church now stands. It was moved when the Baptist church was built, and is now occupied by Mr. Salisbury as a store. In the year of 1832, at the annual meeting for the election of trustees, a committee was appointed to take measures to build a house of worship. And at the annual meeting of the trustees, Feb. 2, 1833, a new committee was appointed for the same purpose; and at the annual meeting of the trustees, Feb. 1, 1834, the committee reported "that a site had been given the church by Gen. Joseph McClure; and that there had been erected thereon a meeting-house, which is covered, at an expense of \$850; and that there is still due on the subscription \$300." This was the first building erected in town expressly for church purposes. It was dedicated Aug. 13, 1835, Rev. Sylvester Cowles preaching the dedication sermon, and is said to have been the third meeting-house built in the county.

On Wednesday, May 11, 1835, the following temperance resolution was presented to the session by a committee previously appointed for that purpose, and adopted:

"Whereas, the drinking of intoxicating liquors of every kind is the prolific source of crime, and that to such a degree as to call for the particular expression of the church on this subject, therefore we agree hereafter to receive no person into fellowship with this church unless they will engage not to deal in or use intoxicating liquors as a drink."

The church enjoyed many revival seasons, and additions were made almost every communion for years. There was no year, from 1828 to 1846, when there were not additions.

The largest number of additions that were made in one year was in 1843; during that year a total of 104 was added, 75 on profession of faith.

The first church-bell in town was procured by the church in 1850, at a cost of \$100.

The succession of pastors, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows: Revs. John T. Baldwin, 1831-34; Wm. J. Wilcox, 1834-35; John T. Baldwin, 1835-36; William Howden, 1836-37; C. W. Gillam, 1837-42; H. H. Sackett, 1842-47; Joshua Lane, 1847-49; C. H. Baldwin, 1850-52; Mr. Jerome, 1852-53; E. J. Stewart, 1854-55; J. T. Baldwin, 1860; J. E. Tinker, 1867-70; W. C. Gaylord, 1871-72; J. L. Landis, 1875-76; T. W. Fisher, 1876 to present time. During the history of the church from 1828 to 1878, there have been 492 different members of the church; of these 294 have joined on profession of faith, 198 by letter. Baptism has been administered to 299 persons.

The church building now in use is the one built in 1834. It was repaired in 1868 at a cost of \$1962, and in the year 1876 it was furnished throughout with cushions, at a cost of \$185. And during the present year (1878) has been repaired and improved at an expense of \$660. Present membership is 55. A flourishing Sabbath-school of 147 members, a ladies' missionary society, a ladies' aid society, and a young people's aid society are some of the various forms in which the church's activity is manifested. The church is in a healthy and growing condition. Some of the gifts to the church have been as follows:

Mr. Merlin Mead, who moved here from New York, brought with him a set of communion plate, a gift of three young men, of New York City, in 1830. This service is yet in use. One hundred acres of land, given by the Holland Land Co. to the first religious society in East town. As the Congregational Church of 1813-28 is one and the same with the Presbyterian, from 1828 to the present time, this grant was made to the church by deed, July 8, 1831. The deed was given to the trustees of the church at that time, who were Flavel Partridge, James S. Bishop, and Seth Ely, as per records in county clerk's office. Mrs. Sarah Claffin left by will \$500. This is now in the hands of the trustees, and is to be used towards building a parsonage.

THE FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The members of the Lyndon congregation living in and near the village of Franklinville, feeling the inconvenience of having preaching only occasionally, resolved on having a separate organization; and accordingly a petition for the same was presented to the Caledonia Presbytery at its meeting in Geneva, May 7, 1867, and the Rev. John Rippey was appointed to effect the organization when requested. On the 25th of June, 1867, a meeting was held in the house then occupied by the N. S. Presbyterian congregation, and, in the absence of Mr. Rippey, Rev. Mr. McVean acted as moderator; and after a sermon by Rev. W. Galbreath, the following persons were received from the United Presbyterian Church of Lindon: John Johnston, Charles Thompson, Jane Thompson, Daniel McKinlay, Agnes McKinlay, Robert Meikleham, John Little and Mrs. John

Little, James Fraser, J. Fraser, Margaret McVey, Mary Jane McCaa, Lizzie McCaa, Mary McCaa, David Copeland, Christiana Dallas, Lizzie Laidlaw, William Swinton, Mrs. William Swinton, Mary Jane McVean, Agnes Morton, Mary Morton, Mrs. Kissock, and Mrs. Duncan. The congregation was duly organized by the re-election of John Johnston, Charles Thomson, and Daniel McKinley as elders.

The church was organized under the name of the First United Presbyterian Church of Franklinville. For some time after the congregation was organized, having no house of their own, they worshiped in the other church buildings, but mostly in the Good Templars' and Globe Hotel halls. The discouragements of wandering from place to place, and the uncertainty of getting these places when desired, led them to soon take the steps for securing a church edifice of their own. The lot which they now occupy was bought of Samuel P. Bard and Cynthia Bard, and deeded Nov. 14, 1867, to John Little, James Johnston, William Swinton, James Fraser, and William G. Laidlaw, trustees, for \$200. For some reason the building of the church was delayed. It was not ready for occupancy before 1870. It was not until the fall of 1870 that it was formally dedicated to the worship of God. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Sankey, of Rochester. The text of his discourse was from Habakkuk ii. 20: "The Lord is in his holy temple; let all the earth keep silence." The building cost something near \$5000, but was all provided for by the congregation and its many friends of the village at the time of dedication. The congregation, having now a neat and comfortable house of worship, took steps to secure a pastor. At a meeting of Presbytery, May 6, 1868, by the request of the congregation, Rev. W. McLaren was appointed to moderate in a call; and that call was made out for Rev. J. M. Waddle, then a member of Chillicothe Presbytery. This call was declined, and the congregation was supplied by various ministers, among whom was Rev. J. G. Madge. Mr. Madge labored for some time among this people, and was highly esteemed by them, and in token of their regard for him they gave him Miss Maggie Morton to wife, this being his urgent request.

The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. William Donaldson. Mr. Donaldson was born in Washington Co., Pa.; was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in the class of 1866, and the Allegany Seminary in 1869; was licensed as a probationer for the ministry in the spring of 1869, by the Presbytery of Chartiers. At a meeting of the congregation on June 6, 1869, a unanimous call was made out for Mr. Donaldson; Rev. W. J. Robinson having been appointed to moderate. The salary offered was \$1000. The call was forwarded to Chartiers Presbytery and accepted. Mr. Donaldson began his labors in the congregation Nov. 1, 1870, and was ordained and installed as its pastor Dec. 7, 1870. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. R. G. Campbell. The pastor was addressed by Rev. C. Kendall. The charge to the people was delivered by Rev. J. P. Sankey. The first and the only death in the session was that of Charles Thompson, who died Sept. 8, 1872, while on a visit at the house of his son in Breedsville, Mich. He was a man loved by all who knew him. In his death the ses-

sion lost an active and efficient member and a wise counselor, the congregation a faithful officer and liberal supporter, and the community a respected citizen. Having obtained a good report through faith, he has gone to receive his reward. To supply the deficiency caused by his removal, an election of elders was held May 3, 1873. At the meeting Mr. John Little and James Fraser were chosen. Mr. Little did not accept the nomination. Mr. Fraser having signified his willingness to accept the office, he was ordained as elder May 15, 1873. At a meeting of Presbytery Jan. 27, 1874, Mr. Donaldson presented a petition asking for the dissolution of the pastoral relation. Rev. H. W. Crabbe declared the pulpit vacant on the second Sabbath of February, 1874. The pastorate of Mr. Donaldson was short but successful. Under his short ministry the congregation enjoyed steady and substantial prosperity. Mr. Donaldson was esteemed by those who knew him. As a pastor he was diligent and laborious, as a preacher he was earnest and acceptable, as a Christian he was an example. His memory is yet fondly cherished, and the good report he obtained through faith will not soon be forgotten by his friends on earth nor left unrewarded by his Father in Heaven.

The present pastor, Rev. D. G. McKay, was born in Mercer Co., Pa.; graduated in Westminster College, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1872, and at the Newburg (New York) Theological Seminary, in the class of 1875; was licensed to preach by the New York Presbytery April 8, 1874. Having supplied in this congregation during the months of November and December, 1875, a call was made out Feb. 1, 1876, Rev. H. W. Crabbe acting as moderator. This call was accepted April 4, and the ordination and installation took place 15th of May. Rev. D. F. Bonner preached the ordination sermon and addressed the pastor, and Rev. R. G. Campbell gave the charge to the people. The relation between pastor and people is still sustained. The present membership of the church is 75. A Sabbath-school in connection with the church has an average membership of 146 pupils. The superintendent is William Swinton.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1814, a Baptist minister by the name of Beckwith passed through Franklinville on a missionary tour, preaching at private houses, and in 1815 became pastor of the Baptist Church at Rushford. In 1816, Elder Eliab Going began to preach more frequently, having been through there occasionally. He was a licentiate of the Rushford Baptist Church. On the 20th day of October, 1825, Elder E. Vining and Nathaniel Bryant, from Ellicottville, Elder Eliab Going and Deacon Junio Freeman, from Rushford, met the Baptist brethren in the Franklinville conference (so called), by their request, and were duly organized into a regular Baptist Church; the following persons becoming constituent members: Deodatus Sill, Simeon R. Lewis, Elijah Sill, Caleb Barber, Margaret Sill, Harriet Sill, and Polly Marfitt. Of these constituent members Caleb Barber is yet living.

Sept. 10, 1831, a few of the citizens of the community resolved to build a school-house, and which was also to be used for religious purposes. A committee composed of J. Burlingame, J. M. Bosworth, — Fuller, and — St.

John were appointed, and it was erected and known as the "White School-House." The Baptist Church had the privilege of using the edifice for their religious services, and held their first meeting June 19, 1832.

The Presbyterian Church held their service in the old red school-house; but this becoming too small for their use, they asked permission of the Baptists to use the "White School-House" one half the time, which was granted Dec. 29, 1832.

The Rev. Eliab Going was the first pastor one-half the time for ten years, or until 1835, and was succeeded by the Rev. Adrian Foot, J. G. L. Haskel, — Tillinghast, J. C. Bywater, D. Scarl, V. Bemis, W. S. Phillips, C. B. Reed, D. H. Paul, J. H. Green, G. W. Varnum, A. S. Kneeland, and Geo. W. Varnum, who is the present pastor.

The whole number added to the church by baptism is 450, by letter 223, by experience 15. The church at present has a membership of 173.

In 1842-43, 100 were added to the church, followed by a sad experience of that delusion, Second Adventism, that swept over the country at that time.

The church to-day is in a prosperous and healthy condition. A union school was organized at an early date, and in May, 1868, a distinct and separate school became connected with the church, and has a membership at present of 167; Rev. Geo. W. Varnum acting as superintendent. A second church edifice was erected in 1852-53, repaired in 1858, and destroyed by fire March 12, 1869. The present edifice was erected in 1869-70, at a cost of \$9000.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Methodist ministers were preaching in this section as early as 1828. In 1837 a meeting was held in Franklinville by the Rev. Loomis Benjamin and Rev. S. Comfort that was successful in its results, and a class was formed, but it was not until 1842 that a church was organized. In that year sixteen persons met together at Cadiz, presided over by the Rev. Thomas B. Hudson, and a church was organized. Mr. Hudson was the first pastor; those who have succeeded him are the Rev. Dr. Whaland, S. B. Rung, John Kent, John C. Noble, — Durr, Loomis Benjamin, J. Hagar, Dr. S. Hunt, J. A. Wells, Nathaniel Jones, F. W. Conable, Henry Hornby, Andrew McIntyre — Tuttle, — Rogers, — Rooney, — Gold, J. A. Willson, Horatio Ripley, John Hill, Joseph Latham, J. C. Whiteside, F. E. Clayton, F. D. Goodrich, and the present pastor, J. H. Freeland. A church edifice was erected at Cadiz in 1844 at a cost of \$2400. The society have purchased a lot in the village of Franklinville, and intend erecting a church edifice during the year 1879 at a cost of about \$4000. Mrs. Dr. Reed, of Sugartown, has generously donated \$1500 for that purpose.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

This church was organized at the school-house on what is known as East Hill, in 1863, with fifteen members. The Rev. Otis Bacon was the first pastor, and was succeeded by the Revs. J. C. White, William Manning, M. C. Burritt, George Joscelyn, Levi Metcalf, C. Wiley, William Ingoldsby, and A. H. Bennett, who is the present pastor.

Meetings were held alternately on East Hill and in the Methodist Episcopal church at Cadiz. In 1875 a church edifice was built in the village of Franklinville, and dedicated Jan. 6, 1876. The Rev. R. W. Hawkins, from Oil City, preached the dedication sermon. The church has a present membership of 34, and a Sunday-school connected with it of about 30 pupils.

ST. PHILOMENA'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

This church was erected in 1874-75 at an expense of \$2300, and dedicated Aug. 1, 1875. Father J. Brady, of Ellicottville, was the first pastor, having this in charge with the church of that place. The pastors who succeeded him were P. Maloy, J. Long, and Bernard B. Clark, who is the present pastor.

The number of families connected with the church is 43.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

The first duly authenticated body of this order organized within the limits of what is now the town of Franklinville was Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 393, and the first notice or record that can be found would seem to indicate the formation of the lodge, and is as follows: "Nov. 16, 1824, Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 393, convened at lodge-room at Franklinville. Present, Brother Jacob Wade, Past Master. Proceeded to install Brother Joseph McClure as Junior Warden, agreeable to the order of the Right Worthy Grand Master, Joseph Enos, of the date of Oct. 23, 1824. Petitions received and put on file of Samuel McClure, of Franklinville; Samuel McClure, of Olean; Charles McLouth, of Franklinville; Solomon Curtis, of Franklinville; James L. Bishop, of Farmersville.

"Brothers Thomas Morris, Elwin Seward, and Levi Peet were appointed a committee of inquiry. Lodge adjourned until two weeks from this day, at two of the clock P.M.

"Nov. 30, 1824.—Lodge opened at lodge-room. Present, Joseph McClure, Thomas Morris, Ezekiel Flanders, Samuel Putnam, Elam Seward, Levi Peet. They proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: Joseph McClure, Master; Thomas Morris, S. W.; Levi Peet, J. W.; Elam Seward, Treas.; Samuel Putnam, Sec.; Ezekiel Flanders, J. D.; Edward Swales, Tyler."

Its meetings were held in the lodge-room, in the McClure tavern, and the lodge increased in numbers, and continued to flourish until about 1831, when it ceased work, owing to the great tidal wave of anti-Masonry which swept over the country at that time. David McClure was Master at that time, and refused to surrender the charter.

The festival of St. John the Baptist was held here from June 24, 1825, publicly. Rev. Elias Going was Orator; Augustin F. Hayden, Marshal of the day.

The Past Masters of the Cattaraugus Lodge were Joseph McClure, Thomas Morris, James L. Bishop, Pardon T. Jewell, Isaac Searl, and David McClure, who was its last Worthy Master.

A charter for a Royal Arch Chapter was petitioned for and granted Dec. 30, 1825. Augustin F. Hayden was the first High-Priest.

In 1827, the first death occurred in the ranks of the Masonic fraternity, and all that was mortal of Edward Swales was borne to the tomb with Masonic honors. He was buried on a knoll that is now on the highway to Farmersville Centre, between the residence of William B. McGeorge and Evarts Russell.

On the 22d day of June, 1867, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, constituting Franklinville Lodge, No. 626, in the village of Franklinville, naming David Phetteplace Master; John Burlingame, S. W.; William A. Day, J. W. Its charter members were D. M. Phetteplace, J. Burlingame, H. A. Harvey, P. T. Jewell, W. A. Day, H. Stillwell, H. Van Aernam, Allen Briggs, J. R. Salisbury, J. D. Napier, Joseph Deibler, H. E. Green, Wm. Napier, Perry Willard, S. B. Robbins, L. E. Stillwell.

The Past Masters of Lodge No. 262 have been D. M. Phetteplace, P. T. Jewell, J. Burlingame, W. S. Hovey, and William M. Benson.

The officers of 1878 are N. F. Weed, W. Master; John Burlingame, Senior Warden; H. Stillwell, Junior Warden; D. J. Graves, Treasurer; J. R. Salisbury, Secretary; W. M. Benson, Chaplain; Edgar Cudeling, S. D.; Cyrus Case, J. D.; O. N. Latham, Tyler; O. A. Spoor, S. Master of Ceremonies; S. B. Robbins, J. Master of Ceremonies.

They have at present 70 members. Their meetings are held in the Masonic Hall, on West Street.

A. O. U. W.

The lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted March 3, 1877, and organized by the election of W. S. Hovey Past Master Workman; James D. McVey, Master Workman; George C. Clark, Recorder; Dr. F. Findley, Receiver.

They number at present 34 members, and hold their meetings over Huyck's furniture-store, on West Street.

ISCHUA LODGE, NO. 409, I. O. OF O. F.,

was organized April 3, 1849, with Silas Adams, Noble Grand; Jasper Andrews, Vice-Grand. It flourished a few years; dissensions crept in, and its charter was surrendered the latter part of 1854.

SCHOOLS.

The first attempt to "teach the young idea how to shoot" was in 1808 or '9, and was by Dr. John McClure, in the house of one Hotchkiss, who had moved away, and was on the west side of Ischua Creek, near the old burial-place.

In 1813 a frame school-house, 16 by 20, the first in the town, was built on land now owned by — Grierison, two miles below the village, on the Henry Conrad farm. Henry L. Kingsley was the first teacher.

In 1820, William Older, William Stillwell, and Solomon Curtiss were appointed school trustees. A log school-house was built about half a mile north of the village. In 1820-21, Louie Moore taught them; in the winter of 1821-22, Benjamin McClure; and in 1824-25, Pardon T. Jewell.

In 1828 the first school-house in the village of Franklinville was built on the road leading to Farmersville. The statistics of schools for this town in the year 1878 show the town to contain 12 school districts, with twelve school

buildings, valued, with their sites, at \$4775, and to have in connection 458 volumes in library, valued at \$250. There were twelve teachers employed, who received as wages \$2027.14. The number of weeks taught was 343½; the number of children of school age was 579; average daily attendance, 227; amount of public money received from the State, \$1364.55; amount raised by tax, \$611.09.

CEMETERIES.

The first burials were on lot 7, township 4, range 5, the land owned by Charles W. Phillips. Dr. John McClure was the first in the town to "pass to the other side." His death occurred in 1811, and he was buried on the north side of the road leading from Franklinville to Ellicottville. Mrs. Charles McLouth was also buried here, in 1824. A family burial-place was used by the McClures on the farm.

The first burial-place set apart by the inhabitants as such consisted of one acre, and was bought for \$100 of Manley McClure and Philo Bradley, and was located on the east side of the Buffalo State Road, on lot 39, township 4, and 4th range. Twenty-one of the citizens of the place united, and chose as trustees James Fay, Jesse Smith, and Cyrus Briggs. This was in 1838. It was laid out into lots, and the lots were sold. In May, 1839, William Kissock was buried in the grounds, being the first laid away in this "Silent City."

A burial-place containing about one acre was laid out on the west side of the creek, at Cadiz, in 1837. Solomon Curtiss and his wife were among the first buried there.

In these burial-places the "forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

MOUNT PROSPECT CEMETERY.

The cemetery is located on the slope of the east hill, overlooking the village of Franklinville and the valley beyond. Here in solemn silence childhood, youth, manhood, and old age, buoyant hopes, brilliant prospects, high and noble aims, and the burdens of weary life are all buried.

For several years the question of a new cemetery had been agitated. Meetings were held, committees appointed, reports made, but nothing had been accomplished. In July, 1877, a few citizens, determined upon securing the object that had so frequently failed, obtained the signatures of about fifty of the citizens, whereby they agreed to form an association under the laws of the State, purchase ground, and lay out a cemetery. On the 28th day of July, 1877, a meeting was held in the Baptist church, and a corporation was organized under the name of "The Franklinville Cemetery" (now known as "Mount Prospect Cemetery"). Trustees were elected as follows: William F. Weed, James H. Ferris, O. A. Holmes, S. Cummings, Warren Carpenter, J. H. Waring, H. Van Aernam, J. E. Robeson, J. D. Case. From these an organization of the board was effected by electing as follows: for President, H. Van Aernam; Vice-President, William F. Weed; Treasurer, J. D. Case; Secretary, J. H. Waring; Executive Committee, William F. Weed, Warren Carpenter, J. E. Robeson.

On the 30th day of July, 1877, the certificate of incorporation was recorded in the county clerk's office.

Sept. 5, 1877, the trustees purchased 12¹/₁₀ acres of Tryphenia and Luman Howard; later, a strip of land

along the western side. The grounds now contain 13¹/₁₀ acres, the first cost of which was \$2350. They were given into the charge of Mr. H. B. Allen, by whom they were laid out into plats, subdivided into lots, intersected with avenues; near the centre of the grounds a mound about 50 feet in diameter was erected, called "The Soldiers' Rest," and dedicated to those who gave their lives in the defense of their country.

The grounds were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies June 6, 1878. Introductory remarks by the Rev. R. G. Campbell, of the United Presbyterian Church of Lyndon. History of the Association by J. H. Waring, secretary of the association. Dedicatory written for the occasion by Marvin Older. Address by the Rev. F. W. Fisher, of the First Presbyterian Church of Franklinville. Hymn composed by Rev. Geo. W. Varnum. Closing remarks by the Rev. A. H. Bennett, of the Free Methodist Church of Franklinville, and followed by a prayer by the Rev. Geo. W. Varnum, of the Baptist Church of Franklinville.

POST-OFFICES.

The first mail-route through to Franklinville was opened from Centreville in 1816, and in the following year was continued to Ellicottville. The mail messenger was — Moore, who carried the mail on horseback in saddle-bags, and in 1819 or 1820 was continued to Lodi. Wm. M. and Marvin Older carried the mail two years from Perry, Wyoming Co., to Gowanda, through this place and Ellicottville.

Thomas B. Walker and his brother succeeded them, and for the first time in the country the mail was carried by stage; they continued twelve or fourteen years. The first postmaster was Joseph McClure, who was appointed upon the establishment of the office in 1816, and filled the position till 1833. The receipts of the office for postage for the year ending March 31, 1832, were \$89.36.

A post-office had been established some years before 1832, called Canning, and located on the hill between Franklinville and Ellicottville. The net amount for postage accruing for the year ending March 31, 1832, was \$3.59. Jas. L. Bishop, postmaster.

David McClure succeeded his father in the office of postmaster in Franklinville, June 30, 1833, and filled the position till 1841, and was followed by Maj. Flavel Partridge. Upon his retirement, about 1844, David McClure was reappointed, and held the office until 1849, when Silas Adams, Gideon Searl, and J. R. Salisbury occupied the position till 1856, when David McClure was again reappointed, June 30, 1856, filled the position till June 30, 1861, and was succeeded by John Little, the present incumbent, who has occupied the position continuously for seventeen years, and is still an acceptable officer in the department.

About the time the Erie Railroad was opened through this part of the country, a post-office was established at Cadiz. Merlin Mead was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Leroy Burlingame, who still holds the position.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Buffalo and Washington Railway was constructed through this section of country in 1872. The first train

entered the village of Franklinville the 10th day of June, 1872. Bonds of the town of Franklinville in aid of the construction of the road, to the amount of \$30,000, were issued Sept. 5, 1868. These bonds were inoperative until such time that the road was constructed through the town. Samuel S. Spring, Horatio Stillwell, and Wm. F. Weed were appointed commissioners. At a meeting of the commissioners, Oct. 6, 1868, a power of attorney was granted to Jonas K. Button to subscribe for 300 shares of stock at \$100 per share, in the city of Buffalo, which was accomplished Oct. 7, 1868.

Feb. 1 and 17 the stock was sold, and bonds Nos. 10 to 30 inclusive were taken up at 70 per cent.; and in 1874 the town commenced paying \$2000 per year, with accrued interest. Feb. 1, 1878, \$1070 was paid, being balance of principal and interest of the bonded indebtedness of the town.

The Rochester State Line Railroad runs through lots 63, 55, 56, and 48, in the northwest corner of the town.

THE VILLAGE OF FRANKLINVILLE.

A level tract of land along the Ischua Creek, in the northeast part of the town, forms the site of the village.

Settlement was commenced here in March, 1806, by Joseph McClure, whose pioneer entry into the town has been already mentioned. He built a small log house a little west of the north and south road, where he lived until about 1816, when he built a frame house for a tavern, and at this time he was appointed postmaster. Thomas Morris sold the first goods here, in 1808. In 1816, Isaac Carpenter sold goods here also. Jonathan Lyon, in 1819, built a log tannery on the spot where Jonas K. Button's residence now stands, and in 1820 it was destroyed by fire, this being the first fire that occurred in the village. Flavel Partridge, in 1821, built the first store on the southeast corner of the "Square." In 1824, Jasper M. Bosworth came to the village and built a blacksmith-shop north on the Buffalo Road, and there followed his trade, much to the advantage of the community.

Pardon T. Jewell, in 1825, rented the McClure tavern, and kept it until 1828.

Israel Day started a deer-skin tannery a little south of the village, and manufactured gloves and mittens quite extensively, furnishing employment for the women of the neighborhood.

Cook & Day had a store on the northwest corner of the "Square," which was destroyed by fire in January, 1825-26.

About 1828 a tavern was built between the Farmersville and Buffalo roads where the Globe Hotel now stands.

About 1830 a tavern was also built on the northwest corner of the "Square," and was kept by Mead & Ely, afterwards by Matthew McGeorge, and was burned about 1850.

The first school was taught in the village by Isaac Carpenter in his own house, prior to 1825; and the first school-house was erected in 1828, on the road leading to Farmersville, on land now owned by Reuben Button.

Dr. James Trowbridge, in the spring of 1817-18, came into the town from Ellicottville and practiced his profession here, being the first physician in the town. He remained about three years, and removed to Hinsdale. Dr. Charles

McLouth succeeded him, and the remainder of his life was passed here in the practice of his profession. Dr. Augustus Hayden, in 1824-25, came in the village, lived, practiced until his death, which occurred about 1835.

Lorentus Salisbury, about 1825, came to the village, and entered the service of Maj. Flavel Partridge, as clerk in the store. He soon started in business with Jonathan Lyon, afterward with Jabez Morgan, and in 1835 commenced alone. In 1837 his brother, J. K. Salisbury, came to town and was clerk for his brother a year, then entered partnership, and the mercantile business has been represented by them in the village from 1825 till 1878. In 1855 the village had a population of 370 inhabitants.

In pursuance of the statute governing preliminary proceedings in reference to the incorporation of villages, notices were issued, signed by many of the citizens, and on the 19th day of May, 1874, a meeting was held in response to the notice in Woodworth's Hall at Franklinville, to determine whether the territory described below should be incorporated as a village to be known as Franklinville. Beginning at the southeast corner of lot 39, township 4, and 4th range of the Holland Land Company's Survey; thence west along the south bounds of said lot 39, 74 chains and 50 links to the southwest of lot 39; thence north along the township line, between the 4th and 5th ranges of township of said survey, 94 chains to a point 34 chains north of the southwest corner of lot 40, township 4, and 4th range; thence east through the Riggs farm to the west bounds of the Buffalo road; thence northerly along the west bounds of said road to a point opposite to the northwest corner of land now owned by N. F. Weed & Co. on said lot 40; thence southeasterly across said road and along said Weed's line to the east bounds of the Rushford or Farmersville road at the bridge across the Saunders Creek; thence southerly along the east bounds of said road to the north line of B. Howard's land on said lot 40; thence easterly on said Howard's north line to the east bounds of said lot 40; thence south on the east line of said lot 40, 17 chains to the south corner thereof; thence south on the east line of lot 39, 59 chains and 10 links to the southeast corner thereof, being the place of beginning, containing 647 acres of land.

After due consideration the vote was called, and 89 votes were cast, of which 65 were "for the corporation," and 24 were "against the corporation." A call was issued for an election of officers for the corporation June 17, 1874, and held with the following results: Samuel S. Spring, President; Jonas K. Button, Andrew C. Adams, Henry Van Aernam, Trustees; A. B. Chandler, Collector; Solomon Cummings, Treasurer; Alfred Spring was appointed Clerk.

The presidents have been as follows: In 1875, Samuel S. Spring was re-elected; in 1876, N. F. Weed was elected; in 1877, N. F. Weed was re-elected; in 1878, Andrew C. Adams was elected.

The present Board of Trustees are Jonas K. Button, A. H. Towne, and R. F. Woodworth.

A. Clark Adams is the Corporation Clerk.

FIRE COMPANY.

June 15, 1876, Eagle Fire Company, No. 1, was organized with 20 members. J. E. Robeson, Foreman; S. B.

Robbins, Assistant Foreman; Geo. H. Chandler, President; A. L. Mixer, Vice-President; Ira T. Gleason, Secretary; C. Whitney, Treasurer.

A Babcock fire-engine having a capacity of 100 gallons was purchased by the corporation, at an expense of \$1000, and placed in charge of the company.

The village contains 6 churches (Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Free Methodist, Catholic, and Methodist), hotel, bank, academy, school-house, post-office, 4 lawyers, 4 physicians, 1 dentist, 2 dry-goods stores, 3 groceries, 2 hardware-stores, 2 drug-stores, 2 furniture-stores, 1 printing-office, and 1 job-office, jewelry-store, 2 insurance-offices, 3 tailor-shops, 4 millinery-stores, 4 carriage-shops, 4 blacksmith-shops, marble-shop, photograph-gallery, 2 markets, harness-shop, tin-shop, 2 shoe-shops, flour and feed store, steam saw- and grist-mill, barber-shop, and livery-stable, and depot of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, and contains a population of 610 inhabitants.

BANK.

The first exchange-office in town was commenced by N. F. Weed & Co., Jan. 1, 1867, for the better accommodation of the business of the village and town. Account was opened with Fiske & Hatch, and in Dec. 27, 1867, was changed to the Bank of North America, and April 6, 1869, to the National Trust Company, Broadway, New York. A demand for greater banking facilities, as well as the increase in business, caused the formation of the Bank of Franklinville, which was organized Dec. 26, 1872, with a capital of \$26,000, and having as stockholders or copartners A. W. Miner, Friendship; Wm. F. Weed, Franklinville; Thomas Case, Lyndon; A. A. Morgan, Cuba; Samuel Morgan, Cuba; J. D. Case, Franklinville; L. F. Lawton, Olean; H. Stillwell, Franklinville; H. E. Green, Franklinville; J. O. Jordan, Cuba; S. R. Williams, Franklinville; N. F. Weed, Franklinville. Wm. F. Weed, President; J. D. Case, Cashier.

The exchange-office of N. F. Weed & Co. was merged into the Bank of Franklinville, which commenced business Feb. 3, 1873, in the second story of the Warren block, and continued there until their new banking-house was finished in January, 1876, on the corner once occupied by D. Clafin as a residence, later as Railroad Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1874 or 1875. The copartners continued in the private banking business until Jan. 1, 1877, when they changed to the First National Bank of Franklinville, with a capital of \$55,000, receiving a charter dated Jan. 15, 1877, and elected as officers and directors Wm. F. Weed, President; H. Stillwell, Vice-President; Jason D. Case, Cashier; Directors, Wm. F. Weed, A. W. Miner, H. Stillwell, T. Case, H. E. Green, N. F. Weed, and J. D. Case. The bank building is built of brick, two stories high, and well finished throughout, the upper rooms being used for offices.

Their business has steadily increased from the commencement until now they do most of the business of the towns of Machias, Yorkshire, Freedom, Farmersville, Lyndon, Ischua, and Humphrey. Since the organization, they have never had a loss to charge up. The business has had close attention, and an effort made to aid all laudable enterprises.

The cashier is a native of Lyndon, and for three years previous to the organization of the bank had the charge of a large oil company's interest in Pennsylvania.

THE PRESS.

Nov. 1, 1865, the first number of *The Weekly Pioneer* was issued by H. A. Williams and A. M. Curtiss, and continued under that name until the second year of its existence, when it was changed to the *Franklinville Pioneer*, and continued to be known by that title until its discontinuance, in the winter of 1866-67.

The Weekly Argus.—The first number of this paper was issued September 14, 1875. Francis M. Perley, who was formerly the publisher of the *Ohio State Journal*, is the editor and proprietor. It is independent in politics.

CADIZ.

The village is located on the west side of Ischua Creek, one mile and a half south from Franklinville. The first settler at the corners was John Warner, in about 1808 or 1809. John McNall and Howland Washburn, about 1816, a little south on the road leading to the grist-mill. McNall built a saw-mill on the creek in 1818. Tilly Gilbert came into the settlement in 1825, built the first store, and erected a carding-machine. In 1826, John McNall built a tavern, and Elijah Hyde moved to this place and established a store in 1830. The village contains a post-office, a church (Methodist), store, grocery, school-house, saw- and planing-mill, cheese-box factory, cooper-shop, clothes-pin factory, blacksmith-shop, and about one hundred inhabitants.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil in the town is gravelly loam with admixture of clay, and is remarkably well adapted to dairying, and the attention of the farming community is mainly directed to the manufacture of butter and cheese. There was manufactured in families during the past year about 65,175 pounds of butter. There are in the town four cheese-factories (three of which are owned by Jonas K. Button), that manufacture annually about 800,000 pounds, and are located as follows:

The Franklinville factory, one mile south of the village, uses the milk of about 800 cows.

South Franklinville factory has in connection with it about 550 cows.

West Franklinville factory has about 500 cows.

The Cadiz Union, one mile west of Cadiz, is owned by Jonas K. Button, R. C. Button, and Henry Morgan, and has connected with it 300 cows.

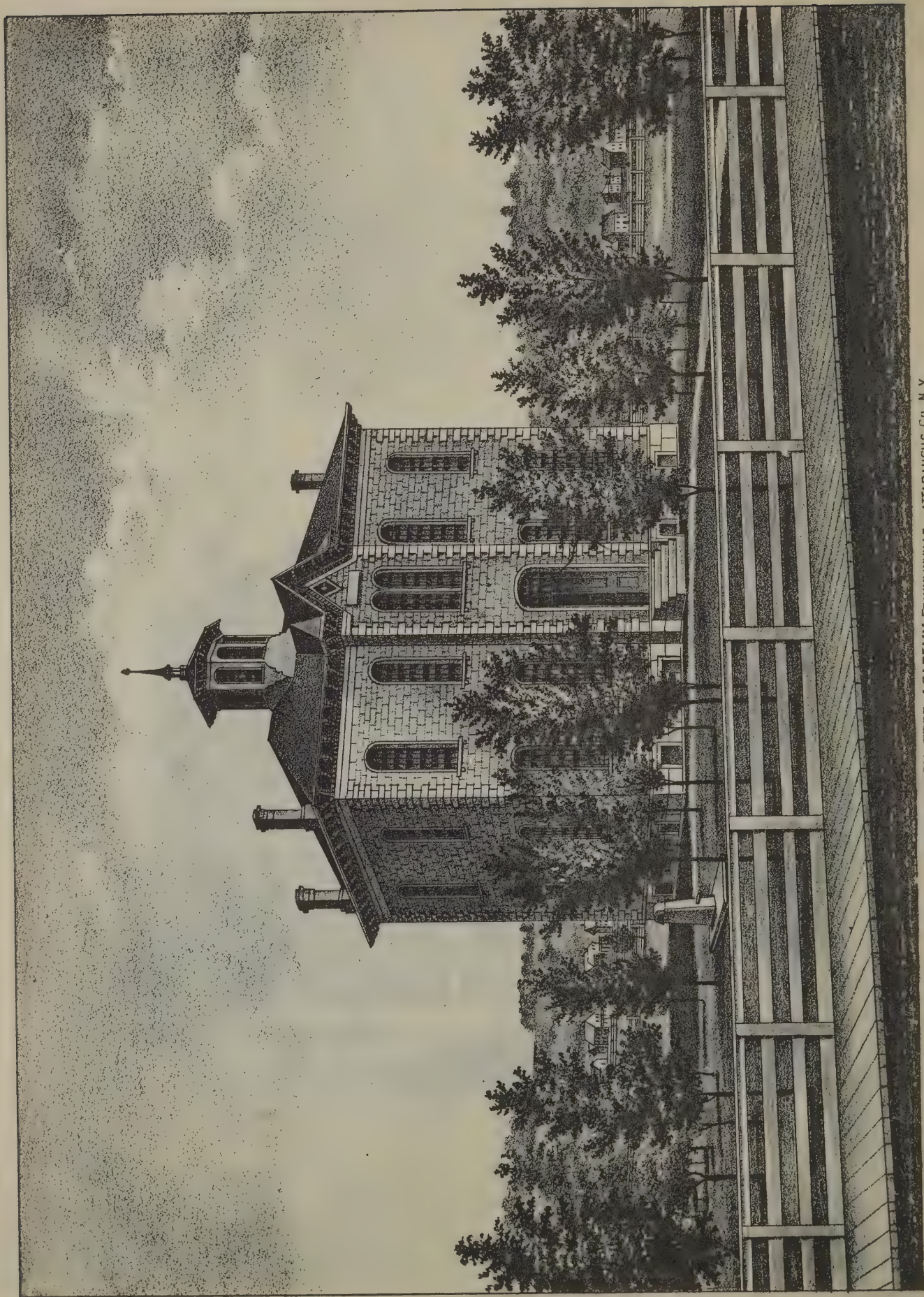
The tables given below are carefully compiled from reports of those years, and show the rise and progress of the town.

The agricultural statistics of 1835, with the manufactures, school districts, wages, public moneys, were as follows:

Acres.....	32,672
" improved.....	4,148
Assessed value of real estate.....	\$65,344
" personal estate.....	\$750
Cattle.....	1,455
Horses.....	277
Sheep.....	1,838



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRANKLINVILLE, NEW YORK.



TEN BROECK FREE ACADEMY, FRANKLINVILLE, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

Swine.....	969
Fulled cloth, yards.....	1,632
Woolen cloth, unfulled, yards.....	1,896
Cottons, linens, etc., yards.....	2,409
County tax.....	\$489.12
Town tax.....	\$641.36
Saw-mills.....	3
Fulling mill.....	1
Carding machine.....	1
Asheries.....	3
Tanneries.....	2
Number of school districts.....	8
Public money expended.....	\$135
Teachers' wages and public money.....	\$205
Number of scholars.....	444

The agricultural statistics of 1855 and 1875 are given below for comparison, and are taken from the census of those years.

1855.

Acres, improved.....	13,972
" unimproved.....	17,401
Meadow, acres.....	4,047
Hay, tons.....	3,567
Oats, acres sowed.....	2,046
" bushels reaped.....	51,228
Corn planted, acres.....	268
" harvested, bushels.....	8,549
Potatoes planted, acres.....	174
" gathered, bushels.....	18,021
Apples gathered, bushels.....	6,235
Maple-sugar manufactured, barrels.....	22,275
Honey collected, pounds.....	3,902
Cows.....	990
Butter manufactured, pounds.....	77,870
Cheese.....	78,710
Sheep.....	4,303
Wool clipped, pounds.....	7,668

1875.

Acres, improved.....	20,198
" unimproved.....	10,810
Meadow.....	6,563
Hay, tons cut.....	7,898
Corn, acres sowed.....	211
" bushels harvested.....	7,720
Oats, acres sowed.....	1,464
" bushels harvested.....	36,131
Potatoes, acres planted.....	224
" bushels harvested.....	28,624
Apple-trees.....	11,647
Apples, bushels harvested.....	11,645
Maple-sugar, pounds manufactured.....	26,681
Cows.....	2,219
" whose milk was sent to factory.....	1,646
Butter, pounds made in families.....	111,174
Sheep shorn.....	1,283
Wool, pounds clipped.....	5,364
Pork, pounds raised.....	92,741

TEN BROECK FREE ACADEMY.

The Ten Broeck Free Academy, occupying a spacious inclosure in the northern part of the village of Franklinville, owes its existence to the munificent liberality of the late Hon. Peter Ten Broeck.

It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, April 19, 1862.

The end in view in causing to be erected a suitable building and endowing the institution, as expressed in the last will

and testament of Mr. Ten Broeck, was to give to the youth in the three towns, Franklinville, Farmersville, and Machias, the privilege of securing an education free of expense for instruction. A small tuition fee has, however, been required up to this time.

Under the direction of Mr. Ten Broeck the following gentlemen were appointed trustees: Jonas K. Button for the town of Franklinville; Heman G. Button for Machias; John T. Cummings for the town of Farmersville. Each trustee is required to give bonds to double the amount of the funds bequeathed to the institution. The last-named gentleman did not qualify. Andrew C. Adams was duly appointed in his stead. Mr. Adams, removing from the town of Farmersville in 1873, left, thereby, the trusteeship of that town vacant. James H. Day was appointed the following year. These are the only changes that have occurred in the board since its organization.

Early in 1867 the trustees erected an edifice according to the specifications in Mr. Ten Broeck's will.

The building is 64 feet long by 44 feet wide. The recitation-rooms, hall, library, and apparatus-room, and cloak-room, on the first floor, and the recitation-room, hall, art, and music-room, on the second floor, are 14 feet high. The chapel on the second floor is 18 feet high.

It is a fine structure of cut stone, built at a cost of \$21,000, and supplied with the modern improvements in school furniture. The grounds are filled with shrubbery, and the building and its surroundings are kept in excellent condition.

There is connected with the institution a carefully-selected library of 500 volumes of standard and miscellaneous works, to which all students have access, at stated times, free of expense. The apparatus is new and extensive; the sciences, mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, chemistry, and physiology being amply represented. The library and apparatus were procured at an expense of about \$2000.

By an act of the Legislature, in 1868, the academy was placed under the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and made to share in the distribution of the Literature Fund.

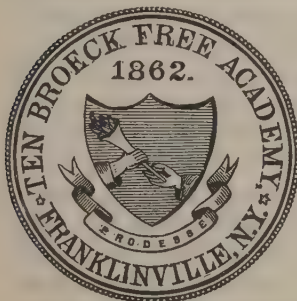
On Dec. 17, 1867, the school was opened for the reception of students, the trustees having previously elected to the responsible position of principal William B. Benson, A.M., assisted by an excellent corps of teachers. He has uninterruptedly filled the position for the past twelve years with marked ability, and given the institution a wide reputation for excellent discipline, thorough training, and a healthful intellectual and moral atmosphere.

At the date of the incorporation of the academy, the sources from which the Endowment Fund was to be derived consisted principally of landed property lying in the three towns before mentioned. The executor of the estate has by degrees disposed of these lands and placed the proceeds in the hands of the trustees. In the last annual report of the trustees to the Regents of the University, Sept. 1, 1878, the following exhibit of the financial condition of the academy was given:

Academy building, grounds, library and apparatus, and school furniture.....	\$24,820.15
Bonds and mortgages.....	46,674.58
Cash in treasurer's hands.....	3,660.64
Total.....	\$75,155.37

The academy has no liabilities.

The Regents of the University designated this as one of



the academies of the State to instruct a teachers' class during the fall term of 1868. From that date for ten consecutive years the academy has received the honor of this appointment. The instruction in the Theory and Practice of Teaching and in School Economy has been vigorous and thorough. The class has always been large, and its members during this time have carried the influence of the academy into nearly every school district in the county.

Besides the advantages of thorough instruction in Music and in Art, there are three courses of study in the Literary Department. The Classical Course and the College Preparatory Course have been represented each year. The names of the first graduating class, June, 1870, are the following: Joel H. Greene, Alfred Spring, James H. Waring, Emily M. Adams, Ida M. Adams, Mary T. B. Button, Ida A. Giles,—all in the Classical Course. Since that time a large number of young men and women have completed the prescribed course of study, and with the honors and benefits of the school have gone forth into the world to fill responsible and useful situations. Some of them are numbered among the alumni of our best colleges, and some of them are now pursuing a college course. The corps of teachers for the academic year 1878-79 is as follows: W. M. Benson, A.M., Principal, Languages and Sciences; Miss Cornelia Willsie, Preceptress, Higher English Branches; Mrs. Franc L. Bonnell, Assistant Preceptress, Mathematics and Higher English; Miss S. M. Sanders, Common English Branches; Miss R. M. Mead, Rhetoric and German; Miss Louise Cummings, Music Department; Mrs. F. W. Fisher, Art Department.

Since the opening of the institution the patronage has been gradually extended. There are in attendance at this date 250 students, about equally divided as to sex; 200 of them being eighteen years of age and upwards, and representing thirty-five towns in this State and Pennsylvania.

The school has uniformly been a great success, and a mighty power in training a multitude of young men and women to successfully engage in the duties of life, and has in this way, in a large measure, reflected the wisdom and noble policy of its founder.

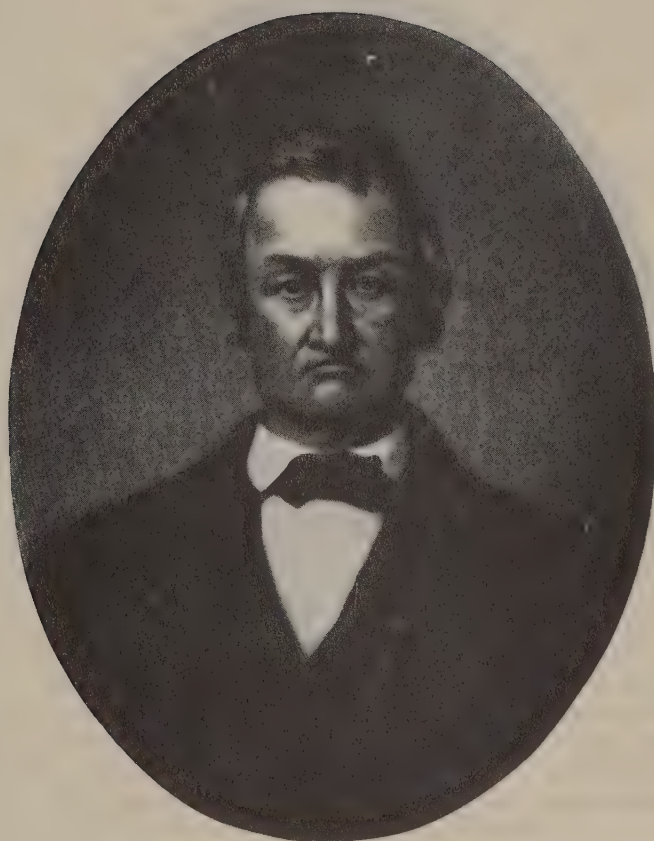
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER TEN BROECK

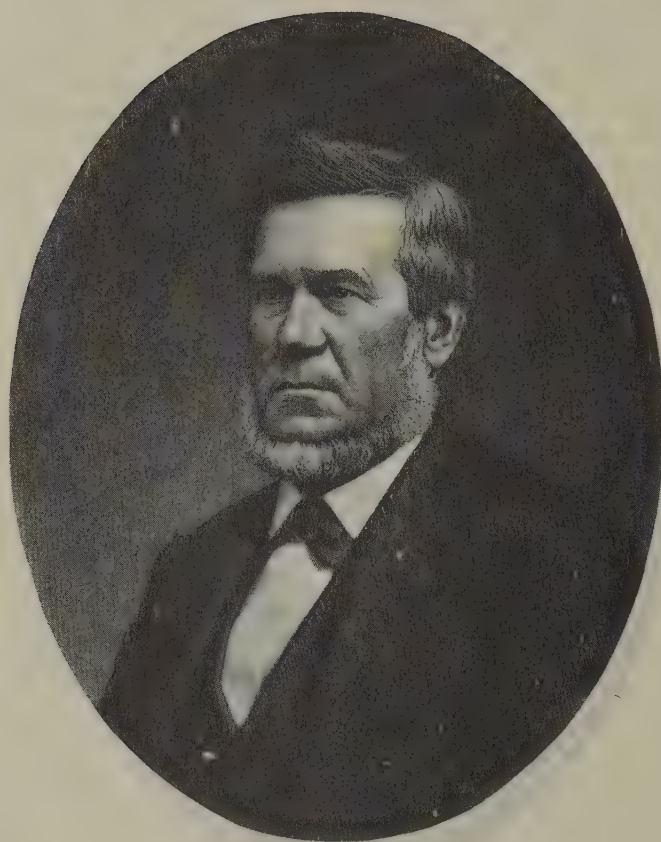
was the eldest of five sons and the second of a family of ten children, and was born in Somerset Co., N. J., on the 1st day of May, 1793. In 1797 his father, Reoloff Ten Broeck, together with his family, removed to Otsego Co., N. Y., where young Peter underwent all the unimportant vicissitudes of ordinary childhood, save the fact that up to the age of thirteen years he had never seen the inside of a school-house, and the little education he then possessed was obtained around the domestic fireside through the agency of his mother. In the winter of 1806 he attended a common school for three months, and again, after attaining his

majority, he entered an academy at Sangerfield, Oneida Co., where he remained until the close of the term, which was just six weeks, and this (to quote his own phraseology) "completed my education." In the spring of 1816, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Ten Broeck left the paternal residence to woo fortune and to act his part upon the theatre of coming events. He traveled on foot westward as far as Erie, Pa., where he arrived in the latter part of May; from thence, returning homeward, he crossed the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, in the latter of which he found a small settlement on the Ischua Creek, now known as the village of Franklinville, into which he first set his foot on the 6th day of June, 1816, where he remained a few days, and finally reached his father's home in the early part of July, where he spent the balance of the summer. In October of the same year he, in company with his younger brother, Cornelius, and Richard Tozer, again started on a voyage of discovery, and, being somewhat favorably impressed with the general appearance of the eastern part of Cattaraugus, hither he directed his footsteps; and, after due investigation, the trio decided to locate at or near what is now Farmersville Centre, and in accordance with this decision they contracted with the agent of the Holland Land Company for two hundred acres each, and immediately proceeded to define boundaries by marked trees and driven stakes. By the united energy of the three stalwart pioneers the body of a rude log house was erected, but winter coming on, and being illy prepared to buffet its rigors, the three fled for refuge to their old Otsego home. In February, 1817, the same party, increased to five by the enlistment of two raw recruits, Peleg Robbins and Levi Peet, all started for the primitive hamlet in the wilds of the West. In the spring of 1817, Peter Ten Broeck sold his land-claim to Levi Peet, and, in company with Peleg Robbins, again entered upon the path of investigation. He traveled on foot west and south, through the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Virginia, experiencing many wild adventures too numerous to detail in this sketch. They returned by a circuitous route, and arrived at the village of Franklinville in the latter part of August, 1817. After resting a few days he resumed his journey, and arrived at his father's house in the fall, where he remained until February, 1818, when he rejoined his companions in their primitive settlement, commenced two years before, and spent the summer at their rustic home.

In the autumn of 1818 he located upon the south one hundred acres of lot 36, township 5, range 4, and erected his log house, in which he kept "bachelor's hall" until the time of his marriage. In the summer of 1819 he married Mary, daughter of Hon. Ashbel Freeman, then one of the judges of the old Court of Common Pleas. To trace the history of Judge Ten Broeck in detail through his eventful life would exceed the limits of this brief sketch; we must therefore confine ourselves to a few prominent events and leading characteristics of his life and experience. Possessing great physical and mental energy, unabated industry and perseverance, these added to a good constitution and a herculean frame, rendered him capable of enduring much fatigue and accomplishing much labor. Prosperity followed as the result of his industry, prudence, and economy, until



Peter Pin Broeck



J. M. Burton

the small beginning of one hundred acres had expanded by a species of financial accretion and attained the huge proportions of eight thousand acres, all lying within the towns of Farmersville, Franklinville, and Machias. This vast estate was all managed as one farm under his own personal supervision, he directing every movement in its most minute details.

Judge Ten Broeck early gave his attention to the purchase and raising of cattle, and eventually became the most extensive grazier in Western New York, generally keeping from six to twelve hundred head of cattle; these were sent yearly to the Eastern market, and the avails invested in additional stock or in improvements upon his farm. In acquiring his large estate, Judge Ten Broeck never invested one dime in any precarious speculation by which fortunes are so often made or lost, but every farthing was the result of legitimate profit and honest labor.

By reason of his sterling qualities of head and heart, he possessed the entire confidence of the community in which he resided, and was frequently selected as their representative on the board of supervisors.

For a number of years he was the accredited collecting agent of the Holland Land Company, taking cattle as payment on land contracts, resulting in mutual benefits to the land company and the settlers; and so extensive did this traffic become that Peter Ten Broeck became well and favorably known in the principal cattle markets in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

From 1822 to 1827 he held the position of associate judge of Cattaraugus County, and again from 1837 to 1847, in all a term of fifteen years, the duties of which he discharged with entire satisfaction.

Mr. Ten Broeck having passed the meridian of life, and being without issue to heir his fortune, had long contemplated, and finally matured a plan to bestow his wealth so that it might secure the greatest good to the greatest number, and reflect imperishable honor upon his name.

In his last will and testament, after providing for the payment of certain legacies to relatives and friends, amounting in all to the sum of sixty thousand dollars, he decreed that the balance of his estate, as fast as it could be prudently turned into ready means, should be expended in the construction and endowment of a literary institution to be known as the "Ten Broeck Free Academy." The building was commenced in 1866, and was completed the following year at a cost of twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars, and went into successful operation in the month of December, 1867. (A brief synopsis of the history of the Ten Broeck Free Academy may be found in another part of this work.) Judge Ten Broeck also provided in his will that the privileges of the institution should be free to all resident students within the three towns of Farmersville, Franklinville, and Machias, so far as available funds would permit. There is already permanently invested as an endowment fund the sum of forty-six thousand five hundred dollars, yielding an annual revenue of something over thirty-three hundred dollars.

Judge Ten Broeck, in accordance with a preconceived plan, by this generous and humane act became a benefactor to mankind and enrolled himself among those

"Whose works shall ne'er crumble,
Till monuments tumble
And nature shall pause."

In his social intercourse with men, Judge Ten Broeck was somewhat abrupt, pointed, and energetic, seeking no honeyed words or high-toned rhetorical phrases to convey an ambiguous meaning; yet behind those brusque utterances and unpolished demeanor he carried as kind and sympathetic a heart as ever beat in the human bosom. Pride in dress, in equipage, and external adornments he ever regarded as beneath the dignity of manhood. If he ever exhibited any pride it was manifested in the extreme paucity of a plebeian outfit. In many of his notions the judge was extremely antiquated, regarding many improvements as innovations upon the long-established usages of his ancestors.

As a neighbor, he was quiet, kind, and obliging; as a citizen, he was public-spirited, ever forward in promoting the general weal.

As a man, he was the soul of honor and integrity, regarding his word as sacred, allowing no contingency of circumstances or probabilities of profit or loss to interfere with its positive and prompt fulfillment. Judge Ten Broeck was human, and he had his frailties; he was mortal, and he died. On the 5th day of August, 1863, he was gathered to his fathers, and inhumed in a family cemetery purchased by himself, where a fitting memento is raised to mark his final resting-place. His frailties, if he had any, are merged in the oblivion of forgetfulness; but he lives by his virtues, lives in the memory of a grateful people. The influences of his benevolence and philanthropy are yet to be engraven upon the hearts of generations unborn.

When the speaking marble that now tells the traveler who rests beneath its base, and the proud structure that now bears his name shall be drifting dust o'er barren wastes, could he look forth from his spiritual resting-place upon the last embryo of future years when it shall have grown old with time, he would behold engraven upon the coffin-lid of the last dead year the inscription, "*I am only remembered by what I have done.*"

JONAS K. BUTTON*

was born May 3, 1821, at Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., of poor, yet honest and respectable parents, and was the youngest except one of a family of nine children, three of whom are yet living. His parents, Charles Button and Naomi (Kingsley) Button, have long since cancelled nature's last demand, and sleep well with the generations gone before, his father having died in 1832, leaving the subject of this sketch, then a lad of eleven years, together with a family of other children, to the care of his widowed mother, to struggle as best they might with the adverse circumstances that usually surround those in humble life, in a country comparatively new, the most of which was yet unredeemed from the dominion of primeval wildness. He continued to reside with his mother until expediency demanded the dissolution of the family, and at the age of

* By Marvin Older.

sixteen he became an inmate of the family of his eldest brother, Lyman, where he remained for two years.

On the 3d day of May, 1839, it being the eighteenth anniversary of his nativity, he left his brother's house and moved out, unaided and alone, upon the broad arena of life, to carve, as best he could, his future destiny upon the shifting scenes of coming events. The same day, he hired out to his elder brother, Heman G. Button, for a term of six months, and for the fulfillment of this contract he was to receive the sum of seventy dollars,—an agreement which was punctually performed by both parties.

Thus was earned and stored away for future use the first few dollars upon which young Button could lay his hand and say, "By my labor have I gotten this," thus forming a nucleus around which other dollars clustered in due time.

After the close of this engagement, during the winter of 1839-40, he attended a district school in his native town for the term of three months, which completed his education, except what advancement he made in his studies during the evenings and other leisure hours not absolutely devoted to daily toil. During the succeeding five years, he continued to work through the spring, summer, and autumn, for the neighboring farmers and taught school in the winters, and by industry, frugality, and economy, had saved the handsome sum of one thousand dollars.

On the 30th day of September, 1845, he married Jane M., daughter of James Duncan, of Franklinville, N. Y. The newly-wedded pair, united in heart, hand, and fortune, instead of spending their "honeymoon" and hard earnings at some fashionable watering-place, unitedly continued in the employ of the Hon. Peter Ten Broeck for nearly two years.

In the spring of 1847, Mr. Button, with his family, removed to the town of Franklinville, settling down upon lot 36, the place now known as the "Old home farm," containing two hundred and fifty acres, Judge Ten Broeck taking them with all their household goods in his lumber-wagon, and still in that twelve-foot box there was room to rent for both freight and passengers.

From these small beginnings, by dint of an unconquerable energy, he soon became the most thorough, systematic, and extensive agriculturalist in the town, always superintending his work in person and leading off in the exciting labors of the day, never asking another to perform what he was unwilling to undertake himself. By the exercise of sound judgment, matured by a fruitful experience, prosperity crowned his efforts with success, and he was soon enabled to purchase what is known as the "East Hill property," a valuable farm of four hundred and twenty-six acres. Then followed in quick succession, the West Hill farm of four hundred and ninety-eight acres, and the "Cline farm" of three hundred and seventy-eight acres,—lands within, and adjacent to, the village of Franklinville, one hundred and eighty acres, besides a farm of two hundred and sixty-one acres in the town of Machias, making an aggregate of something over two thousand one hundred acres of farming land, all of which is heavily stocked, mostly with dairy cows. In the spring of 1864, these farms were put under rent, and Mr. Button, with his family, removed to the village of Franklinville and commenced preparations for

erecting a splendid residence, which was completed in the following year. This residence, together with its valuable contents, was burned in April, 1875.

Immediately on attaining his majority, Mr. Button was elected to the office of inspector of common schools in his native town, and from time to time has filled different offices of trust and responsibility, having represented the town of Franklinville on the board of supervisors, in the years 1853, 1854-57, and 1860; and was elected to the Assembly in November, 1867, and faithfully represented the First Assembly District of Cattaraugus County during the legislative session of 1868.

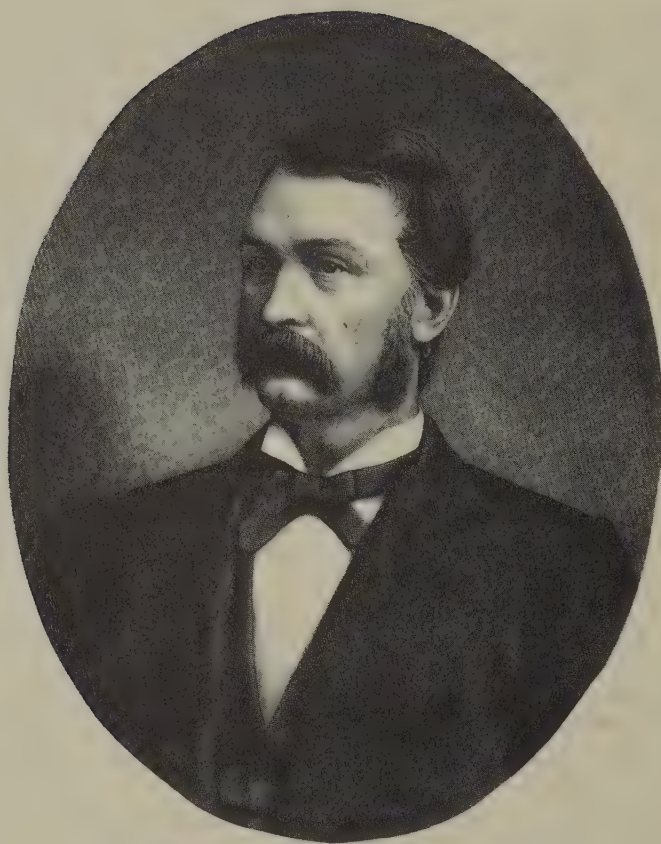
In politics, Mr. Button was always a Democrat of the straightest sect, thoroughly imbued with the political principles enunciated by Jackson, and carried out in detail in the State of New York by her ablest statesmen,—Wm. L. Marcy and Silas Wright. During the war of the Rebellion, no man within the limits of our acquaintance thrust his hand deeper into his pocket, or drew it forth more richly laden with contributions to the soldiers' fund, than did Jonas K. Button.

His connection with the "Ten Broeck Free Academy," first as sole executor of the will of the late Peter Ten Broeck, and secondly, as chairman of the board of trustees of that institution, marks an important epoch in his eventful life.

His executive and administrative ability is best sustained by the large amounts intrusted to him for adjustment and disbursement, and the fidelity with which he discharged these delicate and important trusts is fully established by the records of the Surrogate's court, and the labored and concise reports of the board of trustees of which he is an honorable member; and the best evidence of his adaptability to discharge these high trusts is the confidence reposed in him by those, who, during their natural lives, had acquired the fortunes thus committed to his charge. In refutation of the scandalous assertion that owing to his political proclivities, he was in sympathy with the Rebellion, let facts be submitted to an impartial public. He was among the most zealous and ardent to encourage enlistments, contributing liberally of his own private funds, and at one time laid down \$100 to be equally divided as a free gift to the next four who should volunteer,—a promise which he faithfully kept; and at another time advanced \$3000 of his own private funds, and trusted to future legislation for reimbursement, in order to fill the quota of the town of his adoption, and thus save it from the disgrace of resorting to conscription or a forced levy of troops.

Mr. Button is quite demonstrative in his intercourse with individuals and with society at large. He weighs carefully every enterprise or proposition, and as his judgment dictates, gives it his cordial support or unqualified opposition.

His frugality is free from parsimony, his benevolence from ostentation, his kindness from sycophancy, and his judgment from bias. His friendships are warm and ardent, and his dislikes are manifested by the weight of his opposition. By diligence and economy, by a close application to business, Mr. Button, scarcely past the meridian of life, has acquired a fortune, and long may he live to enjoy it, and the crisp frosts of many autumns wither the flowers of as many springs, ere one shall blossom above his grave.



W. M. B. Benson.

WILLIAM M. BENSON.*

The task of the biographer is one of extreme delicacy, standing, as he generally does, between the living and the dead, although the power of criticism on the one side is effectually hushed in the silence of the grave, yet the diversified standpoints from which different individuals take cognizance of the same character render the task of pleasing all hopeless, indeed; but when to all these is added the fact that the subject himself is to stand face to face with the records and see his own social, moral, and intellectual lineaments reflected from the mirror of history, the matter becomes one of intense delicacy, from which we would gladly recoil were we not shielded beneath the banner of immutable truth, and adopting, as we do, for our motto, in our dealings with individuals as well as the public, "Equal and impartial justice to all."

William Marcy Benson, the subject of the following brief sketch, was born in the town of Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 20, 1839.

During the period of childhood and youth he resided with his parents at Nunda, N. Y., where nothing of an extraordinary nature transpired save his intellectual development, promoted by a love of study, diligent application, and a thorough investigation of the relation between cause and effect. These, brought into due subjection by a rigid system of self-discipline and self-control, fostered the germs of intellectual, social, and moral goodness in the *child* which have become so strongly developed in the *man*.

He received a preparatory collegiate education at the Nunda Literary Institute, and in August, 1858, at the age of nineteen, entered Genesee College (now Syracuse University), where he graduated with full honors in June, 1862.

To trace him in his social, moral, literary, and scientific development throughout his collegiate career would be a work of supererogation; suffice it to say that he was a good student, stood high in his class and in the estimation of the faculty, and was never guilty of an act derogatory to the character of a gentleman and a Christian.

Unaided by the advantages often given through the prestige of influential friends, he bore off the first honors in the Sophomore Elocutionary Prize Contest in 1860.

In the autumn of the same year he engaged as principal of the union school at Castile, N. Y., where he remained one year, and the succeeding year as principal of the Mount Morris Academy and High School.

The last year of the war was spent in government employ in the quartermaster-general's department at Washington, where his urbanity as a gentleman, his skill as a clerk, and his accuracy as an accountant, won for him the commendations of all with whom he became acquainted. At the close of the war Mr. Benson resumed the business of teaching as principal of the academy at Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he remained three years, and the recorded success of that institution, during its palmiest days, forms a bright chapter in the history of him whose talent and genius made it one of the best literary institutions in Western New York. In July, 1867, he married Genevieve

E., daughter of Grove B. Graves, Esq., of Farmersville, N. Y., and the same summer was elected to the principalship of the Ten Broeck Free Academy, and entered upon the duties of that position in the following December, and the past twelve years of his life are merged into the history of that institution. Its success as a means of education, next to the munificence of its founder, is his triumph as a teacher, and its wide-spreading and deserved popularity is an incarnated advertisement of his sterling qualities and moral worth.

Of his life, though brief in years, yet long when measured by its multiplied duties and the amount of labor performed, volumes might be written, and still the subject be prolific of interest; yet we must content ourselves with a mere synopsis and leave the imagination to fill up the picture.

As an independent worker, he ignores many antiquated notions as mere verbiage, supplying their place by original methods adapted to the intellectual needs and capacities of students. Acting upon his own judgment, rendered acute by a lively perception, and strengthened by a fruitful experience, he acts promptly, and adapts himself to the exigencies of the case as circumstances demand. His executive ability may be summed up in one brief sentence,—with him "to *will* is to *do*." He gives no purpose a divided effort, or looks for possible contingencies that may thwart his purposes. As a disciplinarian, he is equaled by few, and surpassed by none. Possessing an unlimited sway over himself, his power over others is magical,—almost supreme. Quiet and undemonstrative, he governs by the magnetic influence of an unyielding will; and no regal sceptre possesses a more potent influence than the stub of a pencil held between the index finger and the thumb of Prof. Benson's dexter hand. As a teacher, he possesses an energy that is contagious, and electrifies by its diffusive nature all that comes within its influence. Thorough and searching in his criticisms, he labors zealously to improve the mind and morals, and to strengthen the judgment of his pupils, rather than burden the memory with tedious, and to them unmeaning, recitations. By wise precepts and examples worthy of imitation, he inspires his pupils to constant duties they owe to God, to themselves, and to humanity, and hundreds of young men and young women have treasured them up as their best life-lessons. The influence of these teachings is felt in the domestic household and in the fields of toil; in the workshop and at the counter; in the learned professions and among those who minister in holy things; it permeates the cabins of the pioneer that dot the prairies of the far West, and has overstepped the mountain barriers whose snow-capped summits are kissed by the last rays of the setting sun. It is as if God's healing angel had dipped his wing in the stagnant pool of Time, and its influence had diverged in successive rings from the point of agitation until its rippling music was heard in sweet cadences as they playfully kissed the shores of Eternity.

As a *man*, he is a model of propriety. Dignified, without being haughty; reserved, without being diffident; brief, pointed, logical, and explicit in his communications in matters of business and in his profession as a teacher. An attentive listener to those who have anything of importance

* By Marvin Older.

to communicate, but to the venders of idle gossip he is cold and repulsive. Sympathetic in his nature, he pities distress, and, through his benevolence, relieves it. He is a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises, and patriotism and love of country is with him a passion.

Happy in his social and domestic relations, happy in the confidence and respect of the entire community, happy in constant communion with himself and his God, long may he live a blessing to the community, a benefaction to mankind; and when, through the fullness of years, Providence shall have accomplished its designs through him, may he rest from his labors in the kingdom of God.

HENRY VAN AERNAM*

was born in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 11, 1819. He was the sixth child and fifth son of Jacob B. and Hannah (Wallace) Van Aernam. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Holland to the American colonies, and settled near Albany prior to the Revolution, his grandfather taking an active part in the struggle for independence, and his son, Jacob B., imitating the worthy example of his patriotic sire, actively participated in the war of 1812. His maternal ancestors brought with them from amid the Highlands of Scotland that indefeasible inheritance, a love of liberty, stronger than the love of life. Jacob B. Van Aernam, the father of Henry, removed with his family from Marcellus to Little Valley (now Mansfield), in the spring of 1822, when the subject of this sketch was three years of age. Surrounded by an unbroken wilderness, hampered by poverty and the pressing necessities of a large family of dependent children, the parents of young Henry could furnish but limited facilities for an education; nothing, in fine, save the great volume of nature thrown broad open by the Creator's hand. Thus he struggled on, with "here a line and there a precept," until he was ten years of age, before he ever entered even the most primitive of common schools. But nature had planted within him the germs of more than ordinary intellectual powers, and these would vegetate and grow despite the hindrances of cold neglect, and the multitude of adverse circumstances by which he was surrounded.

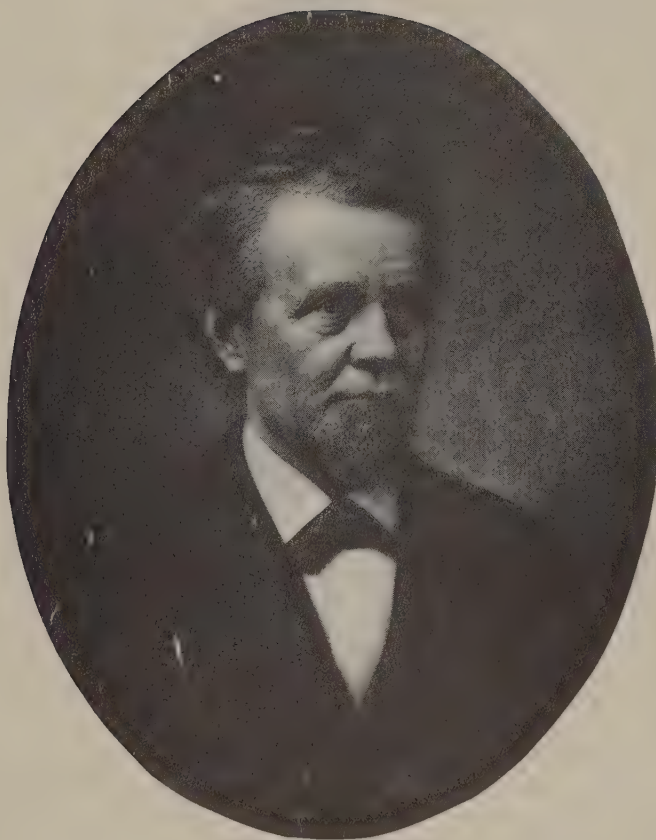
In the fall of 1829 and the winter of 1830 he attended a common district school for the first time, and continued to attend during the summer and winter terms until the autumn of 1831. Possessed of more than ordinary powers of analytical reasoning, readily deducing results from legitimate causes, and, withal, possessed of a laudable ambition to excel in intellectual attainments, his progress was rapid and his natural and acquired abilities extraordinary for one of his years and limited opportunities. In the winter of 1834, at the age of sixteen years, we find him at what is now West Salamanca, measuring, with dignified strides, the length and breadth of the rough plank floor of a dingy edifice, twirling between his finger and thumb, as a token of authority, the ubiquitous ferule, and rejoicing in the distinctive title of the "schoolmaster."

Stimulated to extra exertions by the promise of a stinted compensation and "board around" among the families of the primitive lumbermen of that period, the school was a decided success; and he looks back with glowing pride upon the order and decorum, the progress and proficiency, of the two dozen shock-headed pupils in that school upon the confines of the Allegany Reservation. In the spring of 1834 he entered the store of William F. Elliott, in the capacity of clerk, where he remained until August, 1835, and then went to Virginia, in the employ of William L. Perce & Co., contractors upon the James River and Kanawha Canal, where he remained for two years. Securing, by his integrity and correct deportment, the entire confidence of the company, he was soon made their confidential clerk and paymaster,—a position he held and honorably filled until the termination of his engagement. He came home in the fall of 1837, and entered as a student of the Springville Academy, where he remained until 1841, meanwhile teaching school in the winter seasons in order to eke out his means for necessary expenses. While a student his gentlemanly deportment gave him high rank in social circles, his scholarship placed him among the first in his class, and his determination to overcome the impediments by which he was surrounded challenged the admiration of all.

At the close of his academic studies in 1841, he entered, as a medical student, the office of Levi Goldsborough, in the village of Waverly, N. Y. One of the prevailing characteristics of young Van Aernam was that of positiveness, never assuming hypothetical or ambiguous conclusions, discarding as dangerous every theory not fully established by a thorough and searching investigation. As a medical student he was diligent, energetic, and practical. Select almost to exclusiveness in his associations, with a constitution unimpaired by indulgence, with a mind naturally strong, improved by study and strengthened by application, and with moral principles fortified by an intuitive respect for the laws of God and man, he passed through the slippery paths of youth to dawning manhood without one blot to tarnish his reputation or his name. He attended medical lectures at Geneva College during the session of 1842-43, and soon after entered Willoughby College, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1845.

In the summer of 1845 he located at Burton (now Allegany), and commenced the practice of medicine; and on the 30th day of November, 1845, he married Miss Amy M. Etheridge, a lady in every particular worthy to share the honors and good fortune which have subsequently fallen to their lot. He continued in the practice of his profession at the latter place until March, 1848, when he removed to Franklinville, where he still resides. During a period of nine years, until the autumn of 1857, he devoted his time and talent to the practice of his profession, and by his fidelity and practical skill he secured an extensive patronage and the unbounded confidence and esteem of all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. At the general election in the fall of 1857, he was elected to represent the First Assembly District of Cattaraugus County in the State Legislature, and the fidelity with which he guarded the rights and interests of his constituents has become a matter of history, and needs no repetition in this connection. At

* By Marvin Older.



A. Van Arman



Wm. F. Weed

the close of the Legislative session in the spring of 1858, he returned to his home and again resumed the practice of his profession, with a growing popularity and a more extended field of usefulness. During his whole professional career, Dr. Van Aernam has never known any distinction between the rich and the poor, the high and the low, but wherever disease or physical suffering found a lodgment he cheerfully adopted that as his field of labor, without one thought of personal consequences to himself.

As the crisis approached which was to test with such giant force the strength of American institutions, Dr. Van Aernam threw the whole energies of his mind and might for the Union intact, popular freedom, and popular rights. He labored zealously to encourage enlistments, and contributed liberally to alleviate the necessities of those who had been deprived of their natural supporters by the exigencies of the war. Under the call for troops in the summer of 1862, he was recommended to the Governor as a suitable person for the important position of regimental surgeon, and in August he was ordered to report at Jamestown, where he was examined, approved, commissioned with the rank of major, and assigned to the 154th Regiment of Infantry. On arriving at the front, in the fall, he was soon made surgeon of brigade. In the fall of 1863 he was made medical director of the 2d division, 11th Army Corps. In March, 1864, by a consolidation of the 11th and 12th Army Corps with a large detachment of Rousseau's Kentucky troops, the 20th Army Corps was formed, and placed under the command of Gen. Hooker; this meant "business," and Van Aernam went with the Army Corps. These important trusts were no sinecures, where carpet professionals perform chivalrous deeds on paper, but stern realities in camp and field, amid the din of battle and the clash of resounding arms. As an evidence of his high standing in the army, and his cool deliberation under circumstances of severe trial, he was under constant detail upon the operating staff; and there is no possible form of mutilation which the human system is capable of undergoing, that has not fallen under the personal observation of Henry Van Aernam.

He not only followed the fortunes of the army through its various marches and campaigns, but served upon the operating staff during the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Ringgold, Rocky-Faced Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, and Atlanta. Here, entirely worn out with fatigue, and unable longer to sustain the constant draught upon his physical constitution, he resigned his commission, on surgeon's certificate of disability, after an active service of more than two years, and left Atlanta, Ga., on the last hospital train, Nov. 8, 1864. Late in the fall he reached home, feeble in health, to find himself member-elect to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Thirty-third District of New York. He was re-elected in 1866, and his official record as the people's representative has already passed into history, and the approbation of an intelligent and appreciative constituency of his Congressional career has recently been so significantly recorded that all errors and mistakes are unnecessary.

Soon after the inauguration of President Grant, in 1869, Dr. Van Aernam was nominated and confirmed as Commis-

sioner of Pensions. His keen perceptions, his intuitive knowledge of human nature, his experience in Congress and in the army, his business capacity, and his conceded professional skill, amply qualified him for the faithful and efficient discharge of the delicate and responsible duties of that position. By his suggestion many important reforms were inaugurated, and among them was the passage of an act making pensions payable quarterly instead of semi-annually, and an order guarding pensioners against numerous frauds perpetrated against them by unprincipled claim-agents.

Again he returned to the home of his adoption, and again he entered upon the practice of his profession, which continues to the present time.

At the recent election, in the fall of 1878, he was again elected to the office of representative in our National Congress. The dazzling glow of most men is enhanced by the altitude they attain, through official station, above the plane of ordinary life. Not so with Henry Van Aernam. Eminent as he has been in his legislative, administrative, military, and professional careers, his sterling qualities appear to best advantage in the social and domestic circles, and in his daily intercourse with his fellow-men. Ever foremost in all enterprises for public good, he is liberal almost to profusion. Cool and collected, he allows no circumstance to take him by surprise. Circumspect in all his deportment, his worthy example exerts a salutary influence upon all by whom he is surrounded. In the incorporation of the village, as well as in the organization and successful progress of the Cemetery Association, his far-reaching perceptions, and the force of his mental energy, have been fully tested and successfully applied. To portray all the sterling qualities of his versatile mind would require volumes; suffice it to say that he is constitutionally a happy man, and by a species of diffusive contagion imparts the disease to all around him. Dr. Van Aernam and his amiable lady are happy in their domestic relations, in their associations, in their surroundings; in the companionship of their two children, the eldest, a daughter, the wife of the Hon. James D. McVey, the younger, a son, Charles D. Van Aernam, a young lawyer of sterling worth and fair practice in his native village, all inmates under the same roof; and, above all, happy in the full confidence of the mercy of God and the fullness of the atonement wrought by a crucified Redeemer, they patiently wait the summons that shall bid them depart in peace.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN WEED*

was born in Darien, Conn., June 3, 1811. He was the tenth child, the fifth and youngest son of Nathan and Mary Weed, the former of whom was born Sept. 28, 1760, and the latter, Oct. 28, 1764, both of Stamford (now Darien), in the State of Connecticut. He remained at home with his parents until his fifteenth year, enjoying such advantages for an education as were afforded by the common schools of the day, but by application to study and an aptitude to acquire knowledge, he became quite proficient for one of his

* By Marvin Older.

years and limited opportunities. At the age of fifteen, he went to the city of New York, and engaged in the capacity of a clerk. Here he acquired the first principles of finance and trade, and adopted those habits of exactitude which have been proverbial with him through a long, varied, and successful career. He remained in the city four years, and at the age of nineteen, returned to his native town and adopted the avocation of a farmer, which he followed for two years. In the autumn succeeding the anniversary of his twentieth birthday, he married Sarah W. Chandler, on the 14th day of November, 1831.

By this marriage he had three children,—Dexter C. Weed, born in Darien, Conn., Oct. 6, 1832, who is now an extensive farmer in the town of Franklinville, N. Y.; Nathan F. Weed, of the mercantile firm of N. F. Weed & Co., born in Franklinville, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1835; M. Adeline Weed, now the wife of M. Johnson Crowley, of Randolph, N. Y., born in Franklinville, N. Y., May 26, 1841. He remained at the old homestead in Darien until the spring of 1834, when he, with his family, removed to Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he arrived about the 10th of May. In July of the same year, he purchased the Conrad Mill property, which was sadly dilapidated and out of repair, involving the necessity of heavy expenditures before it could be made self-supporting, much more a profitable investment. He accordingly commenced the construction of an entire new mill upon the same dam, and a few rods distant from the old one, which was fully completed in 1835. The erection and completion of the new mill demanded heavy outlays for one in his situation, and drew very largely upon his credit; this circumstance, connected with the financial crisis which soon followed, environed him with difficulties before which a less resolute man would have yielded in utter despair. Not so with him. He carried in his moral nature the very key to success,—a singleness of purpose and a resolute determination to accomplish the object upon which his mind was set.

He was successful; he passed the trying ordeal unharmed, where so many faltered and fell; he at length found himself in fair sailing, in pleasant weather, gently gliding before a gale of merited prosperity.

He promptly met every payment and scrupulously redeemed every obligation, and to achieve this one fixed purpose of his heart, he toiled night and day in his mill, much of the time unaided and alone, performing the labors of two ordinary men; thus he continued, the manager and proprietor of the mill and farm attached until the 1st of April, 1858, when he sold his property and removed to the village of Franklinville.

Here, in the spring of 1858, he entered into partnership with his son, Nathan F., in the business of dry-goods and general merchandise, under the firm-name of N. F. Weed & Co. In August, 1861, the store building with several others was entirely consumed by fire, but with his characteristic energy, another building was provided and active business resumed with scarcely a single day's suspension of active operations, and the same firm continues a large, safe, and reliable business to the present day.

On the 1st of January, 1867, the firm established and opened a general exchange office, which he successfully

managed for a term of six years, and until the organization of the First National Bank of Franklinville, in February, 1873. On the opening of this bank, he entered it as its president,—which honorable position he occupies at the present time.

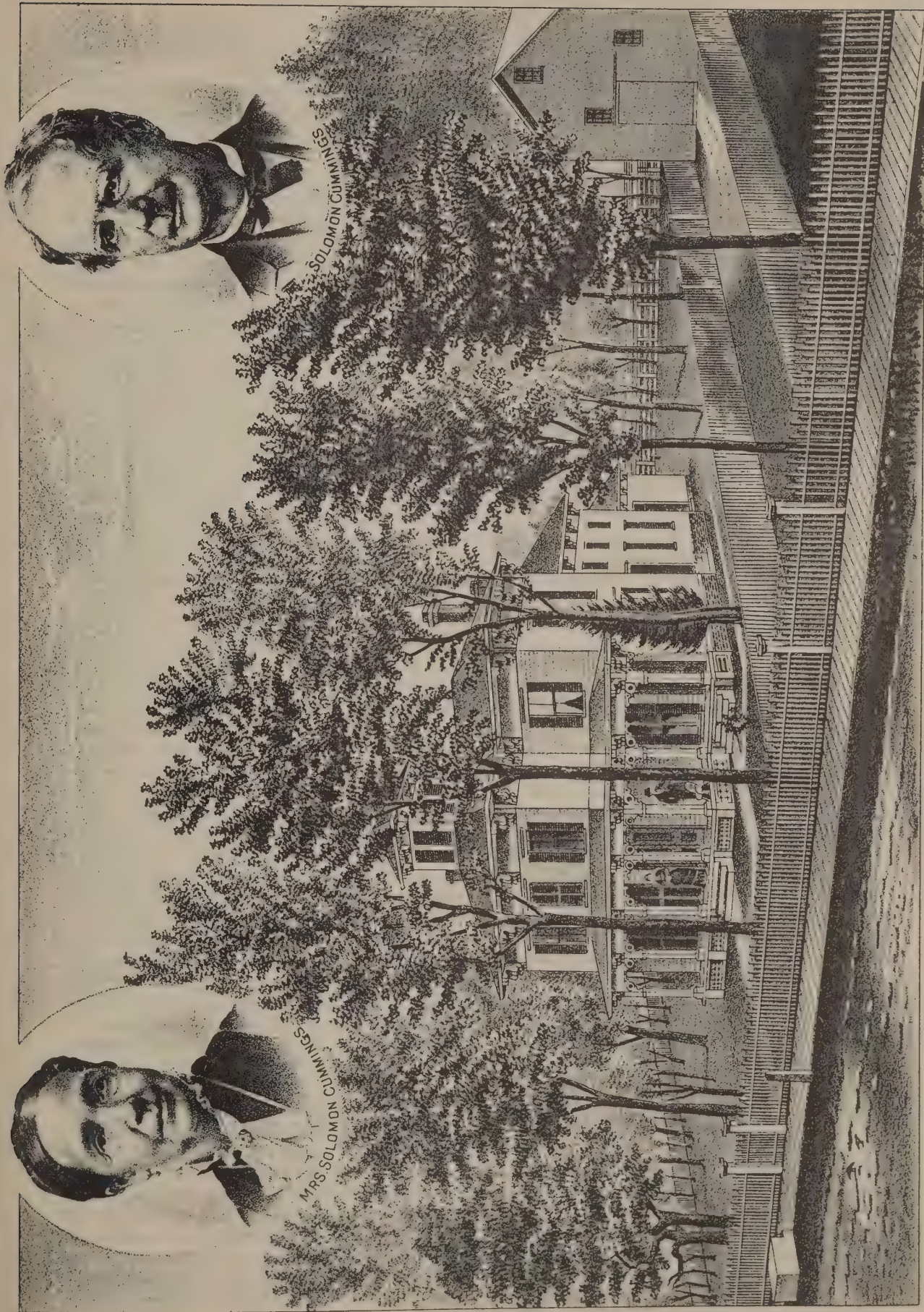
In the organization of the Franklinville Cemetery Association, Mr. Weed bore a prominent part, giving the measure his undivided support, and by the prestige of his name, carried the enterprise safely and successfully through the trying ordeal of incipient organization. He has held numerous public offices of honor and trust, being an acting justice of the peace sixteen years, and for four years represented the town on the board of supervisors. On the 10th of September, 1876, he had the misfortune to lose his wife by death,—a bereavement which he sadly deplored and deeply lamented,—but being impelled by his domestic nature and an ardent love for the quiet and comfort of home life, on the 9th of October, 1877, he took Miss Ann E. Hogg, an estimable lady, to be a partaker of his joys and sorrows through the remainder of life's journey. Mr. Weed has one sister living, Mrs. Ann Richard, who resides at Norwalk, Conn., at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and one brother, Mr. Joseph Weed, who resides in San Francisco, Cal., aged seventy-seven years. As a man Mr. Weed possesses many strong qualities of a positive character. He is thoroughly honest and scrupulously exact in his dealings with his fellow-men. Endued with an invincible energy, he allows no contingency to thwart him in the accomplishment of his designs. In his social relations, his friendships are strong and sincere. Of *strong*, rather than *acute* perceptions, and judgment ripened and matured by a long and fruitful experience, he is often consulted on matters of public interest. He views most propositions from the stand-point of "profit and loss," and probes the subject with the insinuating query, "Will it pay?" and decides the matter as the question is affirmatively or negatively answered. Sober, temperate, and exemplary in all his social and domestic habits, his amusements are few and simple, confined to an interchange of social gatherings with a selected few congenial friends.

Mr. Weed, now at the fast ripening age of sixty-seven years, by a life of industry, prudence, and economy, has acquired a competence, and well may it serve to mitigate the asperities of life's down grade, while the star of hope guides to a better land in the not distant hereafter.

SOLOMON CUMMINGS,*

son of John G. and Sarah (Burroughs) Cummings, was born in the town of Warren, Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 14, 1809. He is the second in a family of four children, two of whom are now living,—himself and a sister, Mrs. Maria C. Gilbert, who resides in Warren, Mass. He inherited from his parents a strong and vigorous constitution, and through the influences of wise precepts and good example, his principles became thoroughly fortified against the allurements of vices which so thickly bestrew the pathway of life with the

* By Marvin Older.



RESIDENCE OF SOLOMON CUMMINGS, FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.

blighted wrecks of time, and the blasted hopes of a happy hereafter.

Up to the age of seventeen years he lived with his parents in their staid old New England home, and received such an education as was customary among the sons of well-to-do farmers in his native State. In the autumn of 1826 he attended the Monson Academy for half a term, and during the winter taught a district school in his native town. In the spring of 1827 he started in pursuit of his destiny, and the first locality he investigated was the city of Boston. Here he found Miss Fortune, in charge of the department allotted to aspiring young country gentlemen who sought for eminence and opulence in the fancied gayeties of city life. From here he took his departure for the residence of his uncle, the Rev. Jacob Cummings, in Stratham, in New Hampshire, where he remained and attended the Hampton Academy during one term. He then returned to Boston, where he found employment as clerk in a store, and remained a few months; then returned to his native town. In the spring of 1828, at the age of nineteen, he bade good-bye to friends and the place of his nativity, and soon found himself in the town of Farmersville, N. Y., and followed the business of teaching for three winters,—a business which resulted in honor to himself and a lasting benefit to his newly-found friends and acquaintances.

On the 22d of August, 1832, he was married to Mariette, eldest daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia Graves, of Farmersville, N. Y.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings consisted of four children,—Julia A. (died June 24, 1867), Silas W., Sarah Louisa, and Mary. Those living all reside in the town of Franklinville. Mr. Cummings continued to reside in Farmersville for a period of nearly twenty-three years, most of which time he was engaged in mercantile business with fair success, first with his father-in-law, and subsequently with his brother, I. T. Cummings (now deceased). During his residence in Farmersville he was six times elected as supervisor; and at the session of the board in 1848 he was chosen as chairman,—a delicate and responsible duty, which was ably and satisfactorily performed. He also served as a justice of the peace for several terms in the town of Farmersville, besides discharging the duties incumbent upon various other town officers of a less pretentious character. In the spring of 1853 he removed to the village of Franklinville, and formed a copartnership with Henry S. Woodruff, in the mercantile business, under the firm-name of Cummings & Woodruff, and, as senior partner, gave the business his undivided attention until the autumn of 1865, when the firm was dissolved by the death of the junior partner, Henry S. Woodruff.

Mr. Cummings continued in the business for nearly two years, until 1867, when he sold the whole interest to D. I. Graves & Co., and retired from the turmoil and perplexities of mercantile life. As a business man, he is a decided success. Prompt and exact in all his dealings with others, he reasonably expected the same from them. Extremely wary and cautious in all his investments, he contented himself with moderate but sure gains, rather than indulge in uncertain speculations, where the chances of success were equally divided with those of entire failure.

He ever kept his promises within hailing distance of a well-filled exchequer, and no man can say that he ever ate the bread of idleness or feasted upon the proceeds of extortion. In 1861 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace for the town of Franklinville, a position which he has occupied without intermission until the present time, having acted in that capacity, in all, for a term of about thirty years. In 1862 he was appointed by Gov. Seymour as one of the senatorial district committee, to assist in raising and organizing the 112th and 154th Regiments of New York State Volunteers,—a duty which was promptly undertaken, energetically pursued, and successfully accomplished; thus thoroughly identifying himself with the popular cause of suppressing the Rebellion.

In the autumn of 1862, the Board of Supervisors of the county, at their annual session, made choice of Mr. Cummings as their clerk,—a position demanding a high order of talent as a business man, and approved skill as an accountant,—a duty which he faithfully performed, with credit to himself and satisfaction to those by whom the trust was imposed.

In 1875 he represented the town of Franklinville on the Board of Supervisors.

His known capacity for business, and his thoroughly-established reputation for honesty, fidelity, and integrity, rendered him eminently qualified for the adjustment and final settlement of large estates, many of which have been confided to his care and administration. Many estates have increased in his hands, and none have depreciated in value; and in this respect he may be regarded as the widow's and the orphan's friend.

As an agent or attorney for procuring pensions, bounties, etc., from the general government, his services have been of great value to many of his fellow-citizens, and their business could not have been confided to more trustworthy hands. As a scribe and general conveyancer, he has few equals and no superiors outside of the legal profession.

As a citizen, Mr. Cummings is moral, exemplary, social, and refined, an ardent supporter of the system of popular education, and an earnest advocate of social, literary, and moral reforms.

Ever a zealous advocate of the cause of temperance, he has lent the influence of his personal popularity to the promotion of the cause and the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic beverages in the village and throughout the town.

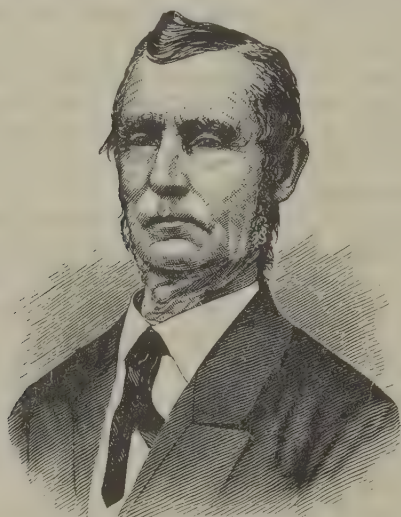
In his benevolence, he is thoroughly guarded and extremely cautious. Far from being parsimonious, he gives with a cautious hand; liberal in his donations to worthy enterprises, he looks upon those of doubtful or precarious utility with unqualified disfavor; and his keen perceptions and intuitive knowledge of human nature render him proof against frequent mistakes.

His powers of imitation are good, personating individual characteristics with the skill of an adept. Fond of rational fun, he relishes a good joke, and occasionally indulges in sallies of wit and lively repartee. Severe in his criticisms, caustic in his sarcasm, he is nevertheless liberal and profuse in awarding the meed of praise to the worthy and deserving. As a *man*, he is a *gentleman*, free from any and all of the contaminating influences that so frequently surround those in easy circumstances.

Mr. Cummings and his amiable wife, quietly sheltered beneath the ample roof of their spacious residence, look back upon the varied scenes of the busy past without remorse or regret, protected from want in the future by a modest competence, the result of a virtuous, busy, and well-spent life. Happy in their domestic relations, happy in the affection of their children, happy in the confidence and esteem of their neighbors, and, above all, happy in a confiding trust in the mercies of God and the efficacy of the atonement through His Son, hand in hand they peacefully journey on down the slope of time towards the sunset of life; and, when death shall sever the link that binds matter to mind, and opens the gate between time and eternity, may they enter in to go no more out forever!

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARVIN OLDER.*

I was born (so says the record) in the town of Middletown, in the county of Delaware, and State of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1810. A few days subsequent to this event, which has ever been of such vast importance to me, a gentleman from Delhi, one who has since been well known to the country, and especially in Western New



MARVIN OLDER.

York (the Hon. Dudley Marvin), called at the residence of my parents, and, taking in the situation at a glance, suggested that the frail embryo of humanity lying before him should be christened Marvin. The suggestion was adopted by unanimous consent, and, ever since I became eligible to roll-call, I have answered to that inharmonious name, sometimes with pleasure, sometimes with sorrow, and sometimes with dread, as varying circumstances by which I was surrounded gave rise to these different emotions. Having "paddled my own canoe" thus far down life's shifting current, I here cast aside all false delicacy and present myself before the indulgent reader in the capacity of a story-teller, craving your forbearance while I "blow my own bugle." I was the sixth son and the eighth entry in point of chronology in the long list which

numbered sixteen, nine boys and seven girls, the offspring of William and Hannah Older, all of whom reached full maturity, and acted well their part on the theatre of passing events. Of the nine boys, I alone remain to remember the many virtues of those gone before. Of the girls, three survive, and are pleasantly situated in the far West.

In 1815, when I was five years of age, my parents, with their family, removed to Onondaga County, where they remained three years. There nothing pertinent to this narrative transpired, save that I invariably stood at the head of my class in the district school, from the fact that there were but two in the class, and one of them, at least, was lamentably under-witted. On the 16th day of July, 1818, at the age of eight years, I, with a number of other kindred household appendages, was unloaded from an emigrant wagon by the side of a welling spring, in the midst of an unbroken forest and growing herbage, on the northeast corner of lot 25, township 5, range 4, of the Holland Land Company's Purchase. This location was then in the original town of Ischua, which at that date comprised nearly the entire north half of the county Cattaraugus. It is now within the limits of the town of Farmersville, one and a half miles northeast of the village of Franklinville, and is known by the ungeographical name of "Older Hill." Here, with one school-house in the whole county,—a library consisting of a Bible and psalm-book, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Young's Night Thoughts, Hervey's Meditations, an antiquated duodecimo dictionary (author unknown), its first few pages containing a condensed synopsis of English grammar in its most obscure and repulsive form, Dwight's Geography, Dilworth's and Daboll's Arithmetics, the American Preceptor, Webster's Spelling-book, and for romance and novelty, *Æsop's Fables*, *Robinson Crusoe*, and *Charlotte Temple*,—the struggle for intellectual manhood commenced.

Deprived of the privilege of attending school, home study became a passion as well as a necessity, and many an obscure problem has yielded up its secrets to the mysterious tracery of a piece of chalk upon the head of a newly-finished potash barrel.

My father was a cooper, and to the old shop, with its capacious fireplace and piles of illuminating fagots, I look back with pride as an "institution of learning," where intellectual genius was developed that, feeble though they might be, are scarcely outreached by the boundaries of American civilization. Though I did not "o'er books consume the midnight oil," yet the glow from that old fireplace has illuminated many a page, the contents of which are ineffaceably engraven upon my memory. By no means would I have the reader suppose that I was always a "nice boy," but that where artful mischief lay concealed I was generally near by, the whip and the ferule generally reaching another, when if blundering justice had not been blind she would have awarded the prize to me. But, through my forbearance, I bore the loss without a murmur, and was never mean enough to taunt the recipient with receiving awards that properly belonged to me.

From the age of thirteen to fifteen years I attended the district school in the old log-school-house, which stood a short distance north of the village of Franklinville, two

* Briefly sketched by himself.

months to Miss Louie Moore (since Mrs. Smith, of Hinsdale), and about the same length of time to Pardon T. Jewell, and subsequently eleven and a half days to Eleazar Perkins; and thus rounded off as an accomplished scholar of the period, I entered the list in the strife for eminence in the capacity of a country pedagogue.

In the autumn of 1828, at the age of eighteen years, I entered upon the responsible duties of a teacher, and at intervals, both summer and winter, have followed the profession through a period of forty years, having taught in all what is equal to a period of fifteen years without recess or vacation,—with what ability and success, the annals of time and eternity can best portray; and now, in my old age, I enjoy the gratifying consciousness that to every pupil placed under my charge, so far as they were capable of comprehension, I have ever imparted the best I had of knowledge and advice, and that through no precept of mine has any child ever gone astray.

On the 17th day of July, 1836, I was married to Dianthia T. Reynolds, of East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., who was born in the town of Sullivan, Madison Co., Feb. 23, 1816. By this marriage, to us have been born four sons and six daughters, the eldest of whom (a son) died in infancy. Of the other sons, Robert E. and William M. served in the army during the war of the Rebellion; the former of whom was killed near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864, and the latter was wounded and captured in the valley of the Shenandoah, and died of starvation in the prison-pen in Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 22, 1864. The remaining son, Wallis M., died at Franklinville, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1878.

Of the six daughters, five are or have been teachers of good repute, and all are respectably married and comfortably situated in life.

On the 24th day of October, 1861, I enlisted in the cavalry service of the country, and was assigned to Company I, of the 6th New York Volunteer Cavalry, and after a brief period of camp drill at Staten Island, N. Y., the regiment was sent to the front early in the summer of 1862, and successively followed the fortunes of Gens. Pleasanton, Stoneman, Averill, Custer, and Sheridan, and each individual was a personal actor in the great drama performed by the Army of the Potomac.

Soon after the organization of the regiment I was detailed on extra duty as clerk in the quartermaster's and commissary's departments in the field; these, though they sometimes afforded additional comforts, also imposed additional duties. Gen. Pope's order to forage the country for subsistence furnished occasion for some ludicrous as well as hazardous adventures, of which I had my full share. My detached position relieved me from the ordinary duties of the rank and file, yet I participated in the exciting scenes of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and came out with a whole skin and unharmed. On the night between the last day of April and the first day of May, 1863, and pending the inauguration of the battle of Chancellorsville, a squad of about seventy, under the command of Lieut.-Col. McVicker, being on a reconnoissance, suddenly found ourselves, in the blinding darkness of a foggy night, surrounded on all sides by the rebel hordes, *en route* for the historic heights of Chancellors-

ville. To stay and fight was sheer madness, to tamely submit would be cowardice, and the only alternative was to hew a road with the sabre in a desperate charge. The latter alternative was adopted; some succeeded and reached the main body, and some fell in the encounter. I was among the latter, and when I had, after a severe effort, collected the scattered fragments of what little intellect I once possessed, I found myself half-buried in mud, with my head sadly battered by a sabre-stroke, and a dead horse across my legs. I drew myself from beneath my dead horse, and crawled to a little mound beneath some dwarf pines, and communed with myself in sober, almost *dead*, earnest. There was nothing to disturb or vary my gloomy forebodings except the groans of the wounded, the twinges of acute pain, the moaning of the chill night-wind, and the heavy rumble of artillery-trains on the distant pikes, *en route* for the bloody scenes of the coming morrow. I had dragged from my saddle two blankets, an overcoat, and a haversack of provisions, but of these, soon as it was light, the vandal hounds that follow in the wake of an army relieved me. We were then taken to some farm buildings hard by, and suffered to sun ourselves and nurse our wrath on the south side of an old out-house.

Towards night we were taken to Spottsylvania Court-House and our wounds dressed, and the next day I with two others, who were unable to walk, were loaded into a dump-cart, drawn by a dilapidated mule, and started on our triumphal march to the city of Richmond. After much fatigue, many delays, privations, and starvations we arrived at our destination, and were at once escorted to that historic watering-place, Belle Isle, and subsequently to that fashionable resort, "The Hotel de Libby," where we were treated to rebel hospitality by way of the naked floor for a bed, the grimy old roof for a covering, gray-backs for recreation, mule soup for refreshment, and river water for a beverage. But all things have an end, and so did my term of imprisonment. I was returned on parole by way of Petersburg, City Point, James River, Fortress Monroe, and Annapolis to convalescent camp near the city of Washington, where we arrived in July, 1863.

I must here relate one incident, and will say in digression that I am neither a skeptic nor an infidel. I can bear adversity or grief with the stoicism of a doomed pagan, but incidents of an opposite nature totally subdue all real or assumed indifference, and render me as pliant and sensitive as a sickly child. On my way from prison, as I approached City Point, I beheld the most beautiful sight upon which my eye ever rested, and its beauty was enhanced by the consciousness that it was *mine*. It was a piece of white bunting the size of a school-girl's apron, but, thank God! emblazoned thereon was the Stripes and Stars, the emblem of my country, and for very joy, I confess, I wept like a child. I am no idolator, but I plead guilty to one infraction of orthodox creed, for, from the bottom of my heart, I did worship that rag since it has been thrice sanctified by the best blood of our land. On my arrival at camp, near Washington, I was immediately detailed as clerk in the ordnance department, and for merit was promoted to the first rank in the office, and the order of detail was made permanent by the indorsement of the Secretary of War, in

which position I remained until the close of the term of my enlistment, when I returned to my family a poor, battered, time-worn veteran of the war.

My life has been one of varied experiences. I have held official positions, and have carried the hod; I have been at the head of literary associations, and have delved in the sewer; I have sat in polite circles, and drank poor whisky in the lowest of grog-shops; I have written high-toned moral articles for the public press, and lampooned vice in ribald verse. In fact, my life has been one of inconsistencies: intellectually, a fair success; pecuniarily, a total failure! Whisky and tobacco have been my masters; but of late years I have *chewed* the latter, and *eschewed* the former. I have written epitaphs for the dead, and biographies for the living, at the imminent risk of sacrificing my self-respect for veracity, or the respect of others as a popular author. I have been a married man, and kept house forty-two years, and have moved my family twenty-eight times, but never beyond the limits of the county.

In view of my many inconsistencies, the public have been liberal in the bestowal of their confidence as a general rule, but exceptionally treating me to an insult more keen than the ingratitude of a thankless child. I have been an inhabitant of the town for more than three-fifths of a century. I have seen the face of the country undergo material changes from a dense wilderness to cultivated fields and thriving villages; the hunter's trail has given place to busy streets and commercial thoroughfares. I have seen two generations of the human race rise, flourish, and pass away, yet time deals gently with me in the down-grade of life, and no enterprise of public utility has ever been inaugurated without receiving my hearty co-operation and support. I have been the subject of scandal, vituperation, and falsehood; and here I place myself upon the record, and challenge the congregated world, with their myriad fingers of criticism, to point to a vicious word, thought, or deed of my life that was derogatory to the character of a husband or father. I am like the rolling stone, I have gathered no moss. Yet one tumble more and I have done, and that is, to tumble into the quiet grave; and when that time shall come, I shall "Go, not like the quarry-slave, at night scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach *my* grave like one that wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

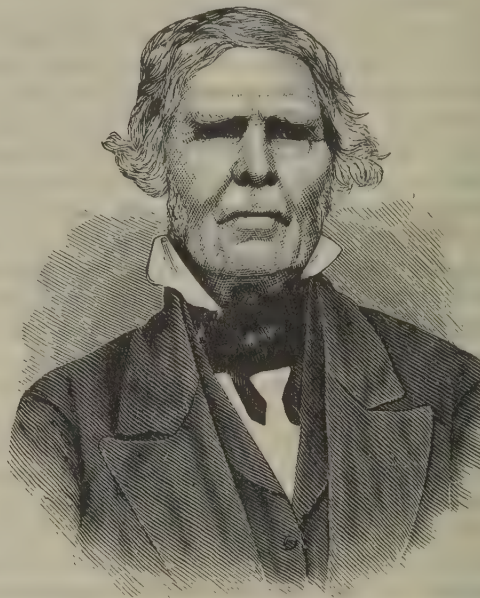
FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., January, 1879.

ISAAC SEARL,

the son of Gideon and Hannah Searl, was born in the town of Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1789. He was the second son of a family of fifteen children, of whom six brothers and five sisters have been honorable and exemplary citizens of Cattaraugus County. His early education was limited to the ordinary common schools of that period, yet what he lacked in the polish and refinement of classical literature was amply supplied by an inbred love of truth, ever a faithful devotee at honor's shrine in all the social, civil, financial, and political relations of life.

In July, 1811, at the age of twenty-two, he married

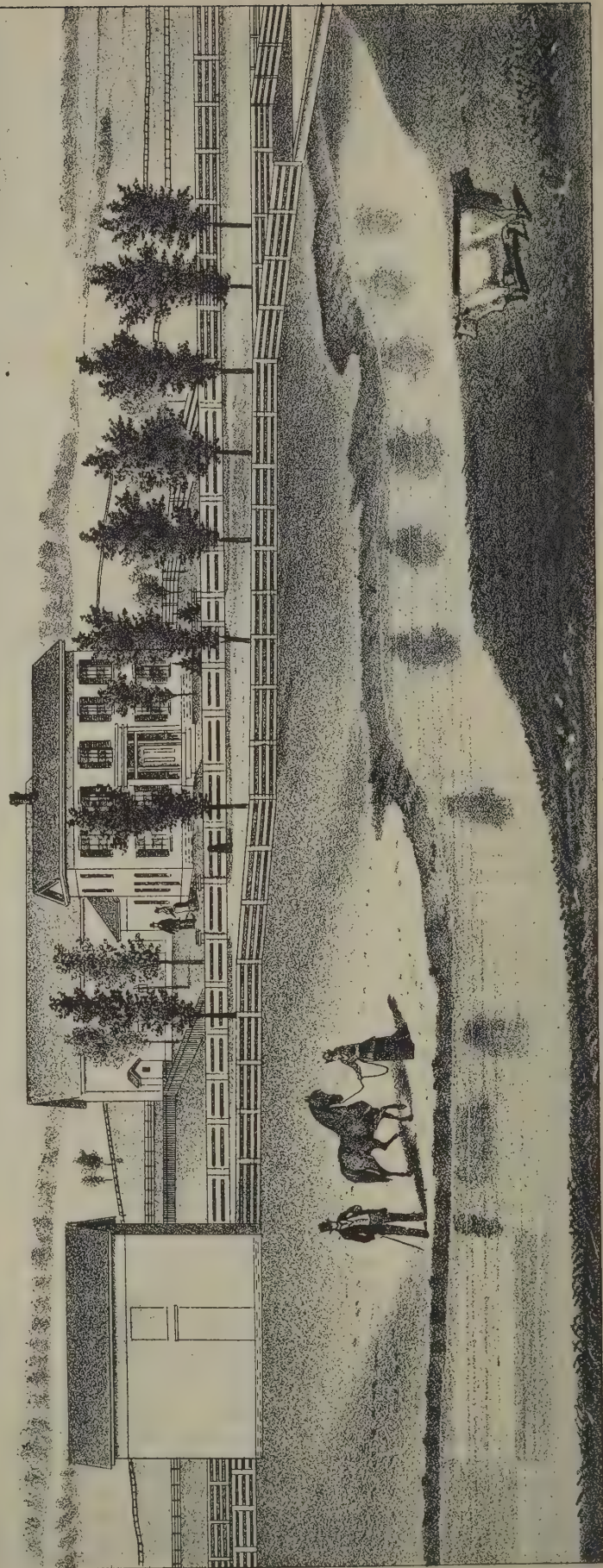
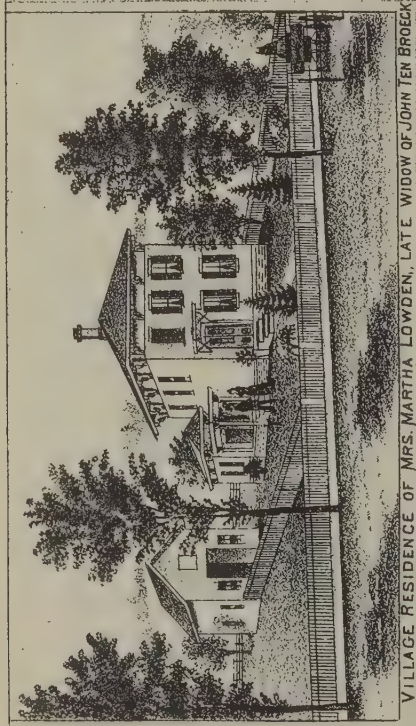
Martha Hotchkiss, of Washington County. In 1816 he moved with his family to Warsaw, Wyoming Co., where he remained only one year; and in the autumn of 1817 he removed to Franklinville, occupying a small habitation on the ground now covered by the Globe Hotel. Here he re-



ISAAC SEARL.

mained until the following summer, when he selected as his future home, the north part of lot 35, and the northwest corner of lot 27, township 4, range 4. Here he erected his log cabin and moved his little family, and by the vigorous use of the axe, the handspike, and all-consuming fire, he waged a vigorous warfare with the denizens of the forest until he had cleared many broad acres, and bountiful harvests repaid him for his weary labors. He was prudent and economical, yet far from being parsimonious; he was a charitable giver and a prompt paymaster; the needy never went empty-handed from his door, the latch-string of which was always out to the benighted wayfarer and the neighboring pioneer. He had nine children, five of whom are still living, worthy representatives of a noble stock. The surviving sons are Orange, Lyman, and Isaac, who, by following in the footsteps of their worthy predecessor, have not only kept the patrimonial estate intact, but have added largely thereto, and are ranked among the best farmers in the Ischua valley, as well as models in all the social amenities that characterize the gentleman and the Christian. Of the daughters, Arvilla and Hannah survive, and are respectively the wives of John Burlingame and Marshall O. Bond, both of whom, in all their social and domestic relations, bear the impress of noble training and Christian example.

During the winter of 1837 he made profession of religion, and through the remainder of his life honored that profession both by precept and example. Conscience was the tribunal before which every act was tried, the Word of God was the law and evidence, and a resolute compliance with duty executed its decree. In April, 1837, he united with the Baptist Church in Franklinville, and until the close of his life was an honorable, exemplary, and influential mem-



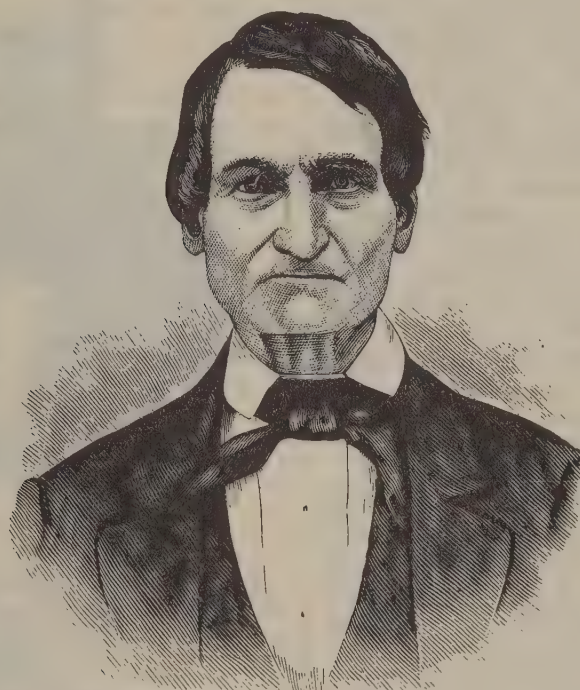
RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN TEN BROECK, NEAR FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.

ber of that organization. He died April 11, 1860, aged seventy years, five months, and eighteen days, leaving to his heirs-at-law a goodly inheritance, and to the community at large a legacy richer by far,—that of a blameless life and a spotless reputation; and the passer by may pause at his grave and truthfully say, "Here lies all that can die of the noblest work of God,—an honest man."

JOHN TEN BROECK,*

brother of the Hon. Peter Ten Broeck, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 11, 1797. Being derived from a stock whose ideas of man's earthly mission was that the aggregation of wealth was paramount to the cultivation of intel-

Here, amidst a dense forest, he erected a diminutive log shanty, covering it with sections of hollow trees cleft in twain, placed alternately, with concave and convex surfaces to the zenith, with a slight inclination to the plane of the horizon. Into this primitive habitation he entered, with his wife, in 1821 or '22; and here an incident to illustrate the romance of pioneer life. On the second morning after their arrival at their new abode John was aroused from his slumbers by the loud bleating of some animal, in seeming distress, but a few paces from his cabin-door. He seized his rifle and sallied forth, and soon discovered two large gray wolves, with their bloody muzzles buried deep in the entrails of a fallen deer. The obscurity of twilight obstructed a correct aim, but the report of the rifle fright-



John Ten Broeck

lect or the embellishment of the mind, his opportunities for an education were very limited, and the mollifying amenities of polite literature entirely neglected.

Thus he entered upon the theatre of manhood with a native intellect of more than ordinary capacity, but crude, angular, and unrefined, disdaining all the blandishments that serve to round off the rough corners that so frequently come in contact in the intercourse of social and domestic life.

Soon after attaining his majority, he married Miss Polly Chapin and engaged in the employ of his father, in consideration of the price of fifty acres of wild land on the Holland Purchase. The conditions were fulfilled, and the land selected on lot 37, township 5, range 4,—the locality now known as "Pigeon Hill," in the town of Farmersville.

ened the midnight hunters from their prey, and John, taking advantage of their temporary absence, appropriated the hide and carcass as his legitimate booty; but the wolves soon returned with reinforcements, and celebrated both the triumph and defeat by frightful and ominous howlings which lasted until late in the day.

But prosperity, true in her allegiance, soon followed a persistent course of industry, thrift, and economy, and the pair found themselves in possession of an easy competence; the fifty acres had multiplied to several hundreds, the log cabin had given place to a respectable farm-house, and barns and sheds dotted the outline of the picture, cultivated fields and blooming orchards occupied the place where swaying forests had interposed their shades but a few years before.

At this period of his history, John Ten Broeck became fanatically imbued with a spirit of wild adventure, and

* By Marvin Older.

against the earnest remonstrances of his wife he resolved upon leaving her in charge of a large farm and the constantly multiplying duties incidental to growing prosperity. As yet the marriage had been unblessed with issue, and they separated for the time, he with the intention of spending from one to three years on a fishing or whaling voyage, and she to remain at home and nurse her resentment at, what seemed to her, cold and criminal neglect; she resolutely and boldly inaugurated means, the result of which is disclosed by the sequel; and he, to take stern lessons in the school of experience, on the coasts of Labrador and the Banks of Newfoundland,—the only school in which a certain class of individuals ever receive salutary lessons. He returned, if we mistake not, late in the fall, a much wiser, but neither a richer nor a happier man.

The evidences of incontinence on the part of his wife were too palpable to admit of concealment, palliation, or denial, and the sequel was a decree of divorce issued by the Court of Chancery, dated Aug. 17, 1835. Thus they separated again,—he to a desolate home, and she to the cold embrace of a heartless and uncharitable world. Time passed on, and on the 17th of October, 1837, he married for his second wife Martha Sessions, and the pair continued to reside on the original farm for a term of ten years, when the growing infirmities of approaching old age admonished him of the necessity of a relaxation from the arduous duties of farm life. He accordingly placed his farm under rent for a term of years, and purchased a small farm on the banks of the Tschua Creek, one and a half miles north from the village of Franklinville, to which place he removed in December, 1847. Here he erected a spacious residence, in which to spend the remainder of his days in comparative retirement. But the habits of early life prevailed over the demands for repose, and he purchased from the estate of his brother Peter two hundred acres adjoining his own, thus increasing his home-farm to three hundred and ten acres, and again embarked in extended agricultural pursuits, which he followed until the time of his death. He died at his residence Sept. 15, 1866, aged sixty-nine years, six months, and four days, and was buried in the "Ten Broeck Cemetery," where a costly monument of Italian marble, prepared by his own direction, discloses to the passing travelers whose remains lie inhumed beneath its base.

Over his infirmities, if he had any, we gladly drop the veil of charitable silence; his virtues belong to posterity, his frailties are in the hands of his God.

As a man, his honor and integrity were beyond doubt or cavil; as a citizen, he was quiet and unobtrusive, seldom or never mingling in public affairs or extending his sphere of action beyond the limits of his own personal affairs. He was a cautious giver, but absolute suffering never went unrelieved from his door. Abrupt in his address, eccentric in his habits, harsh and caustic in retort, unpolished by any of the refinements of social etiquette, yet beneath all this rough exterior he carried a kind and benevolent heart.

WILLIAM McNALL,*

eldest son of John and Mellison (Washburn) McNall, was born at Stafford Springs, Tolland Co., Conn., Feb. 23, 1806.

In 1816, when the subject of this sketch was ten years of age, his father, with his family, left Connecticut and settled at what is now the hamlet of Cadiz, in this town, the means of transportation for the family and their household effects being a cart drawn by a pair of oxen,—the journey occupying nearly thirty days, during the most of which time young William traveled on foot, with goad in hand, by the side of the patient team.



WILLIAM M'NALL.

The fortunes of young McNall during his boyhood were not dissimilar to those of other early pioneers of restricted means, and the relentless necessity for constant labor sadly abridged the opportunities for acquiring an education, which, at best, were confined to common schools of an ordinary grade; yet, by dint of perseverance, he acquired a fair standing among the youth of his time. Being of industrious habits and mechanical tastes, he readily made himself familiar with the tools of different craftsmen, and became a farmer, carpenter, joiner, mason, wheelwright, millwright, or blacksmith, as the exigencies of the case demanded.

On the 17th of December, 1829, he married Miss Sibyl Seaward, daughter of Stephen Seaward, Esq., of Franklinville. The fruits of this marriage were five sons and four daughters. Charles and William, Jr., both died in infancy; Nathan, the eldest son, died March 5, 1857; Thomas E. was killed at Morton's Ford, Va., in 1864; and a braver, better, truer soldier never broke a hard-tack or drank from a canteen than was Thomas E. McNall.

Stephen E., the only surviving son, has purchased the original homestead, and is a thrifty and enterprising farmer, enjoying an easy and well-earned competence and the confidence and esteem of all who know him. The four daugh-

* By Marvin Older.

ters still survive, and, so far as we know, are comfortably seated on life's ever-moving train.

As a mechanic, Mr. McNall had acquired a fair reputation, and many substantial structures are now standing to attest his skill as an architect and bear evidences of his handiwork in their construction. As a man, he was honest, upright, and truthful; genial and good-natured, he ever bore about him a halo of joyousness that reflected the sunshine of a happy disposition wherever he went. As a neighbor, he was kind and obliging even to a fault, often sacrificing his own convenience for his neighbor's profit; as a citizen, he was public-spirited, charitable, and benevolent; as a husband and father, he was faithful, constant, kind, and affectionate. By industry and economy he had acquired a limited competence, and his surviving widow is left to cherish pleasant recollections of his many virtues, and the possession of the fruits of his labor and toil to pave with comforts the remaining pathway of life.

On the 20th of December, 1870, after a brief illness, he quietly breathed his last and sank to rest. During the autumn of 1878 his remains were transferred to Mount Prospect Cemetery, and William M. McNall has left, as an indefeasible inheritance, a memory grateful to surviving friends, salutary to succeeding generations.

CHARLES THOMAS LOWDEN.

Robert, the father of Charles T. Lowden, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and on arriving at a suitable age was sent to Edinburgh to college, where he remained until fully quali-



C. T. LOWDEN.

fied to enter upon the ministry, which was his intention. His father, who was a sea-captain, having a family consisting of five sons and one daughter, thought it best for the interests of his children to find a home across the Atlantic, and subsequently located in Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, where they afterwards became extensively engaged in mercantile business and also in ship-building.

Robert, who was a twin-brother to Samuel, not finding a favorable opportunity to enter into the ministry, continued with his brothers in the mercantile and ship-building business for many years, during which time he married a widow, —Mrs. Wallace,—whose maiden name was Abigail Dickson. They had eight children,—six sons and two daughters,—of which Charles Thomas, the third, was born in Merigomish, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, Aug. 22, 1815. At a suitable age he was sent to a district school, which he attended more or less until he arrived at the age of fifteen years; then, leaving home, he went to live with a half-brother, Alexander Wallace, who instructed him in the art and science of blacksmithing, an occupation he afterwards followed many years.

On arriving at the age of twenty-one years he bade farewell to friends and home, with the determination of locating somewhere in the United States. After spending some time in the States of Maine and Massachusetts, without having very good success, he resolved to visit Western New York. He arrived at Yorkshire Centre, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1837, at which place he at once established himself at blacksmithing, and there continued the business over thirty-five years.

In the month of November, 1838, he was married to Miss Parney B. Woolley, and some time during that month they moved into his residence at Yorkshire Centre, N. Y., where they continued until her death, Nov. 4, 1877. In the fall of 1878 he was again united in marriage to Martha J. Ten Broeck, relict of the late John Ten Broeck, of Franklinville, into which village he removed, bidding a farewell to his home at Yorkshire Centre.

It was not until after Mr. Lowden had lived over seven years in the town of Yorkshire, that he became a citizen, after which he took some part in politics, and was chosen as one of three delegates to represent that town in a convention that was held at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., for the purpose of organizing the Republican party in said county; and he has ever since been a staunch adherer to its principles, ever ready and willing to make a consistent sacrifice for the promotion of the Republican cause, for which he has been measurably remunerated, both in elective and appointive offices in county and town.

It was not long after Mr. Lowden became a citizen that the people of his town elected him to the office of town clerk, which he held consecutively for three terms. He was subsequently elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he also held during three terms, and in one of these he was elected justice of sessions by the electors of his county. He also represented the town of Yorkshire as supervisor. He was appointed postmaster at Yorkshire Centre, which position he held for twelve years. He was also appointed loan commissioner, which place he held five years. In November, 1872, he was elected superintendent of the poor for the county of Cattaraugus, and again re-elected November, 1875, which term expired Dec. 31, 1878. It can be truthfully said, that of all the positions that he has held there has not been an imputation against him in anywise.

Mr. Lowden's family consisted of six children,—two sons and four daughters. Of the daughters, there is but one

living; she being the wife of Daniel K. Bailey. His sons—George W. and James E.—are by trade blacksmiths, having received instructions in that line from their father, and are now in business for themselves; George in the State of Illinois, and James at his father's old shop, at Yorkshire Centre.

In conclusion, it may be said of Mr. Lowden that he is an affable and thoroughly enterprising gentleman, a kind husband, and indulgent parent. As a neighbor he is kind and accommodating, always willing to extend relief to the poor, and is ever found an advocate for down-trodden humanity.

SAMUEL STOWELL SPRING,

son of Samuel and Eunice (Stowell) Spring, and the youngest of a family of fourteen children, was born at Grafton, Vt., Dec. 25, 1823.

During his boyhood, to the age of fourteen years, he possessed the advantages of a common-school education, largely promoted by that intense energy and perseverance which was a prevailing characteristic through his whole life. The father of young Samuel, besides being one of the principal business men in the county where he resided, was an energetic and practical farmer, located on the uplands bordering upon the slope of the Green Mountains, requiring all the powers of will, of persistence, and unfaltering industry to wring from the stubborn soil the required means of subsistence, much more an easy competence. Thoroughly imbued with these habits by the exemplary teachings of his father, and fortified against that easy transition from virtue to vice by the wise counsels and pious precepts of his mother, at the age of fourteen he entered upon a higher grade of studies under the tuition of his brother Levi, who was a ripe scholar and a full graduate of Amherst College. Here he remained a successful student until the fall of 1842, when he came to Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and attended the academy at that place for one year, and then entered the office of his brother, the Hon. Leverett Spring, as a student-at-law.

He remained in the office of his brother until 1845, when he entered the law-office of Wells Brooks, at Springville, Erie Co., where he remained but a few months, and then returned to his brother's in Arcade, where he prosecuted his legal studies for nearly two years. In the spring of 1848 he entered as a student into the office of the Hon. Linus W. Thayer, of Warsaw, Wyoming Co., and remained there until the fall of the same year, when he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the State.

In the autumn of 1848 he came to the village of Franklinville, and upon the side of a very diminutive office he placed a very diminutive sign, with this inscription, "S. S. Spring, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law."

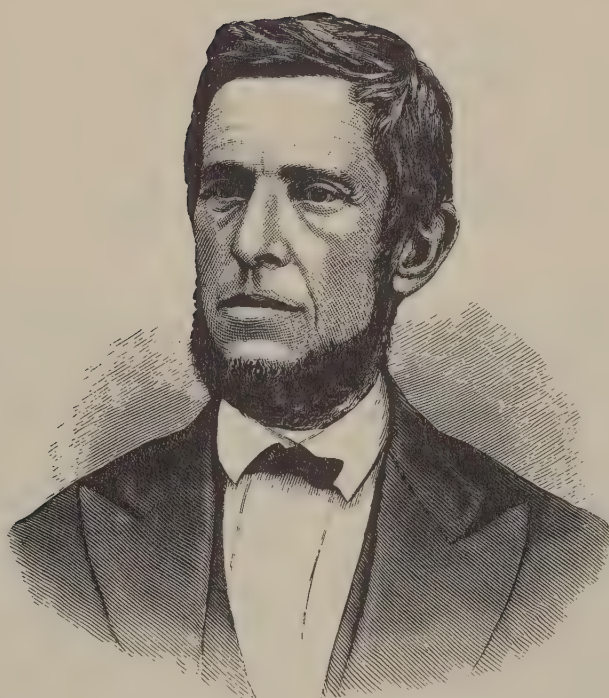
Poor, diffident, and retiring, with a manner both of address and deportment illy calculated to win the confidence and esteem of casual observers, he threw down the gauntlet and boldly challenged fate to a contest for the prize of eminence and distinction. By his diligence, energy, and perseverance he furnished an exemplification of what may be accomplished through these agencies, by forcing com-

plete success from beneath superincumbent difficulties that so often thwart the purposes of those endowed with less of the spirit of determination. Ever clear and earnest in his convictions, he at once took a high rank in his profession, and was always distinguished for his complete mastery of his cases and thorough knowledge of legal principles.

On the 9th day of May, 1850, he married Ellen, daughter of William Hogg, of Franklinville, she being the youngest of a family of twelve children. Mr. Spring continued in the practice of his profession with complete success and a growing popularity, and in the fall of 1859 was elected to the office of district attorney for the county of Cattaraugus, a position which he held for six consecutive years. In 1870, with a unanimity scarcely paralleled in the history of political contests, he was chosen to the office of county judge, the duties of which he continued to discharge until the time of his death. As a prosecuting attorney, without vindictiveness to the *criminal*, to the *crime* he was relentless as destiny, allowing no considerations to interfere with the majesty of law or to swerve him from his inflexible purpose of punishing the guilty, and no defective indictment ever tarnished his legal reputation. As a judge he held the scale of justice with an even and steady hand, zealously guarding the rights of all and granting favors to none. Judge Spring's unbending integrity as a man, and his extensive and thorough knowledge of the principles of law, secured for him the entire confidence of every member of the legal profession who had business at the court over which he presided; and his decisions were regarded as a finality, and seldom or never carried to a higher tribunal for review, confirmation, or reversal. In his exposition of the principles involved in statutory or common law, he was ever clear, logical, and explicit, adapting his language to the humblest capacities, and so effectually clearing the way to equitable conclusions that "a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Not only had he secured the entire confidence of the legal profession, but by his honor as a man, his urbanity as a gentleman, and his conceded ability as a jurist, he had acquired a growing popularity that pointed unmistakably to his elevation to a seat upon the bench of the superior court of the State.

In addition to his professional and official duties, Mr. Spring had purchased a farm of some two hundred acres adjoining the beautiful plat upon which his residence was situated, and erected suitable buildings for agricultural and dairy purposes. He not only superintended the affairs of his farm, but during the busy seasons of the year gave them his undivided attention and the full energies of his mind and might; the plow, the hoe, the scythe, and the pitching-fork were as familiar to him as the tomes of his library; and he clung to the last row on the potato-field or the last wisp of hay in the meadow with the same relentless pertinacity that he would to a doubtful or knotty case at law.

In the initial proceedings for the incorporation of the village of Franklinville, Judge Spring took an active and prominent part; his influence as a citizen, and his knowledge of law, either bore down or neutralized the powerful opposition arrayed against it, and carried the enterprise to a successful termination. He was elected as its first president, and by



HON. S. S. SPRING.

his skill and astuteness in connection with his official compeers placed it as an incorporation in successful operation, the beneficial results of which are palpable to the most careless observer or indifferent spectator. Subsequent to 1870 his health was in a state of slow but constant decline from a malady which pertinaciously defied all medical skill, and for five years suffered intense pain without a murmur or complaint, never relaxing his habitual industry or ignoring his official duties. He either visited his office daily or counseled with his clients and transacted other business at his bedside.

In the summer of 1875, by the advice of friends, he was induced to travel, in the delusive hope that the invigorating atmosphere of the lake-region of Northern Minnesota might

improve his health, or at least mitigate his sufferings. He arrived at Duluth early in July, and after a few days was taken violently ill, and on the 18th day of July, 1875, he quietly breathed his last, a stranger in a strange land,—a perforating ulcer of the stomach having done its fatal work. His remains were brought home, and are now deposited in Mount Prospect Cemetery, on the confines of the village of Franklinville, in easy view of that quiet home he loved so dearly and from which he parted so reluctantly.

Judge Spring left a wife and six children—four sons and two daughters—to mourn his loss and as inheritors of an easy competence,—the result of his industry and frugality; and what is richer still, the memory of wise precepts, good examples, and a useful, busy, and blameless life.

ASHFORD.

THIS town embraces all of township 5 in sixth range, except three tiers of lots on the south side, and that portion of township 6 in the sixth and seventh ranges, east of Connoirtoirauley Creek, and south of Cattaraugus Creek.

The northern boundary is Cattaraugus Creek, which separates it from Erie County. On the east it is bounded by Yorkshire and Machias; south by Ellicottville and East Otto; and west by the last-named town, from which it is separated in part by Connoirtoirauley Creek.

It is nearly the centre border town of the county, and is drained by Cattaraugus Creek, and Buttermilk and Connoirtoirauley Creeks, which are its tributaries, and flow in a northwesterly direction. In the southern portion of the town the hills extend in ridges in a northerly and southerly direction, and attain an altitude of about 300 feet. From many of these elevations the waters of Lake Erie are plainly visible.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It was not until 1816 that any portion of the domain now included in the town of Ashford was contracted to actual settlers, but during that year, contracts were issued by the Holland Land Company to William and George Shultis, of Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Andrew Frank and David Oyer, of Herkimer County, N. Y., and Benjamin Rhodes and Marsena Brooks. From this time the settlement of the town commenced and immigration was rapid. Henry Frank, a native of Philadelphia, of German descent, was one of the first settlers in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer Co., and in this year came in with his wife and two sons, Andrew and Jacob H., with their wives. Andrew contracted for 100 acres on lot 56. In 1817, Jacob contracted for 100 acres on lot 71, afterwards known as the Newkirk farm.

Henry Frank, the father, was a scout in the Revolutionary army. Andrew was a soldier in the war of 1812. In his family occurred the first death in the town, that of a daughter, Phebe, Aug. 30, 1818. In the family of Jacob H. Frank, the first child was born, a daughter, Elizabeth, in 1817. The descendants of these Frank brothers are living in the town and are numerous.

William and George Shultis, from Columbia County, took possession of their lands, on lot 36, where Russel Coster now lives. On this farm was an old beaver-dam. About thirty acres were without timber. They here built a log house, and cut a wide slashing entirely around this open space, but soon removed to the north side of Cattaraugus Creek. The log house was used for many years as a stopping-place for travelers on the road. The Shultis brothers took the contract for opening the road for the Holland Company, that was in the early years known as the "Shultis Road," which extended from Springville to Cattaraugus Creek, on lot 65 and through lots 65, 58, 51, corner of 50, 43, 42, 16, 15, 14, 21, 29, and 36, when it entered the town of Ellicottville, through which it passed to the village of Ellicottville. This road was opened about 1818, was but little used, and entirely abandoned in later years, following, however, nearly the route of the present road through the eastern part of the town.

Marsena Brooks, from Hampden County, did not settle in the town until about 1822. He remained till about 1829, when he removed to Ellicottville, and from thence to Ohio.

Benjamin Rhodes soon settled, lived in the town until a few years since, when he removed to Springville and lived with his daughter. David Oyer married Mary, a daughter of Andrew Frank, located land in 1816, but did not settle until 1819, when he came in, traveling the last eight miles

through the wilderness from Springville, and took possession, with his wife and two children, Peter and Elizabeth, of lot 56, where Andrew P. Frank now lives, and built the first saw-mill in town, on Connoirtoirauley Creek, in 1826, near where Peter Ellis lives. He was elected one of the first commissioners of highways and overseers of the poor, in 1824, and was supervisor in 1830-31.

Augustus Van Slyke, from Herkimer County, married a daughter of Andrew Frank, and came to this town in 1819, with his wife and two children, and settled on lot 47. He was instrumental in the organization of the first church in town, which was the Baptist. No descendants are now living in Ashford.

Nathan Saunders, a native of Massachusetts, emigrated to Springville in 1816, and located 100 acres in this town, on lot 70, where James Goodemote lives, and in 1818, with oxen and sleds, moved his wife, seven children, and household goods, built a large log house and barn, Lothrop Beebe and others coming out from Springville to assist him in rolling up the logs.

He was one of the first overseers of the poor in 1824. James, a son, soon after located 100 acres on lot 60.

John Goodemote, of Kinderhook, Columbia Co., emigrated to this town and settled on lot 60, where Charles C. Bigelow lives. Baltus, his son, settled on lot 65. Philip also owned land on lot 65, but settled on 60.

It is related of John Goodemote that, in conversation with Nathan Saunders concerning the education and well-being of the children, he said, "Mr. Saunders, ve must puilt school-house for de childers! You oppinate me for drustee. I oppinate you! Den ve puilt de school-house and have de monies!"

Peter Quackenbush, from Montgomery County, emigrated with his wife and son, John (who is still living, and resides in Ashford Hollow), in the fall of 1819, and located 150 acres on lot 55, where Isaac Bellows now owns. John H. Quackenbush, his father, came in 1821, and built the first tavern in town, on his son's farm. He was in the Revolutionary war, captured with his brother, David, by the Indians, and was taken west as far as Niagara, where they were exchanged and released. While in captivity they were compelled to run the gauntlet.

Jacob Hufstater, of Herkimer County, located land, in 1818, on lot 1, township 6, range 7, where he lived in 1824. Afterwards located on lot 75, in 1820. In 1825, he sold out to Henry Frank, the oldest son of Henry Frank, Sr., and bought on lot 78, where his son, Jeremiah, now lives. Michael Hufstater, a brother of Jacob, settled on lot 75, but did not remain long. Michael C. Hufstater, in 1821, came in town and settled, lived here six years, returned to Herkimer County, and after a few years returned to the eastern part of the town and settled.

John Holdridge, Elijah Parmenter, and Tristram Dodge were located on lot 53, and Asahel Nye, on lot 54, in 1819, and were there many years. Austin Pratt, who married the daughter of John Beverly, in 1823, of Otto, was on lot 45, with Elias Bower, in 1824.

Philip Bonesteel and his son, Henry, settled in this town before 1820, where Nelson Hufstater now lives. He was chairman of a special town-meeting, April 27, 1821,

at the village of Ellicottville, and was justice of the peace. In 1823 they removed to East Otto.

Isaac Woodruff settled on lot 53 in 1820, and was one of the first assessors of the town.

Anderson Rowland, in 1819, settled on lot 61 or 55, where ——— Johnson now lives.

Joseph T. and Norman B. Carter, from Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., in the month of March, 1821, came to this town and located a quarter section of lot 45, cleared off land, and kept bachelors' hall many years. Norman B. built the first frame barn in the town, in 1823, where Geo. Quackenbush now resides. He was elected one of the first school commissioners, and was justice of the peace in 1834. The first schools were taught in the town in the winter of 1822-23. Norman B. Carter teaching in the southern part of the town in a log school-house on lot 56, where Andrew Neff lives; Daniel Thomas, at "Thomas' Settlement," in the northern part. In 1835, Joseph T. and Norman B. removed to Michigan. Russel M. Carter came in the summer of 1822 to visit his brothers. In 1825 he returned and worked all summer, and located part of lot 45, and later, bought on lot 36, where he still resides, being the farm originally settled by Wm. and Geo. Shultis in 1818.

Jacob P. Bargy, from Herkimer County, was at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812, and was poisoned by water from the wells in that place, with other soldiers. In 1810 he married Dorothy Ann Frank, a daughter of Henry Frank, Sr., in the village of Herkimer, and came to this town in 1824, worked on shares the farm of David Oyer, and afterwards bought on lot 62. In 1830 he was elected justice of the peace.

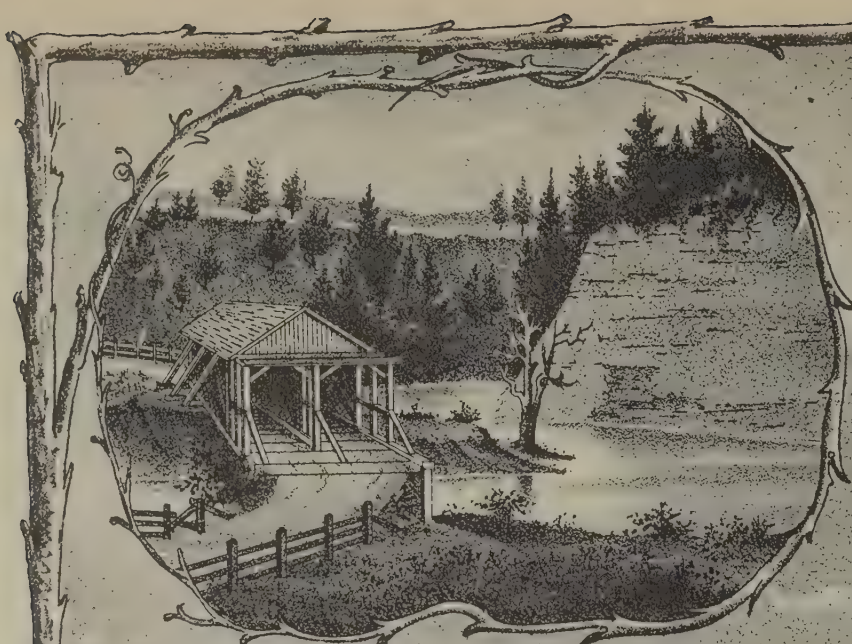
Seth Allen came in the town in the winter of 1822-23, and built the first grocery-store in the town at Ashford Hollow, near the creek, where James Hughey lives. He also built a log ashery by the bridge, and manufactured pearlsh. He afterwards purchased land on lots 68, 69, 73, and lived on lot 74; married Polly, the daughter of John Goodemote. He was elected the first town clerk and justice of the peace in 1832-36.

Jacob Frank, son of Henry Frank, Jr., settled on lot 48 in 1821, the 1st of April, and in that year worked at his trade as a blacksmith, opening the first shop in town. His son lives in Ashford Hollow.

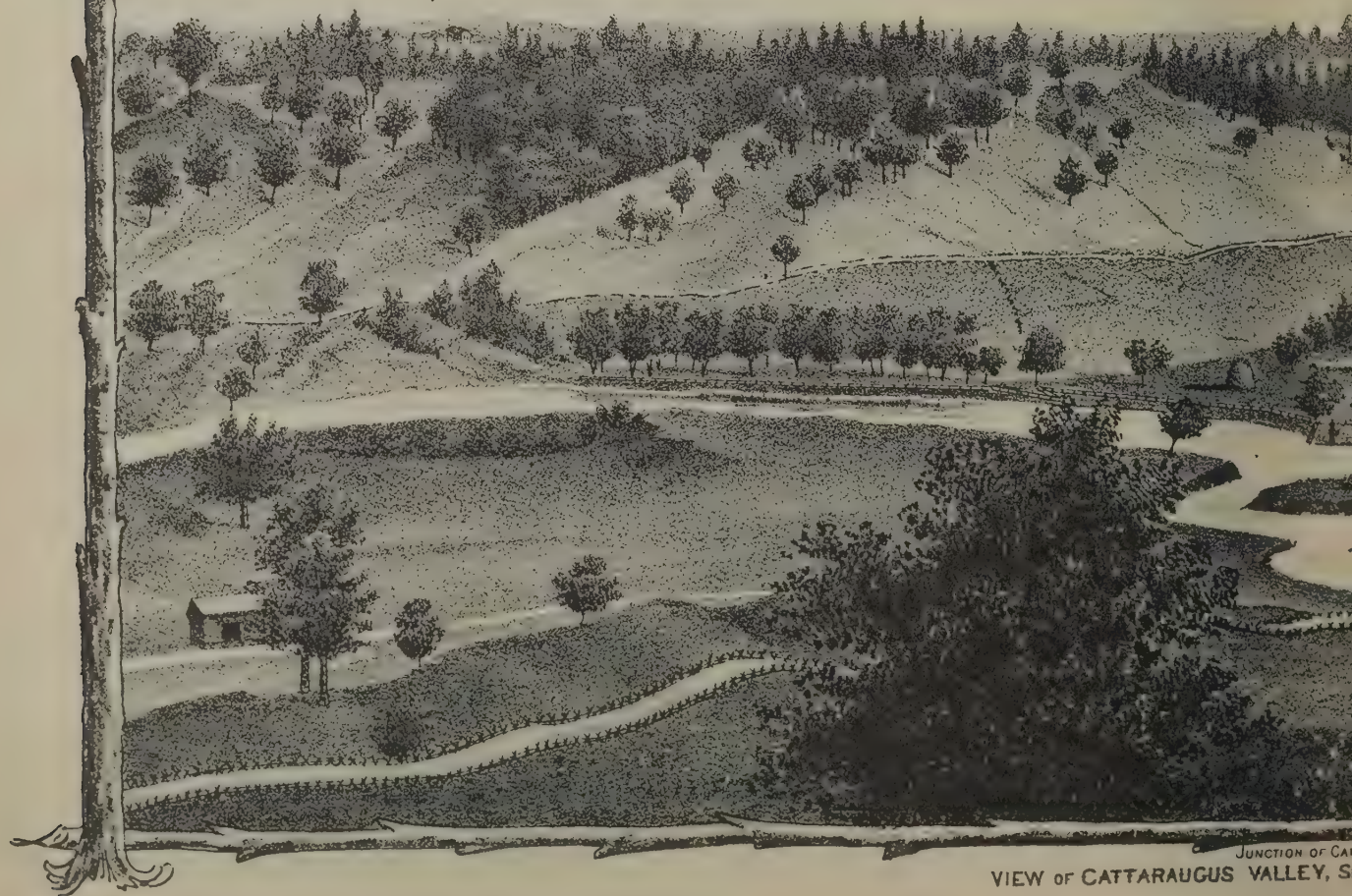
Frederick Frank, also a son of Henry Frank, Jr., owned land on lot 8, township 6, range 7, in 1824, and settled on lot 75, and is still living in the town. Henry, his father, came in the next year, and bought out Jacob Hufstater.

John D. Quackenbush, from Montgomery County in 1824, settled on lot 54, which James Neff now owns. He purchased 100 acres for \$2.00 per acre, of the Holland Land Co. The journey to this place occupied eleven days. He built a log house with two openings, one on each side. He packed an old trunk with provisions and clothing on leaving home, which served him also for a table. His son, Peter Quackenbush, lives on the Gospel lot.

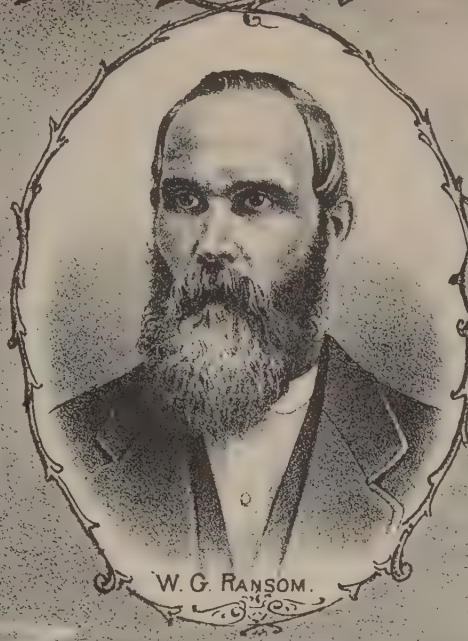
Peter Sampson was a native of Massachusetts, emigrated to the north side of Cattaraugus Creek, with his wife and a large family of grown-up sons and daughters. Sanford J. Sampson had located land on lot 29, township 5, range 6, in 1822. In that year, Peter, his father, traded farms



HIGH BANKS BELOW FARM.



JUNCTION OF CATTARAUGUS VALLEY, S.



W. G. RANSOM.



BUTTERMILK GLEN, SOUTH OF RESIDENCE



BUTTERMILK CREEKS.

BARN

RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE OF W. G. RANSOM, ASHTON, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.

RESIDENCE AND BUTTERMILK CREEK.

CHEESE HOUSE.

with John Goodemote, who lived across the creek on lot 60, and came over on this side, and Gamaliel settled near him. Peter was elected commissioner of highways in 1824, supervisor in 1825, again in 1832-33, and afterwards justice of the peace. He early carried the mail from Buffalo to Olean, first on foot then on horseback, and finally by stage, and continued this position as mail-carrier and expressman until his death, which occurred Dec. 8, 1836, aged sixty years, and was caused by an accident in descending a hill near the Cattaraugus breakers. His daughters married Wm. Shultis, Royal McLean, Charles C. Bigelow, and Truman Beasley.

Griffin and David Wildey, natives of Columbia County, settled near East Ashford in 1821; in 1822 he owned on lot 57, now in East Otto. Griffin was on lot 57. He assisted in clearing the spot where the jail in Ellicottville was built. David settled on lot 58. Amos and Daniel Thomas settled on lots 58 and 59 in 1822, on what is known as "Thomas' Corners." The first school-house in town was built here, and Daniel Thomas was the teacher, school being taught the same winter in the south part by N. B. Carter. Daniel was school commissioner in that year. Amos Thomas lived where Emory Bond lives; the first town-meeting was held at his house. In 1822, Ebenezer C. Sherman, of Vermont, located first 150 acres on lot 57; he was one of the first assessors, afterwards town clerk. George Arnold settled early, and was a school commissioner in 1824, with N. B. Carter and D. Thomas. Jeremiah Wilcox settled on lot 70 before 1824. He was supervisor in 1834-36.

Timothy Stevens, a native of Massachusetts, emigrated to Pike, Allegany Co., in 1823; to this town with his wife and five children, locating 125 acres on lot 57, in 1825, where he remained a year or two, then settled on lot 51. His sons, Freeman, Andrew, and Thomas, settled in the town, the two latter living in East Ashford.

James Flagg and Amos B. Fuller settled on lot 54, on Cattaraugus Creek, before 1825.

Job Bigelow, from Vermont, and John Bond, from Massachusetts, settled in 1825. Bigelow on lot 47, where his son Oliver lives. Bond, in the fall of that year, settled on lot 70, where Paul Cook lives. He located on the bend of the creek, but lived up on the breakers. J. P. Bond, his son, settled on lot 59.

Alexander Scobey came from Herkimer County, and settled, about 1822, on lot 6, East Otto, about one mile west of Dutch Hollow; was there seven years, and went to Ashford and bought the grist-mills of Peabody, which were two and a half miles southwest from Springville, and remained there thirty-five years, during which time he was supervisor of the town in 1848, and from 1850 to 1853. Rebuilt the grist-mill and saw-mill dam, and sold to Loveland & Daggett in 1864. He also built a bridge 185 feet in length, across the Cattaraugus Creek at that point, in 1862. He is now a resident of Sandusky, in the town of Freedom, and is seventy-two years of age.

David R. Upon located on lot 39; Daniel M. Cole, of Vermont, located 100 acres on lot 46, and settled upon it the 16th day of November, 1826; Freeborn Joslyn on lot 46, where Ezra Bigelow now lives; Elder Proper on lot 44, where Emerson Wiltsie lives. These settled between 1825 and 1828.

The two tiers of lots on the east side of the town, except on Cattaraugus Creek, were entirely unoccupied before 1825.

Between 1828 and 1830, Solomon Day, from Vermont, settled 100 acres on lot 36, where Philip Wiltsie, his son-in-law, now resides. His daughter, Mrs. Wiltsie, and son, Hodson Day, are living in the town.

Albert Williams settled on lot 35, where his son, R. C. Williams, now resides.

In 1830, Nathaniel Holland settled on lot 49; his son Norman on the flat by the creek.

Wm. Rice also settled on lot 49, where the saw-mill at East Ashford now is. He built a saw-mill on the creek about the time he came in. The settlement has long been known as Riceville, in honor of him. Cyrus Belknap and John Wilson sold their lots on 48 and 50, about 1829, to Abel Rice, a brother of William.

On the hill southeast from East Ashford, Charles Bond, Freeman Stevens, and Sullivan Bond purchased 200 or 300 acres on lot 16 in about 1832.

Lothrop Beebe came to Springville in 1816. As early as 1823 he was liable to jury duty in this town, having land at that time on lot 14, known as the "Beebe Lot," where West Valley now is, being the first to locate land in that part of the town. But did not settle on it, being then a bachelor in search of a wife,—a search which occupied six years, but which, as he says, proved to have been time well spent, in view of the excellence of the help-meet he found. He finally settled, in 1837, in the north-east corner of the town, on lot 41.

Alden Hyde, John W. Crosby, and Chauncy Pond were all located on or near the creek at that time. Abel Holman and Lewis Tracy were below on the creek.

Johnson, Truman, and David Bensley were in the town in 1822, and settled on lot 74. Johnson Bensley was the first supervisor of the town. Truman Bensley was one of the first assessors.

Truman Crummell, about 1826, settled on the same lot with Jacob Hufstater.

William Wait, of Washington County, in 1810, came to Genesee with his wife and three children, settled there until 1830, when he went to Ellicottville and took up 120 acres on lot 21, and 120 acres on lot 22,—the east side of both lots,—they being situated in what is now West Valley. There was no house or even shanty. Three miles north, at Riceville, a little settlement had been started.

Lorenzo and Esek Wait, sons of William, with a team of horses, a yoke of oxen, and their household goods, drove the first team through from Riceville to that place. By chopping trees, rolling logs, and bridging streams with brush, they finally arrived and took possession, and immediately commenced building a shanty first, on lot 22, by rolling logs 12 feet high on one side and 8 feet on the other, roofing it with elm-bark cut 4 feet long, lapping the edges. In the corner a pile of hemlock-brush was laid, on which their beds were placed. After getting a habitation, they commenced chopping, and soon made a good garden. The family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Wait, and Fanny, a daughter, came in, arriving at the home the 3d day of May, 1830. The shanty was 12 by 18 feet, and cooking

for a time was done on the ground in a corner of the cabin, a piece of bark having been taken out at the top to let the smoke out. After the garden was made and the family settled in the new home, Esek went out in the ravines and drew in flat stones, and Lorenzo and his father laid up a large chimney, 8 feet square at the bottom, having one fireplace in the cabin, a hole having been cut through, and another fireplace outside. In 1832 a log house was built, 18 feet by 20 feet and 16 feet high, adjoining the shanty and inclosing the other fireplace.

The next family that came in was Samuel Hanan, from the west part of Ashford, where he had been for several years. He settled, in June, 1832, on a part of lot 13, locating 50 acres on the creek, where he built the first saw-mill in that part of the town.

Riley Garfield, in the fall of 1832, located 120 acres on the south part of lot 14, and sold out in a few years. The property belongs mostly to John Link. John, Ormill, and Royal Murphy, three brothers, located in 1830, and moved in November, 1831. They took up about 200 acres on lots 15 and 16. John stayed a few years, and moved to Pennsylvania. Ormill lived here until about 1868, when he moved to Machias. His son John remained at West Valley, where he is justice of the peace. Eli K. Pickett, from Genesee County, in the fall of 1834, came in and took up 150 acres on the south side of lot 13.

Lorenzo Wait took the 120 acres on lot 21, afterwards sold to William Gibson in 1838. Joseph West and Wm. Gibson, both from Genesee County, came in about 1838. West purchased 120 acres of Apollos Lincoln, who was a son-in-law of William Wait, and had put up a cabin on lot 37. Joseph West has two sons, George N. and James, who are both living at West Valley. George N. West has represented the county in the Assembly and the town as supervisor.

The first post-office established here was called West Valley, in honor of Mr. West. The first school-house erected here was in the summer of 1839, about 100 rods from the hotel. The first teacher was Juliet Gibson. The jury list of Ellicottville for 1823 shows the names of those liable to jury duty who were residents within the portion of the town above referred to as part of the present town of Ashford, namely:

Seth Allen, tanner.	David Oyer, farmer.
George Arnold, farmer.	John Oyer, "
Marsena Brooks, "	Peter Quackenbush, farmer.
Charles Boss, "	Anderson Rowland, "
Philip Bonesteel, "	James Saunders, "
Henry Bonesteel, "	Sanford J. Sampson, "
Johnson Bensley, tailor.	Peter Sampson, "
Lothrop Beebe, farmer.	Nathan Saunders, "
John Frank, Jr., "	Ebenezer C. Sherman, "
Andrew Frank, "	Amos L. Thomas, joiner.
Jacob Frank, blacksmith.	Augustus Van Slyke, farmer.
Jacob H. Frank, farmer.	Isaac Woodruff, "
Samuel Flagg, "	David Wilkey, "
Baltus Goodemote, farmer.	Griffin Wilkey, "
Philip Goodemote, "	John Pratt, "
Michael Hufstater, "	Nathan Pratt, "
Francis Newkirk, "	

In the year 1819, John Holdridge, Elijah Parmenter, and Tristram Dodge were living upon farms on lot 53, town-

ship 6, range 7, and Asahel Nye had taken lands in lot 54 of the same township; these locations being within the northwest corner of Ashford, then a part of Otto.

And there were living in the same portion of the town in the year 1824 the following persons, whose names are found on the assessment-roll of Otto for that year, viz.:

	Lot.	Township.	Range.
Frederick Frank.....	8	5	7
Jacob Hufstater.....	1	6	7
George Oyer.....	25	6	7
Elijah Harvey.....	25	6	7
Hiram Goo.....	39	6	7
Henry Nye.....	42	6	7
Austin Pratt.....	45	6	7
Elias Bower.....	45	6	7
Tristram Dodge.....	53	6	7
Elijah Parmenter.....	53	6	7
John Holdridge.....	53	6	7
Davis Nye.....	54	6	7
Elijah Parmenter.....	54	6	7

The following names, taken from the assessment-roll of Ellicottville for 1822, are those of persons then occupying lands in that part of the town which is now included in Ashford:

	Lot.	Township.	Range.
George Arnold.....	74	6	6
Johnson Bensley.....	74	6	6
Eaton Bensley.....	74	6	6
Jacob H. Frank.....	71	6	6
John Goodemote.....	65	6	6
Michael Hufstater.....	75	6	6
Alanson Loveless.....	74	6	6
David Oyer.....	66	6	6
Nathan Saunders.....	70	6	6
James Saunders.....	60	6	6
Geo. Schism.....	57	6	6
Amos L. Thomas.....	59	6	6
Daniel Thomas.....	58	6	6
David Wilkey.....	58	6	6
Griffin Wilkey.....	57	6	6
Jabesh Weedon.....	41	6	6
Amasa Wheelock.....	74	6	6
Benjamin Rhodes.....	54	6	6
Moses White.....	71	6	6
Marsena Brooks.....	53	5	6
" ".....	54	5	6
" ".....	62	5	6
Norman B. Carter.....	45	5	6
Andrew Frank.....	56	5	6
John Frank.....	64	5	6
Jacob Frank.....	48	5	6
Hiram Goo.....	62	5	6
John Quackenbush.....	55	5	6
Peter Quackenbush.....	55	5	6
Augustus Van Slyke.....	47	5	6
David Oyer.....	56	5	6
" ".....	47	5	6
" ".....	63	5	6
John Oyer.....	55	5	6
Anderson Rowland.....	61	5	6
" ".....	55	5	6
Isaac Woodruff.....	54	5	6
" ".....	62	5	6
Lothrop Beebe.....	14	5	6
Sanford I. Sampson.....	29	5	6
Joseph F. Carter.....	45	5	6

From a map of the town of Ashford, made in 1843, the following occupants were on the several lots. In the south-east corner lots 4, 5, 6, 12, 20, 28, 30 were marked non-resident. Of lot 29, 148 acres were on the north side, marked N. R., and the remainder was taken by B. B. Clover, Jonathan West, and Geo. and Joseph West.

About 120 acres on the east side of lot 21 was taken by Wm. Gibson. About the same amount on the east side of lot 22 by Wm. Wait and P. Barlow.

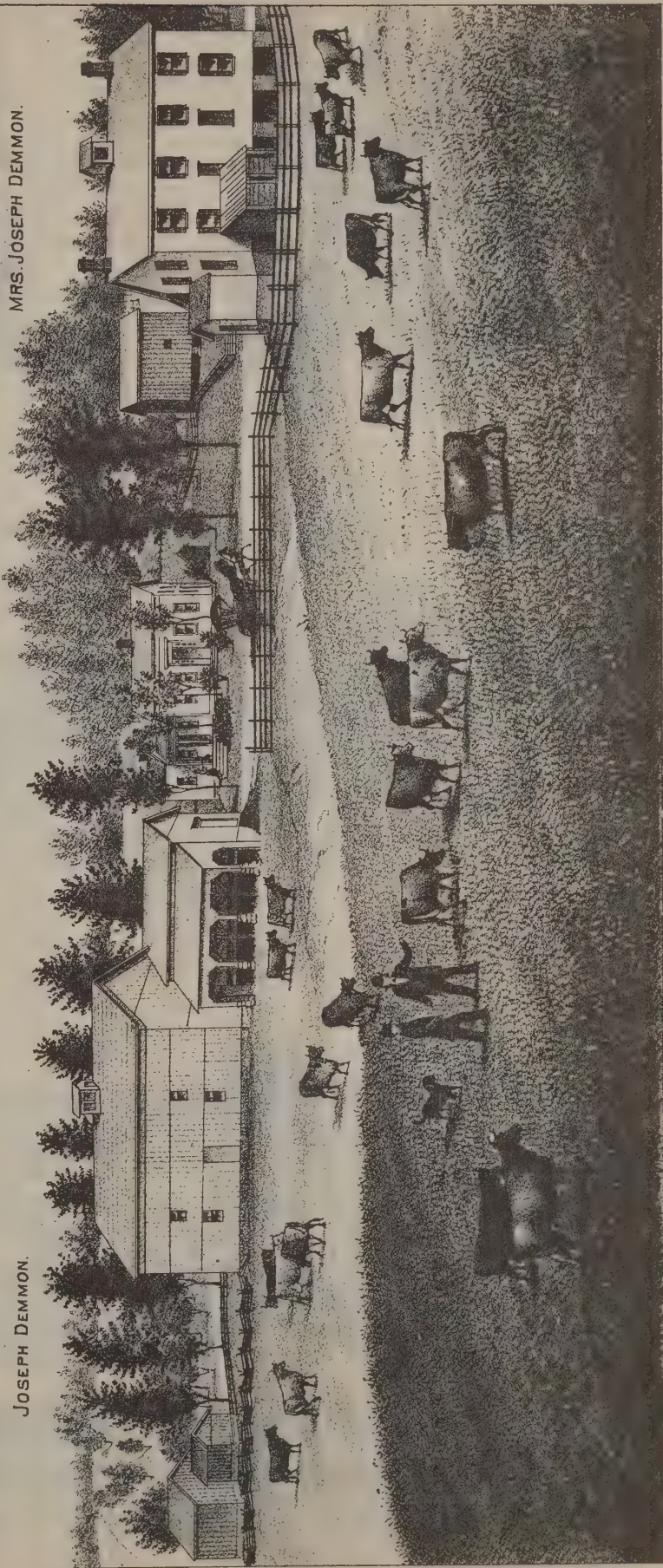
Lot 14 was taken by Hiram Chamberlain, Joel Bailey, and John Lockrow; lot 13 by S. R. Hanan, R. Hanan, W. Mason, Wm. Gibson, S. Pickett, and Eli K. Pickett; lot 7, on the east line of the town, 100 acres on the east was



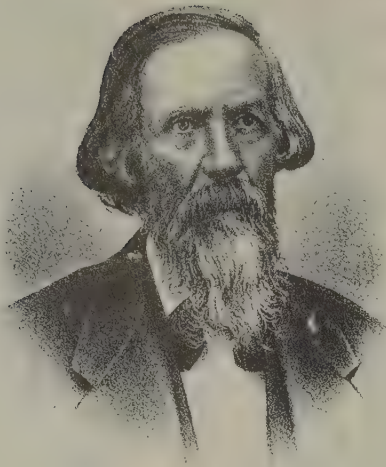
JOSEPH DEMMON.



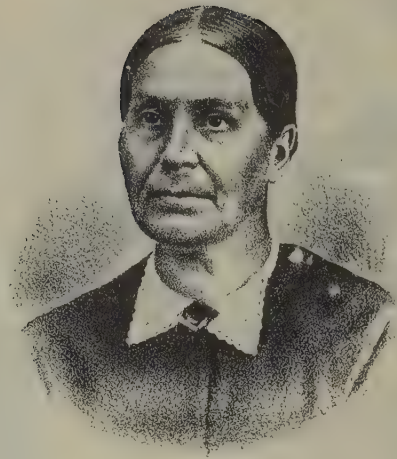
MRS. JOSEPH DEMMON.



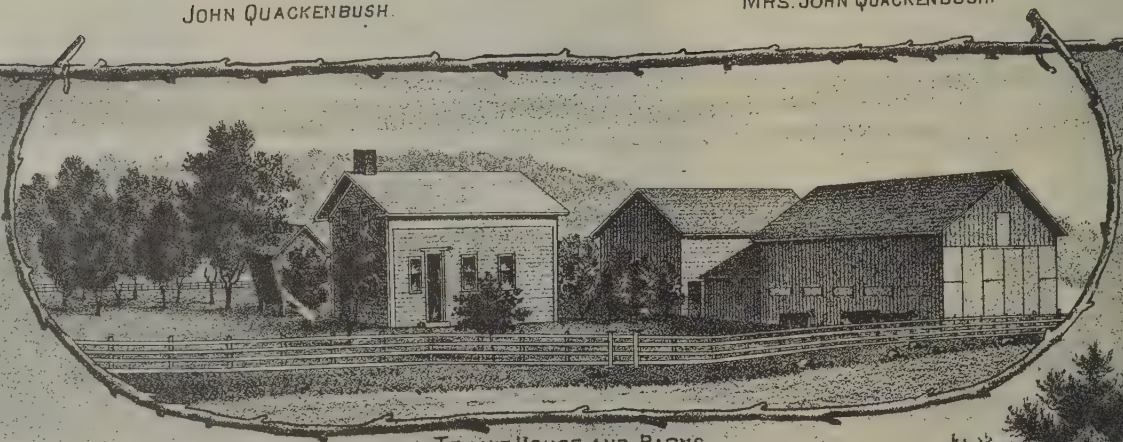
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH DEMMON, ASHFORD, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.



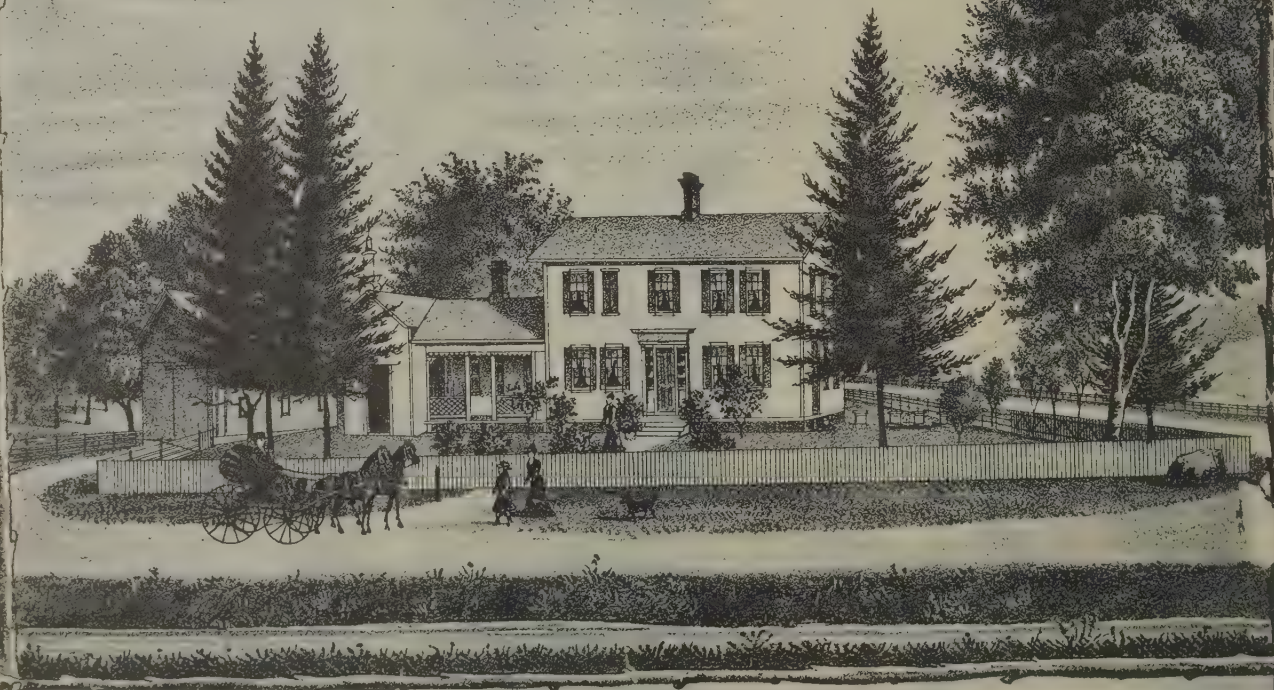
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.



MRS. JOHN QUACKENBUSH.



TENANT HOUSE AND BARN.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN QUACKENBUSH, ASHFORD, CATTARAUGUS CO N. Y.

taken by S. Cox, 106 acres by B. Hadley, 68 acres, N. R., and 50 acres by H. Davis; lot 8, directly north, "marked N. R.;" lot 15 is marked to O. Murphy, Ezra Cooper, and H. Willis; lot 16 to Charles Bond and B. Murphy, except 80 acres, marked N. R.; lot 23 is marked to E. Willson and Wm. Nehemiah, except 128 acres on the north side, marked N. R.; lot 24 is 262 acres, marked N. R., and 25 acres to Wm. M. Rice; lot 31 is 314 acres N. R., and 50 acres to Roswell Hill; lot 32, Conrad Widrig had 100 acres on south side, the remainder N. R.; lot 36 to George Hughey, Thomas Hicks, Cornelius Hesson, and Wm. Hesson; lot 37, 107 acres N. R., Charles Facet, B. B. Chamberlin, and N. Hewson the remainder; lot 38 and 40 N. R.; lot 39 N. R., except 50 acres to J. P. Bargy; lot 44, Gospel Lot, 50 acres, Daniel B. Jewett and Isaac Woodruff; lot 45, Wm. Hicks, J. P. Bargy, R. A. Carter, P. Quackenbush, D. B. Jewett, and Catharine Staning; lot 46, J. P. Bargy and John Bellows; lot 47, J. P. Bargy, J. H. Frank, John Colf, and John Panaps; lot 48, A. Allen, J. Ketch, D. Oyer, and 145 acres N. R.; lot 52, D. B. Jewett and others; lot 53, D. B. Jewett, Isaac Woodruff, and Paran Fox; lot 54, Andrew Frank, John D. Quackenbush, I. Woodruff, and A. J. Storrington; lot 55, J. Rowland, J. Bellows, Widow Oyer, Asa Rowland, David Oyer, and D. Hufstater; lot 56, David Hufstater, Wm. Mimmick, H. Franks, and John Rowland; lot 60, Arnold Holden 150 acres, and 140 acres N. R.; lot 61, Hiram Foltz, John Van Slyke, M. Hiller, and J. Warner; lot 62, Joseph Foltz, C. Boss, D. Oyer, and A. Frank; lot 63, D. Oyer, J. Anderson, C. Turner, J. Multer, and J. Frank; lot 64, J. Multer, Geo. Breedenbecker, Jeremiah Frank, and Warren Frank.

Township 6, Range 6.—Lots 55 and 67 are N. R.; lot 35, A. Williams, D. Day, J. Flagg, 116 acres, N. R.; lot 36, Orrin French, S. Lawton, S. M. Day, and G. Leonard; lot 37, Sands Moon, E. Palmer, Robert Holden, S. Vaughan, and 39 acres N. R.; lot 38, Ebenezer Pool, B. Joslyn, W. Moon, J. Joslyn, and 129 acres N. R.; lot 39, Ambrose Upson, E. Pool, D. K. Upson, Peter Peck, and 71 acres N. R.; lot 40, Abel Holman, 100 acres, and 270 acres N. R.; lot 41, Jonathan Studley, Wm. Bell, Lothrop Beebe, John W. Crowley, Geo. Richmond, and M. Hyde; lot 42, Wm. M. Rice, S. Bond, F. Hammond, and 33 acres N. R.; lot 43, S. Remington, Russel French, and A. Rice; lot 44, Peter P. Wiltse, Chester Wilder, H. F. Wilder, and Samuel Fairbanks; lot 45, Abel Dennison, Edmund Dennison, Cornelius Bigelow, and 100 acres N. R.; lot 46, C. C. Bigelow, Job Bigelow, Ezra Bigelow, C. Stowel, 49 acres N. R.; lot 47, Job Bigelow, Almon Fuller, and 75 acres N. R.; lot 48, L. Tracy, O. Tracy, Elias Brewer, Laban Gates, and 100 acres N. R.; lot 49, N. Holland, Wm. M. Rice, and 157 acres N. R.; lot 50, A. Rice, A. Hadley, and 53 acres N. R.; lot 51, Timothy Stevens, Thomas Stevens, J. Remington, J. D. Searl, and 72 acres N. R.; lot 52, J. Saunders, O. Morton, B. Weast, Wm. Holman, James Kingsley, 64 acres N. R.; lot 53, Daniel M. Cole, Wm. Shultze, Wm. Goodemote, H. Hitchcock; lot 54, Almon Fuller, Richmond Fuller, J. S. Douglass, J. Kingsley, A. M. D. Fuller, A. B. Fuller, J. G. Fuller, and 40 acres N. R.; lot 56, A. Hadley, 25 acres, R. Tyler, 100 acres, and 229 acres N. R.; lot 57, E. C.

Sherman, C. Sherman, Wm. L. Emerson, and 142 acres N. R.; lot 58, George Wasson, Conrad Weast, E. Fay, and J. Wilcox; lot 59, J. C. Jackson, Amos L. Thomas; lot 60, James Saunders, N. Hitchcock, Truman Bensley, H. House, and 124 acres N. R.; lot 61, John Lambman, 100 acres, and 270 acres N. R.; lot 62, John Frank, 100 acres, and 260 acres N. R.; lot 63, Jacob White, Joseph Saunders, 198 acres N. R.; lot 64, James Saunders, J. P. Bond, and 262 acres N. R.; lot 65, C. C. Bigelow, S. Fritts, G. Waddell, Baltus Goodemote, Philip Goodemote, James D. Searl; lot 66, John Johnston, 100 acres, and 263 acres N. R.; lot 68, Peter Widrig, Seth Allen, and 186 acres N. R.; lot 69, Seth Allen and J. P. Bond; lot 70, Jeremiah Wilcox, Bond Cook, and Widow Otis; lot 71, W. Frank, W. Dedrick, Francis Newkirk, Uriah Wightman, and Lee Wightman; lot 72, Timothy Folts, 50 acres, and 340 acres N. R.; lot 73, Seth Allen, J. Hufstater, and Peter Widrig; lot 74, Seth Allen, George Widrig, Elbert W. Cook, S. Smith; lot 75, John P. Oyer, Daniel Frank, Frederick Frank; lot 76, Frederick Frank, Henry Folts, H. Miller; lot 77, John Pratt, Nathan Pratt, and — Dow; lot 78, J. Hufstater, Truman Crummell.

Township 5, Range 7.—Lot 8, Henry Frank, F. Frank.

Township 6, Range 7.—Lot 1, John D. Oyer, Frederick Frank, 100 acres N. R.; lot 10, A. Woodruff, John Miller, J. P. Oyer, 121 acres N. R.; lot 11, N. R.; lot 25, George Oyer, John Dow, Daniel Dow, L. Weber; lot 26, John Lowe, J. J. Frank, H. Widrig, G. G. Widrig, 47 acres N. R.; lot 27, G. G. Widrig, and 119 acres N. R.; lot 39, I. J. Weber, B. Warner, Widow Pierce; lot 40, L. and M. Weber and C. Crawford; lot 53, A. Scobey, F. Smith, O. Parmenter, M. C. Hufstater; lot 54, Wm. Oyer, L. Weber; lot 55, Matthew Weber, B. B. Weber, L. Pierce, J. B. Robbins, and S. Pierce; lot 41, T. Pierce, Robert Dygert; lot 42, Willard Hakes and Jacob Helmstreet; lot 43, J. Dodge, Jesse Frye, and 61 acres N. R.; lot 44, 59 acres N. R.; lot 45, J. S. Frye.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWN.

Ashford was erected from Ellicottville, Feb. 16, 1824. A part of Otto was annexed April 13, 1835.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Amos L. Thomas the first Tuesday in March, 1824, and organization was perfected.

The following officers were elected: Johnson Bensley, Supervisor; Seth Allen, Town Clerk; Ebenezer C. Sherman, Truman Bensley, and Isaac Woodruff, Assessors; Avery Smith, David Oyer, and Peter Sampson, Commissioners of Highways; Nathan Saunders and David Oyer, Overseers of Poor; Norman B. Carter, George Arnold, and Daniel Thomas, Commissioners of Schools.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace:

SUPERVISORS.

1825-29. Peter Sampson.	1839-40. David B. Jewett.
1830-31. David Oyer.	1841. David Pierce.
1832-33. Peter Sampson.	1842. Thomas Pierce, Jr.
1834-36. Jeremiah Wilcox.	1843-45. David B. Jewett.
1837. David Rupson.	1846-47. J. J. Frank.
1838. Jeremiah Wilcox.	1848. Alexander Scobey.

1849. Alanson King.
1850-53. Alex. Scobey.
1854-55. A. B. Willson.
1856. Joseph Hammond.
1858-60. Boutello A. Lowe.
1861-62. Francis P. Rice.
1863. Boutello A. Lowe.
1864-65. Francis P. Rice.
1866. A. B. Willson.

1867-68. Geo. N. West.
1869. Andrew B. Neff.
1870. John Quackenbush.
1871. Andrew B. Neff.
1872-73. F. P. Rice.
1874. Geo. W. Oyer.
1875-76. Andrew B. Neff.
1877. Geo. N. West.
1878. A. C. Porter.

TOWN CLERKS.

1825-27. Charles Boss.
1828. George Arnold.
1829-30. Ebenezer C. Sherman.
1831. James D. Searl.
1832. Abel French.
1833. John W. Clarke.
1834-37. Charles Boss.
1838. Harry House.
1839. James D. Searl.
1840-41. Charles Boss.
1842-45. Seth Allen.
1846. Warner Frank.
1847. Jeremiah Frank.
1849-51. David Ward.
1852. Francis P. Rice.
1853. John Reed.
1854. Francis P. Rice.
1855. Orange Hammond.

1856. John Multer.
1857. James J. Barger.
1858. Francis J. Kine.
1859. F. P. Rice.
1860. Alonzo Wiltze.
1861. John Ellis.
1862. Seward Robbins.
1863. Alonzo Wiltze.
1864-65. Frederick A. Clark.
1866. J. B. Larabee.
1867-68. Charles N. Sherman.
1869-70. George W. Oyer.
1871-72. F. P. Rice.
1873. Charles F. Ballou.
1874. Clark K. Day.
1875-76. Charles Holden.
1877-78. William Kruse.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830. Jacob P. Barga.
1831. David Rupson.
Arnold Holden.
1832. Seth Allen.
1833. William M. Rice.
1834. Norman B. Carter.
1835. David Rupson.
1836. Seth Allen.
1837. William M. Rice.
Arnold Holden.
1839. John W. Crosby.
1840. Thomas Pierce.
1841. Joseph Remington.
1842. Arnold Holden.
1843. Sylvester Fitch.
1844. Alexander Scobey.
Charles C. Bigelow.
1845. Joseph Remington.
1846. Arnold Holden.
Andrew Stevens.
1847. Charles C. Bigelow.
1848. J. J. Frank.
1849. Andrew Stevens.
1850. Arnold Holden.
1851. Charles C. Bigelow.
1852. Jacob J. Frank.
1853. Albert Holland.
1854. Arnold Holden.

1855. Charles C. Bigelow.
1856. Thomas Pierce.
1857. John L. Murphy.
1858. Jacob Multer.
1859. Ambrose Upson.
1860. Geo. C. McKay.
1861. John L. Murphy.
1862. Jacob Multer.
1863. A. R. Upson.
1864. G. C. Parmenter.
1865. John L. Murphy.
1866. Jacob Multer.
Thomas Pierce.
1867. Paul H. Wiedrig.
1868. Bela Remington.
Chester J. Lowe.
1869. John L. Murphy.
1870. Jacob Multer.
J. B. Weber.
1871. Wm. Pierce.
1872. P. S. Aldrich.
1873. J. L. Murphy.
1874. L. C. Robbins.
1875. Jacob Multer.
William Pierce.
1876. J. S. Aldrich.
1877. J. L. Humphrey.
1878. Jacob Guntler.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was erected at Thomas' Corners, and one about the same time in the southwest part of the town, in the fall of 1822. Daniel Thomas and Nelson B. Carter being the first teachers. They were appointed the first commissioners in 1824, together with George Arnold.

The town was divided by them into districts. They reported that year as received from the State treasurer \$8.30, and from the collector of the town, the same amount.

Below is given their report upon the division of the towns into districts, with their bounds:

SCHOOL RECORDS OF ASHFORD, 1824.

School districts and their bounds in the town of Ashford as divided by the undersigned, being school commissioners of said town for the year 1824. School district No. 1, beginning on the northwest corner of lot 70, thence eastwardly to the town line of Yorkshire; thence south to the south line of township 6, range 6; thence running west parallel with the first mentioned bounds; thence north to the first mentioned bounds of lot No. 70.

School district No. 2, beginning at northeast corner of lot 74; thence west to the transit line; thence south to the line of Ellicottville; thence east to the town line of Yorkshire; thence north to the 6th township, 6th range; thence west parallel with the lot 70 on the Cattaraugus Creek, on the 6th range; thence north to the first mention bounds; also lot 1, in the town of Otto, on which Jacob Hufstater now lives.

Dated at Ashford, this 18th day of September, 1824.

GEORGE ARNOLD,
DANIEL THOMAS,
PETER SAMPSON,

Commissioners of Common Schools.

There are at present in the town, as by statistics of 1878, 13 school districts, containing 13 school buildings valued, with sites, at \$4705; volumes in library, 635, valued at \$250; number of weeks taught in year ending Sept. 30, 1878, 374; number of teachers employed for 28 weeks or more, 13; amount of money paid for teachers' wages, \$1872.63; number of children of school age, 604; average daily attendance, $251\frac{85}{100}$; amount of public money received from State, \$1493; amount of money received from tax, \$454.66.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

A young man by the name of Richard M. Cary, who had been preaching in Boston, Erie Co., started south on foot to find some place to preach the gospel. After getting within about three miles of what is now Ashford Hollow, he came to forks in the road, and not knowing which way to go, he decided to leave it to the Lord in prayer, and accordingly knelt by the roadside. Some boys heard him, and ran home and told their father there was a man up the road down on the ground talking to somebody. The man went out and invited him into his house, and Mr. Augustus Van Slyke, for it was he, sent out for the neighbors, and a religious meeting was held. From this small beginning the First Free-Will Baptist Society of Ashford was organized. A meeting was called at the house of Henry Frank, Oct. 27, 1821, signed by Alanson Loveless, Thomas Johnson, Anderson Rowland, Jacob Hufstater, and Augustus Van Slyke. An election of trustees was held, and David Oyer, Jacob Frank, and Isaac Woodruff were chosen.

Meetings were held in private houses and school-houses until 1852, when a church edifice was erected, 38 by 50 feet, having a steeple, and at a cost of about \$1400. A lot of 50 acres was deeded to the society by the Holland Land Company, Sept. 1, 1828, as the first society organized in the town. This lot was exchanged, Feb. 20, 1857, to furnish means to complete the church and parsonage. The pastors have been the Revs. R. M. Cary, Chester Chaffee, Enoch Jenkins, — Tanner, — Webb, — Kellogg, A. W. Ensign, Joseph Parkyn, W. H. Flynn, W. J. Durfee, O. J. Moon, Rufus Cornell, Alonzo P. Cook, Daniel McCoon, — Howe, — Haslan, H. Clancey, and Geo. Donaker.

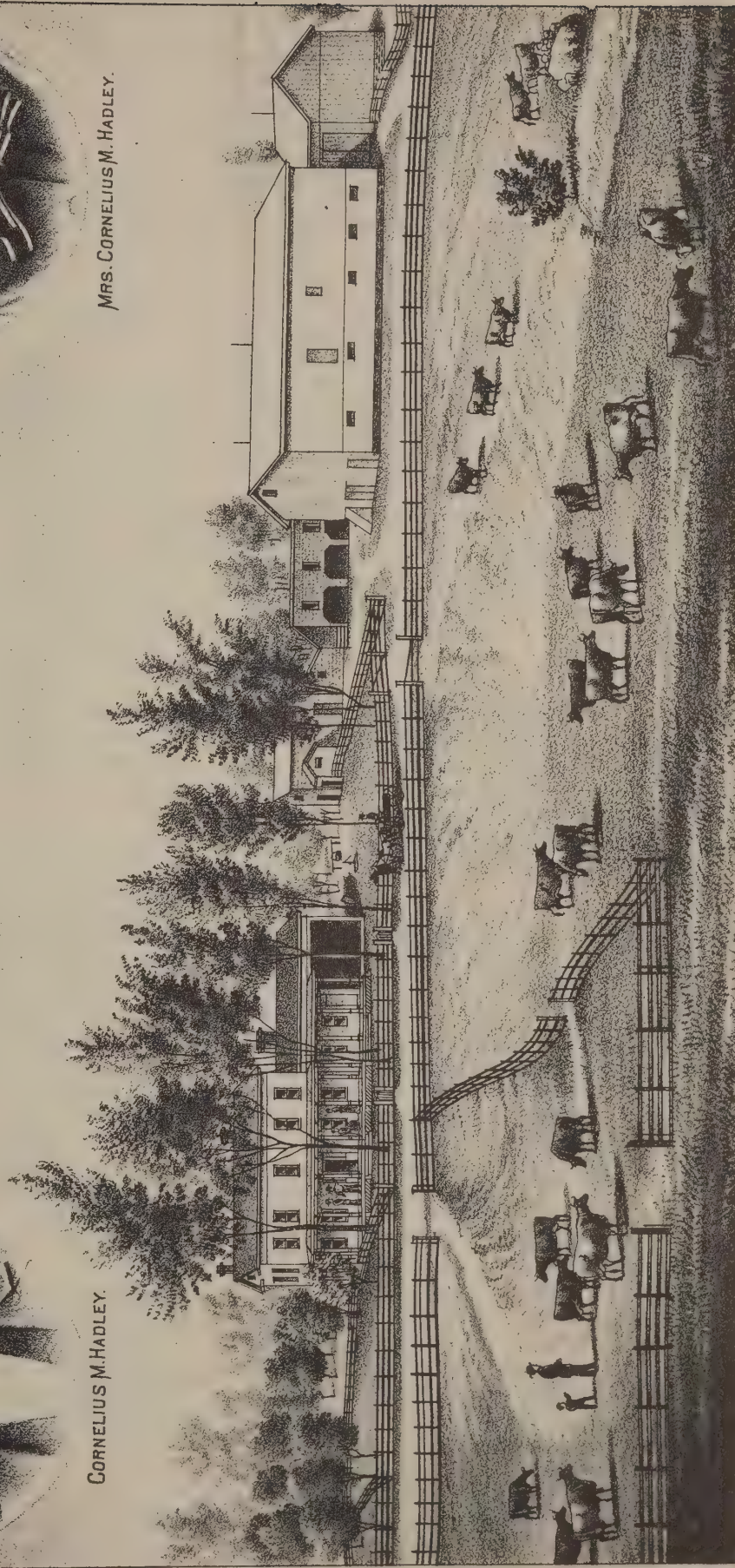
The church has become disorganized, but the property is



CORNELIUS M. HADLEY.



MRS. CORNELIUS M. HADLEY.



RESIDENCE OF CORNELIUS M. HADLEY, ASHFORD, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.

held by the trustees, and is used by the Church of the United Brethren.

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN OF ASHFORD HOLLOW

was organized in the fall of 1872, with 23 members, under the charge of the Rev. John Smith, and E. M. Hull as leader. They hold their services in the Free-Will Baptist church, and now number 23, under the leadership of Rev. J. J. Andrews.

A union Sunday-school is held in the church, and contains about 40 pupils; Jacob Multer, superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized about 1843. Asa Rowland and wife, Anderson Rowland and wife, Owen Maybe and wife, and Elder O. Tayntor and wife were the first members. Rev. Orasmus Tayntor was a pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church in Ashford, but disaffection in regard to church beliefs resulted, and this church was built up. A church edifice was built in 1851 on lot 62, and dedicated Jan. 6, 1852; and Rev. O. Tayntor was the first and only regular pastor for several years. In February, 1865, the church was destroyed by fire, but for several years previous the society had been on the decline, and is now disbanded or merged in the other denominations at this place.

About 1844 an *anti-slavery church* was formed in the Weber neighborhood in New Ashford, composed of the families of Weber, Norton, Goo, Lowe, and others. Services were held in the school-house. That church has become disorganized.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST ASHFORD.

As early as 1832 the inhabitants of this neighborhood whose views were in accordance with the Methodist Church, gathered together at the school-house and organized a class. Ebenezer C. Sherman and the Rev. Mr. Proper were among the first members, and Mr. Proper was the first preacher. In 1855 a society was organized with 60 members, under the care of the Rev. C. B. Clark, who became their first pastor. A church edifice was erected the next year at a cost of \$1000. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Clark were Geo. W. Terry, — Curry, H. Butler, Henry Latham, S. Y. Hammond, J. K. Torrey, Roswell Canfield, Charles Eddy, Wm. Rogers, John Reed, L. L. Rogers, Wm. Jennings, L. Weber, S. W. Merrivale, Delbert Parcell, who is the present pastor. They number at present 44 members, and have a Sunday-school of 20 pupils, of which H. Day is superintendent.

In about 1845, owing to difference of opinion on slavery and masonry, a portion of the Methodists disconnected themselves from the Methodist Church of East Ashford, and organized a *Wesleyan Methodist Church*. They had no regular preaching, and in 1855 united with the Congregational and Baptist Churches in building an edifice for worship, and union services are held therein.

A BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized June 12, 1833, as a branch of the Springville Baptist Church, with 40 members; the Rev. Mr. Loomis

conducting the services. Cyrus Belknap and wife, John Wilson and wife, Rufus Tyler and wife, and — Moore were among the first members. Revs. O. Tayntor and F. Langmade have ministered to this church. These are not numerous, and hold services in union with the Congregational and Wesleyan Methodists.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST VALLEY.

As early as 1862 a number of Germans met together on the town line, between Ellicottville and Ashford, and organized a class, under the charge of Elder F. Houck, of the Erie Circuit. The first members were John Schroeder, Leader; Mr. and Mrs. G. Nerdich, Mrs. J. Koehler, Mrs. Pollow, and John Link. Services were usually held in the school-house. In 1869 the church was organized with 21 members, and in 1870 a church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$2000. The pastors who have labored with this church are the Revs. F. Houck, C. F. Schoepflin, J. Schauff, C. F. Schoepflin, A. Unhole, I. Harr, N. Gelsleighter, C. F. Witt, J. H. Damm, and J. G. Sechrist, who is the present pastor. They number at present 48 members, with a Sunday-school containing 30 pupils, Christian Ehman acting as superintendent. The services are conducted in German, and the church is called the Cattaraugus Mission.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1866, with 30 members, by the Rev. John Bernreuther, who was the first pastor. A church edifice was erected the same season at a cost of \$2000. The pastors that have succeeded the Rev. Mr. Bernreuther are E. Leemheris, M. Hyer, and G. Rademacher, who is at present the pastor. They number about 70 members.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST ASHFORD.

In the spring of 1832 a church was organized under the charge of the Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox, with 8 members, in the log school-house, where the red school-house now stands. Timothy Stevens and wife, Ira Kidder and wife, David R. Upson and wife, Mrs. Mary Taber, and Mrs. Rufus Tyler were the constituent members. They were under the care of the Presbytery of Buffalo, Sept. 4, 1832, and in the spring of 1833 reported 14 members. No regular preaching was sustained, and in a few years the society became merged in others.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF EAST ASHFORD.

A number of the inhabitants of the place met at the East Ashford school-house, Feb. 10, 1854, for the purpose of organizing a Congregational Church. The Rev. C. B. Lord was chosen moderator.

After due consideration they resolved to organize, and the constituent members were Tracy Ensworth and Harriet Ensworth, Elias Hopkins and Laura Hopkins, J. S. Aldrich and Cordelia H. Aldrich, Sulphina H. Remington, Judson Wiltze, Alonzo Hadley, Fessenden Hadley, and Nelson Hadley. The Rev. C. B. Lord remained as pastor for about two years, and was succeeded by the Revs. W. W. Norton, L. F. Langmade, Wm. Henry, John Johnson,

— Parker, John A. Wells, Wm. Jennings, and Frederick Long. The present number of members is 50. A union Sunday-school contains 100 members. Harvey Williams is the superintendent.

The church was built by the Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist Societies, in 1855, at a cost of about \$1500. Repairs have since been put upon it of about the same amount.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF WEST VALLEY.

This church is an outgrowth of the Free-Will Baptist Church at Ashford Hollow, and was organized Jan. 5, 1873, by Rev. H. H. Cluney, who was its first pastor. The church edifice was erected the year of the organization, at a cost of \$2500. In 1875 they reported 35 members. They are at present without a pastor. James West is very earnest in the interest of the church.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF EAST ASHFORD

was erected about 1861 on lot 46, near Neff & Gamp's cheese-factory. It is under the charge of the Springville Church, and has connected with it about 30 families.

CEMETERIES.

There are four burial-places in the town. Ashford Cemetery is located in the village of Ashford, and contains the remains of many of the early settlers, Jeremiah Boss being the first one buried there.

The burial-ground of West Valley is located a little south of the centre of the village, near the school-house.

The burial-place at East Ashford is situated east of the union church, on the hill. There is also a cemetery near L. Weber's, in New Ashford.

ASHFORD

is situated in the southwest corner of the town, in the valley of the Connoitirauley Creek, and contains a church, hotel, post-office, school-house, three stores, feed-mill, saw-mill, cabinet-shop, tin-shop, two wagon-shops, two blacksmith-shops, shoe-shop, harness-shop, and cooper-shop, and one physician.

WEST VALLEY

is situated in the southeast corner of the town, in the valley of the Buttermilk Creek, and contains two churches (Free-Will Baptist and German Methodist), dry-goods store, post-office, school-house, hardware- and tin-shop, clothing-store, feed-store and grocery, three blacksmith-shops, steam saw-mill, and tannery and saw-mill. This valley is from half to three-quarters of a mile in width, and for great variety of productions is said to excel any locality in the county. Much attention is given to the cultivation of apples, pears, peaches, and small fruits. Mr. George N. West has an orchard of 900 pear-trees, mostly standard, besides large apple-orchards. George N. Wait has about 300 pear-trees.

EAST ASHFORD,

early known as Riceville, is situated on Buttermilk Creek, about two and a half miles north of West Valley, and contains two churches (Methodist and Union), post-office, store, school-house, blacksmith-shop, saw-mill. About a

mile from this place Eugene Williams has established a manufactory for ink that is said to be a superior article.

The population of Ashford in 1825 was 275; in 1830, 631; in 1835, 1201.

AGRICULTURE.

The following are the agricultural statistics for 1835—manufacturing establishments, school districts, wages, etc.:

Acres.....	33,388	Town tax.....	\$665.04
Acres improved.....	3,555	Grist-mills.....	2
Assessed value of real estate.....	\$41,915	Saw-mills.....	8
Assessed personal.....	\$200	Fulling-mill.....	1
Cattle.....	1279	Carding-machine.....	1
Horses.....	222	Ashery.....	1
Sheep.....	1480	Tannery.....	1
Swine.....	1308	Number of school districts.....	6
Woolens fulled, yds.....	1693	Public money expended..	\$89.00
Woolens, unfilled, yds....	2190	Teachers' wages and public money.....	\$119.00
Cottons, linens, yds.....	1792	Number of scholars.....	282
County tax.....	\$416.27		

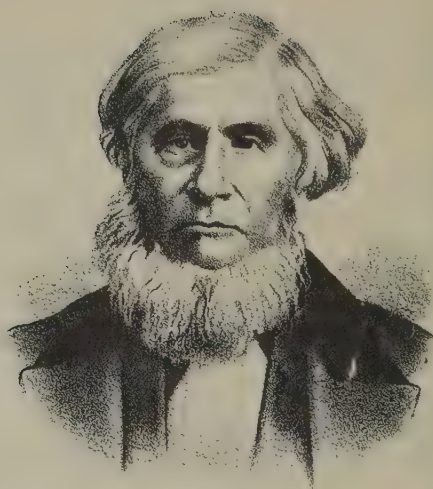
The town contains an area of 31,353 acres, of which 22,977 acres are improved. The soil in the northern part is a gravelly loam; in the southern, on the upland, it is a clayey loam; in the valleys, intermixed with gravel. Much attention is given to the culture of fruit, especially apples. There were raised 27,877 bushels in 1874. Of the cereals, oats are by far the most cultivated, and in that respect Ashford is the banner town of the county. The manufacture of butter and cheese is the principal occupation of the farmers, the latter being made mostly in factories, of which there are ten, as follows: The Bigelow Factory, in the east part of the town, on Cattaraugus Creek, using the milk of about 400 cows; Joseph Demmons has two, one about two miles from Riceville, or East Ashford, with about 250 cows, the other at East Ashford, having in connection 300 cows; Joseph Ulrich, one at West Valley, with 500 cows, another on the road from Ashford to East Ashford, with about 200 cows; Neff & Gamp have two, one at Ashford Hollow, having about 300 cows, the other with about 300 cows, and located about a mile and a half from Ashford Hollow, on the road to East Ashford; the Ashford Central Union, located at "Dutch Settlement," and using the milk of 300 cows; the New Ashford Union, in the northwest part, with 250 cows; and the Franktown, owned by L. R. Smith, with 175 cows. The milk of about 3000 cows is used, and about 900,000 pounds of cheese are annually made.

Below are given for comparison the agricultural statistics of the town for 1855 and 1875, taken from the census of those years:

1855.	
Meadow, acres.....	3,876
Hay, tons cut.....	2,824
Oats, acres sowed.....	1,528
" bushels harvested.....	30,390
Corn, acres planted.....	778
" bushels harvested.....	19,199
Potatoes, acres planted.....	235
" bushels gathered.....	14,679
Apples, ".....	9,355
Maple-sugar, pounds manufactured.....	20,333
Honey, pounds collected.....	6,863
Cows.....	1,304
Butter, pounds made.....	113,313
Cheese, ".....	144,876
Sheep.....	2,880
Wool, pounds clipped.....	6,410
Flannel, yards manufactured.....	1,239
Linen, ".....	262
Cotton and mixed cloth, yards manufactured.....	795



MRS. DANIEL M. COLE.



DANIEL M. COLE.



RESIDENCE OF DANIEL M. COLE, ASHFORD, CATTARAUGUS CO. N.Y.

1875.

Meadow, acres.....	6,204
Hay, tons cut.....	7,200
Corn, acres planted.....	488
“ bushels harvested.....	16,731
Oats, acres sowed.....	2,071
“ bushels harvested.....	54,264
Potatoes, acres planted.....	255
“ bushels harvested.....	25,252
Apple-trees.....	15,860
Apples, bushels gathered.....	27,887
Maple-sugar, pounds manufactured.....	22,286
Honey, pounds collected.....	420
Cows.....	3,386
“ whose milk was sent to factory.....	2,823
Butter, pounds made in families.....	76,246
Cheese, “ “ “.....	104,108
Number of sheep shorn.....	632
Wool, number of pounds.....	2,727
Pork, pounds made on farms.....	113,835

The following statistics of the population of Ashford are taken from the census returns:

1825, 275; 1830, 631; 1835, 1201; 1840, 1469; 1845, 1376; 1850, 1658; 1855, 1913; 1865, 1838; 1875, 1887.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DANIEL MANSFIELD COLE

was born in the town of Dummerston, Windham Co., Vt. He was the eldest of four children,—two sons and two daughters. He being the eldest, and his father a cripple, the cares and duties of mature years and the responsibilities of manhood were thrown upon his shoulders while yet a mere boy. His opportunities for acquiring an education, owing to the lack of free schools and the limitations of poverty, were very poor indeed. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Polly Bigelow, of the town and county aforesaid. After attaining to his majority he went to Boston, and engaged with his uncle in stevedore business. After continuing in this business for some time, he engaged with a gentleman by the name of Cobb as overseer of a gang of men then engaged in the construction of the locks of the Champlain Canal. While engaged in this capacity, by the accidental and premature discharge of a heavy blast, he was thrown across the canal amid timbers, dirt, and stones. He was picked up for dead; but life was not extinct, and good nursing and a rugged constitution, together with the lapse of time, restored him to his original strength. After his return to health, his younger brother having left home, he returned to work his father's farm; but his mother being now dead, and his father again married, Daniel resolved to seek a home in the then wilderness of Western New York. After a long and tiresome journey by stages and the Erie Canal, which was but recently opened, he arrived at the house of Job Bigelow, in the town of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., on the 26th of November, 1826.

One incident of note we mention here, as showing the condition of the roads in that early period, and some of the incidents liable to occur while passing over them. While the wagon containing his family and goods was jolting from root to log, and from log to root, one of the children fell from the load and was plunged head foremost entirely beneath the ooze of one of the intervening sloughs.

On arriving in this county with his wife and five children

all the money left him was one lonely fifty-cent piece. The first thing to be done was to provide a shelter for his family. In pursuance of this object he left them at Job Bigelow's, and immediately commenced the construction of a log house upon a one-hundred-acre tract of land,—which is the same he now owns, and which has been his home for fifty-two years. The house was built of logs, chinked with basswood split out for that purpose, and the crevices calked with moss gathered from logs in the adjoining woods. This latter work was done by the wife and children. The floors were made of basswood split in slabs for that purpose, spotted on the under side to lay level on the joists, and then adzed off on top. This work was speedily accomplished, and the winter of 1826–27 was passed in their own house in the wilderness of Cattaraugus. It may be a subject of some wonderment to the reader of this biography how he sustained his family without money. The mystery is easily explained. Mr. Cole was a good carpenter and joiner, while along the Cattaraugus Creek there lived at this period a number of settlers from the Mohawk, who had settled there during the intervening years since the war of 1812. These people cleared the bottom lands along that stream, and improved them until at the period of which we write they had abundance of grain, which they were both willing and anxious to exchange for work in erecting buildings, of which they stood in great need. His knowledge of this branch of industry was the means of providing the necessary support of the family, until his own land could be made to produce to that end.

We now pass over a few years in which nothing particular occurred, beyond the felling of the forests and clearing of land, interspersed with the accidental killing of an only cow and the sickness and death of one of the oxen composing his team, until the time when sickness and death enters the family and removes the wife and mother, who died of typhus fever, on the 22d day of September, 1834. Left alone with a family of nine children in the then but little better than a wilderness, the thousand-and-one wants of such a family without a mother's hand to guide, together with the wastes and losses which are too apt to be the rule in a family where each and all are acting without a head to direct or a hand to guide, as was the case with this, the father being obliged to be absent from home a large share of the time earning money to support his family, while the farm and its management, to a large extent, was left in the hands of the oldest boy; all these conspired to make life and its surroundings look dark, indeed. On Dec. 26, 1835, he was again married to a sister of his first wife, Miss Nancy Bigelow; but a brief period elapsed before death again entered the home and removed the wife and mother, who died of consumption on the 23d day of May, 1838. Again left alone with ten children he struggled against time and tide, with the buffetings of fortune and the chilling touch of an unfriendly world for five years, when he was again married to Miss Polly Bemis, June 18, 1843.

At the date of this last marriage we find his family somewhat scattered; the four oldest children, all boys, had left home, and in various capacities were working their way through the world, while his financial prospects looked dark, indeed. He had been unable thus far to keep the in-

terest paid on his land indebtedness. He had been for a long time himself laid up by a blow of a broadaxe; the necessary attendance of a physician upon himself and family during so much sickness, with loss of time and debts contracted for living and funeral expenses, conspired to make him financially worse off than nothing. But with his third marriage came a few hundred dollars in cash and a hand to guide the household affairs, and a will to surmount all obstacles; debts began to lessen, and with the increased products of the farm, with an occasional job at his trade, the next decade turned the dollar to balance in his favor; since which time he steadily increased in wealth until now, though not rich in the world's estimation, yet he is above want and able to enjoy the comforts, if not the luxuries, of life.

During all his sojourn of fifty-two years, since first settling in this county, he has borne a responsible part in all the affairs of his town, especially in laying out new roads and constructing bridges, until the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish not only public but private matters, and resign all into hands more able to bear them. And now eighty-four years old, crippled with rheumatism, and bent with years, he is "only waiting till the shadows are a little longer grown." His children are all living, except one, who was murdered by the Indians in Minnesota in 1862. Among his surviving children are found one doctor, one lawyer, one minister, one blacksmith, one sailor, and one carpenter; the others are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

SALAMANCA.

THIS is an interior town, south of the centre of the county. It was erected from Little Valley as Bucktooth, Nov. 19, 1854, with a territory embracing all of townships 1 and 2, and about one-fourth of 3, in the 7th range of the Holland Company's survey. April 17, 1862, its name was changed to its present title in honor of Señor Salamanca, a Spanish banker and a large stockholder of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, who had visited the town a short time previously. On the 23d of November, 1869, the town of Red House was taken off from the southern territory of Salamanca, leaving its present area 11,827 acres, and constituting it the smallest town in the county. The surface is very hilly, except along the Alleghany River and the Little Valley Creek, where are fine valleys. The former lies wholly within the Alleghany Reservation, and there is consequently but little productive land in town subject to improvement by the whites. The soil is generally fertile, and appears especially adapted for the production of grass and oats. The Alleghany River is the principal stream of the town, and has a general east and west course through it, a little south of its centre. Its tributaries on the north are Newton Run, Little Valley Creek, and Bucktooth and Saw-Mill Runs. These streams afford considerable water-power, which has been advantageously improved.

It is no easy matter, in a town of the nature of Salamanca, to produce an accurate account of

PIONEER SETTLERS.

A great many came and went in the interests of the lumber trade, and abode here only so long as it was profitable to remain. But it is generally believed that James Rosenberry made the first permanent settlement in 1815.

He was born in Butler Co., Pa., Nov. 21, 1797, and while but a youth followed the river up to Great Valley, where he lived a few years before coming to Salamanca. For a short time he lived on lot 9, where he made some slight improvements, and then moved up the valley. In 1833 he moved to his present home in Red House.

James Green was probably the next to live in town, but what year we have not been able positively to learn. He lived on lot 9, on the place now owned by W. P. Crawford. A son, John, became a well-known river pilot. This family did not remain permanently in town.

John Parr, a native of New England, settled on lot 10 about 1830, and lived here until his death, Feb. 15, 1863. His wife died but five days later. John Boutell also lived early on this lot, and was somewhat prominently identified with the interests of the old town of Little Valley. He went to Georgia, and died there some time in the Rebellion.

William P. Crawford, of Venango Co., Pa., came to the town in 1832 as a lumberman. He made his home on the Reservation, but since 1849 has lived on lot 9, in town 3. For nearly forty years he followed his vocation as a pilot on the Alleghany, and often walked all the way from Pittsburgh, while others of the party brought back the tools of the raft in a canoe. Mr. Crawford is now one of the oldest settlers of the town, having lived here to see it change from a wilderness to a very populous community.

On the same lot lives L. J. Worth, who came from New England in June, 1834.

John Boardman settled on the Reservation, where West Salamanca now is, in 1836. He lived in town until 1870, when he removed to Randolph, where he died in 1874. In this locality there were also, as early settlers in the town's history, Adam Johnson, R. C. Brainard, and Ab-



OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, FITTS & ANSLEY, PROPRIETORS.
SALAMANCA, N. Y.

salom Smith; in the northern part of the town the Wright families and Thomas L. Newton; on Saw-Mill Run, George Hill; and on Bucktooth Run, George W. Drake. The condition of the settlements can better be seen from the following list of resident land-owners in the year the town was formed, the names being arranged alphabetically:

Lot.	Town.	Lot.	Town.
Boutell, Charles.....	10 3	Lyon, Elihu.....	10 3
Ballard, Stephen A.....	34 3	Lyndsay, David.....	34 3
Cross, John C.....	34 3	McKay, Hiram.....	17 3
Cross, William.....	47 3	Monfort, Peter S.....	35 3
Curtis, Joseph.....	35 3	Newton, Thomas L.....	66 3
Cranker, Jeremiah.....	44 3	Parr, John.....	10 3
Crawford, W. P.....	9 3	Shafer, Patrick.....	18 3
Clark, Hubbard.....	18 3	Wright, Warren.....	25 3
Clark, Henry.....	18 3	Wright, Josiah P.....	9 3
Drake, George W.....	25 3	Wheeler, George.....	10 3
Davis, Charles M.....	26 3	Worth, Leicester J.....	9 3
Foren, Michael.....	44 3	Wakefield, Edward.....	33 3
Knapp, Levi.....	47 3	Waterman, Dwight.....	35 3
Lyon, Ezra.....	10 3		

This does not include those living on the Reservation as farmers, or in the village of Bucktooth, as business men. After the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was completed population increased rapidly, and is yearly being augmented. In 1875 there were 3000 inhabitants in town, and at present there are very nearly 1000 more.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of John Boardman, on Tuesday, the 27th day of February, 1855, in pursuance of an act of the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus County, dividing the town of Little Valley and erecting the town of Bucktooth, passed Nov. 29, 1854.

The officers elected were as follows:

Supervisor, Alanson B. Head; Town Clerk, G. W. Drake; Justices, Russel Granger, Willard E. Fellows, Marcus Frisbie, Warren Wright; Assessors, Wm. P. Crawford, Lysander Whaley, Richard Jaquish; Collector, Peter S. Monfort; Town Sealer, John Parr; Commissioners of Highways, Christopher Cross, James Rosenberry, Thomas L. Newton; Constables, Charles W. McMillan, Peter S. Monfort, George Cross, Abner Thomas; Overseer of Poor, John C. Cross, Leicester J. Worth; Superintendent of Common Schools, H. V. McKay; Poundmaster, Wm. P. Crawford.

Since this period, 1855, the principal officers of the town have been:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1856.....John Boardman.	G. W. Drake.
1857....." "	" "
1858....." "	" "
1859.....E. P. Parks.	A. V. Fuller.
1860....." "	" "
1861.....David Harrower.	G. W. Drake.
1862.....Warren Wright.	John Nelson.
1863.....David Harrower.	" "
1864.....E. C. Topliff.	" "
1865....." "	" "
1866.....Hudson Ansley.	Hiram S. Thompson.
1867.....Jesse T. Fosdick.	" "
1868.....Hudson Ansley.	Timothy O'Brien.
1869....." "	" "
1870....." "	" "
1871.....John Hill.	" "
1872....." "	" "
1873.....H. O. Wait.	I. H. Brainard.
1874....." "	James H. Palmer.
1875....." "	R. Hevenor.
1876.....L. H. Brainard.	Charles Jenks.
1877....." "	Jacob Butterfuss.
1878.....J. J. McDonnell.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1856. Josiah P. Wright.	1865. Willard E. Fellows.
Richard Wright.	David W. Kelley.
1857. James Rosenberry.	1866. Joel P. Lines.
Alphonso Amcs.	Wm. T. Clark.
1858. W. H. Payne.	1867. S. D. Woodford.
G. W. Drake.	Peter Frank.
1859. George E. Noble.	1868. A. A. Pixley.
1860. H. H. Carrier.	1869. H. M. Seymour.
Luther Cram.	Samuel Dunham.
Clark Wheeler.	1870. Albert Hosley.
Abner Miller.	1871. Charles Gallagher.
1861. H. E. Fellows.	W. B. Evans.
Wm. Franklin.	Patrick Shafer.
Samuel Boyer.	1872. C. E. Gallagher.
Luther Cram.	1873. H. M. Seymour.
1862. S. Boyer.	1874. John J. O'Donnell.
R. C. Brainard.	1875. W. B. Evans.
Nelson Frink.	1876. C. E. Gallagher.
1863. W. H. Payne.	1877. A. Hosley.
A. A. Pixley.	1878. A. A. Pixley.
A. B. Rice.	A. L. Brainard.
1864. Patrick Shafer.	

THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES

of the town embrace three lines of railways and a number of passable roads. Provision was made for the latter at the first meeting by an appropriation, and the division of the town into seven districts, in charge of as many overseers. Since 1875 the highways have been worked under the provisions of Chapter 395 of the Laws of 1873. In 1877 Ira N. McKibbin, road commissioner, reported an expenditure of \$8081.66 on the roads and bridges of the town. The latter have been a heavy burden to the people since it was necessary to bridge the Allegany River. The first structure across that stream was erected above the Hemlock Mills, in 1860. The funds were procured from a tax of seven cents an acre, levied on the lands of the people living in town south of the river. The bridge was of wood, and did not last long. In 1869 it was replaced by another wooden structure at a cost of \$8000, \$6000 of which was covered by appropriations from the State and county. The main bridge consists of three spans of 90 feet each, the entire length of bridge, including its approaches, being about 320 feet. This structure was placed in good repair in the summer of 1877 at a further cost of \$3200.

The iron bridge across the Allegany at West Salamanca was authorized by the Board of Supervisors in November, 1875, and affirmed by the electors of the town at their annual meeting in 1876 by a vote of 332 against 148. In the summer and fall following, the bridge was built at a cost of nearly \$13,000. The main part consists of four spans, aggregating more than 500 feet in length. The entire structure is more than 700 feet long, and presents a very attractive appearance. By means of these two bridges the town is afforded a good highway on the south side of the river.

The Erie Railroad was the first completed through the town. It enters from Great Valley, and passes down the Allegany River on the north side of that stream to the mouth of Little Valley Creek, where it turns sharply northward and runs up the valley. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad enters the town from Red House, and runs up the Allegany, on the north or west side, to its ter-

minus at the village of Salamanca. The third and last built road is the Rochester and State Line Railroad, which enters from Great Valley and terminates at Salamanca. To this point it was completed in the summer of 1878. It is proposed to extend it down the river to Warren, Pa., and thus form a through route between Rochester and Pittsburgh. The former two roads first had their junction at the west village, but in 1864 it was removed to the present place—Salamanca, at that time called East Salamanca. A way station is yet maintained at the west village by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which has lately received the original name of the place—Bucktooth.

THE RAILROAD INTERESTS

of Salamanca must be more particularly noted in this connection. To them the town is chiefly indebted for what prosperity it enjoys, and the growth of the villages within her borders has been almost entirely promoted by the railroads. The completion of the Atlantic and Great Western began to direct attention to these places as favorable trading points, and when the shops of that road and the Erie line were here located, Salamanca took a place among the chief towns of the county, and has since maintained this position.

The *Atlantic Repair-Shops* were first established at Bucktooth in 1864, but in the fall of 1868 were removed to their present location, south of the Union depot, at Salamanca village. The main shop is a wooden building, 32 by 120 feet, with a wing 18 by 52 feet. The iron workshop is 30 by 85 feet, and is supplied with three forges and a rail-furnace. The machinery consists of everything necessary to carry on first-class shops, and its use requires a force of 25 men, who are governed by very stringent but wholesome rules. One of these strictly forbids the use of intoxicating liquors, and another enjoins the utmost care and order in and about the shops.

The engine-house is brick, built in semicircular form, and has ten stalls. Thirteen men are here employed, under the direction of Anson Smith. The foreman of the car-repair shops is Jesse T. Fosdick.

The *Erie Car-Shops* are almost directly north of the above, and were begun in 1865. In the fall of the following year the workmen were transferred to this building from the temporary shops at Bucktooth. The main structure is of brick, 70 by 300 feet, with a large wing for smithing purposes. It is supplied with steam-power from a stationary engine, and all its appointments are of the most approved nature for doing good work. Although intended primarily for repair work, a number of new cars have been here built. Forty-two men are employed, under the foremanship of Robert Gunn, who has served in this capacity since the fall of 1865.

A semicircular engine-house, east of this building, has eleven stalls, with an excellent water connection with each stall. The water-house occupies a place between the above buildings, and is about fifty feet square and forty feet high. It contains four large tanks, into which water is forced from a capacious well near by. The entire water-supply of the station is derived from this source.

The present Union Depot building was erected in the fall of 1872, and was first occupied the following January.

It is built in three sections, of from forty to eighty feet in length, with intervening open spaces for the transfer of baggage. The entire length of the building is 420 feet and its width 14 feet. At the ends are towers for office purposes. The sides of the depot are covered with corrugated iron, and an awning of the same material extends around the building to shelter the passengers. The structure contains the usual waiting-room and the offices of the American and United States Express Companies, in charge of T. A. Heller. The general station-agent is E. H. Space, who is assisted by a clerical force of twenty men; the telegraph-offices employ half a dozen more, and about fifteen additional men are engaged in various capacities about the station, which is the busiest in the county, owing to the large number of trains almost constantly arriving and departing.

At Bucktooth are the extensive stock-yards of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. They comprise about fifty acres, on which stand nineteen large sheds, and a barn with a capacity to stable 100 head of horses. This building was formerly a cooperage. Water is supplied to every part of the ground, and the yards are capacitated to feed seventy-two car loads of stock at a time. They are under the superintendence of R. J. McKay, and a number of men find employment in the care of the stock, and other railroad work at this place.

On the 15th of May, 1878, the formal opening of the Rochester and State Line Railroad was celebrated at Salamanca with imposing ceremonies, participated in by many distinguished gentlemen from abroad. The importance of the new road was appropriately dilated upon, and its usefulness to the place predicted by shrewd business men. Their impressions seem to have been well founded. The railway at once became the route for the shipment of crude oil, which is brought to this point from the Bradford District, by

THE UNITED PIPE-LINES.

A two-inch and a four-inch pipe were laid from Carrolton Junction to the hill-side in the northeastern part of Salamanca, in the summer of 1878, and two 25,000 barrel iron tanks there erected. On the Rochester and State Line Railroad a loading-rack was put up, by means of which 200 cars a day may be loaded, although at present only about half that number are sent from this point daily.

The search for oil in town may be here appropriately noted. Believing that the belt of the Bradford region extended to the river, and that its development would be a profitable measure, *The Salamanca Centennial Oil Company* was formed July 24, 1876, with 40 members as corporators, under the act of Feb. 17, 1848, and the amendatory acts thereof. The company expressed its object to be the search for, and the digging and purifying of, oil and mineral of whatever nature. The capital was fixed at \$2000, in shares of \$25 each. John Hill was appointed President; John Nelson, Secretary; Henry O. Wait, Treasurer; and A. E. Darrow, John B. Shaw, Jacob Olshoffskey, Ira McKibben, and Wm. G. Hevenor, an Executive Committee. A lease of several hundred acres of land was effected, and a well put down to the depth of 1500 feet, on a brook about a mile southeast from Salamanca. There was

a large flow of gas, but the promise for an oil-producing well was not great enough to justify the further prosecution of the work, and the project was abandoned.

On the north side of the river, a test-well is being put down by *The Newton Valley Oil Company*, on a tract of 1600 acres, leased for oil purposes. The officers of this company are Ira L. Sherman, President; H. O. Wait, Secretary; T. A. Heller, Treasurer; and A. H. Krieger, Chauncy Judd, and H. W. Eddy copartners. Other localities have been prospected, but as yet nothing has been developed to cause the belief that the town is within the bounds of the oil region.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of the town date from the building of a steam saw-mill by Indians on Saw-Mill Run. This was about 1812. It is said that the Indians having become involved in a quarrel concerning the mill, it was destroyed by Cornplanter, who made the observation "that it was better to have peace in their homes than lumber in their houses." It is also reported that James Green erected a small mill on Little Valley Creek, on lot 9, before the war of 1812. Others place the time when this was built as late as 1823. It appears to have been of little consequence, and the dam was soon swept away by a freshet.

On the Allegany, near West Salamanca, Irvine & Saxton put up a mill, having four saws, capable of cutting about 30,000 feet per day, which was formed into rafts and floated down the river. This place was known among lumbermen as the "Bucktooth Mill," and after about twenty years' operation was abandoned as many years ago, having had among its owners Robert Miles, Thompson & Aldrich, and others.

On the same stream, below the island where Salamanca now is, the "Hemlock Mill" was erected after 1840 by Howe & Green. In 1857 it was rebuilt by S. W. Bradley, and two years later was owned by Fay, Bradley & Harlower. It then had three English-gate saws, one twenty-eight gang-saw, and other good machinery. Since 1868, Hall & Whitmore, of Warren, Pa., have been the proprietors, and it is at present operated for them by James G. Fitts. The mill has an excellent power, which gives it great capacity. In addition to the machinery with which it was first supplied the mill has machines for re-sawing, planing, matching, and edging. There is, also, machinery for making lath, shingles, and moulding. It is a complete lumber manufacturing establishment, and a large stock of all kinds of lumber is constantly kept on hand for the retail trade, which aggregates about \$25,000 per year. Formerly the manufacture of store boxes and dry-goods cases was also here carried on. The capacity of the mill is 50,000 feet per day, and requires from 40 to 50 men to operate it fully.

About 1850, Horace Howe put up a saw-mill on Bucktooth Run, on lot 25, to which a small grist-mill was attached by Marsh & Brownell. This is now owned by S. C. Hall.

On the same lot Warren Wright built a saw-mill at a later day, which is yet operated by him.

On Saw-Mill Run saw-mills were formerly operated by E. & N. Wakefield and by Enfield Leach, but both have long since been suffered to go down.

On the same stream Andrew Head put up a water-power-mill, about thirty years ago, which became the property of the "Erie Lumbering Company," and was much enlarged in 1854. Here afterwards was established *H. A. Daniels & Co.'s Chair-Stock Mill*, the power being supplied by an 80 horse-power engine. The lathes turned out about 10,000 pieces per day; and the mill was operated extensively in the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, giving employment to more than thirty men.

On Newton Run John Spore had a water-power mill and Harkness & Brown a steam-mill, and both have been discontinued; but in this locality Thomas L. Newton has yet in operation a small steam saw-mill. Steam saw-mills were formerly, and within the past fifteen years, operated near West Salamanca; and on lot 33, by Darrows & Co.; and near Salamanca, by John Hill, S. Learned, and Francis Townsend.

At the village of Salamanca, A. A. Whipple erected a planing-mill in 1873, which was closed after a year's operation and the machinery removed. A handle-factory, on the south side of the river, but employing steam-power, was put in operation in 1876 by Bacon & Knapp, but is at present also closed. In the village G. W. Hagadorn has in operation a feed-mill, put up in 1877; and at West Salamanca Oakes & Calver have a cheese-scale-board factory, which was removed to this point from Cattaraugus in 1878. In 1863, Sampson & Ballard had in successful operation at West Salamanca a cooperage for the manufacture of oil-barrels, which gave employment to 100 workmen, and was for several years a very important industry. Subsequently the building was employed for a stove-factory, and is at present used as a horse-barn in the railroad stock-yards.

THE SALAMANCA TANNERY

was built in 1863 on 20 acres of ground, well located for this business, near the Erie Railroad, in the eastern part of the village. It has been operated by Curtis & Demming, Curtis & Williams, and at present by C. H. & G. L. Williams, under the management of Elias Richards. The present arrangement of the tannery is very complete, embracing several buildings 200 feet long, with which is connected the yard, containing 320 liquor-vats. There are also a large dry-house, shipping-rooms, 14 tenements, and two residences. A siding from the railroad to convenient points in the tannery greatly facilitates the work of the place, and lessens the labor attending such a manufactory. The motor is steam, which drives an 80 horse-power engine. 3000 cords of hemlock-bark are consumed annually in tanning sole-leather, which is sold through the firm's office in Buffalo. The average number of men employed is 30.

WEST SALAMANCA

is the oldest village in the town. It is situated at the mouth of Little Valley Creek, on the Allegany, almost wholly within the Indian Reservation. The place was known as Bucktooth until 1862, when it received the name of Salamanca, and in 1873 its present name. It was originally the junction of the railroads, and promised to be a place of importance. It is yet a station on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and is the point where

that company has its stock-yards. There are at present several stores, hotels, and shops, Catholic, Methodist, and Congregational Churches, and an excellent union school. The village contains about 500 inhabitants.

John Boardman was the first to engage in business here, about 1836. He had a small store near the river, and his trade was almost entirely with the Indians. After eight or ten years W. P. Crawford opened a grocery-store near his present home. Farther down this street John Hill opened the first regular store about 1860, continuing in trade until 1877. W. F. Hallock became the successor, and the store was burned in the summer of 1878.

Senear & Nelson opened a stock of goods in the building now known as the "People's Store," in 1861. Here Hevenor & Buck afterwards traded, and at present Hevenor Brothers, the store being managed by L. C. Metcalf. Others prominent in trade in the village were Hiram Thompson, Waterman & Marsh, and Timothy O'Brien, grocer. This stand is now occupied by S. C. Hall. As druggists, there have been J. Frederick Potter, James Wright, W. P. Clothier, and the present, George Dye. J. S. Beers has a jewelry-store, and George P. Williams is a tobacconist.

John Boardman opened the first public-house at his place near the river, but removed to the central part of the village in 1848, where he continued until about 1860. Soon after Boardman opened his house, Johnson started a tavern at the foot of Little Valley Street, which he kept until about 1840. Absalom Smith built a tavern farther up the same street, which was afterwards kept by E. A. Ayers. Other landlords in the place have been Gage, Ellis, Chamberlain, and Drakesley, the latter having now the "Red Lion House." The "Exchange Hotel" was built by Edward Price for a hardware and furniture store, the upper part of the building being set off for a public hall. George Childs changed the house to a hotel, which is at present kept by Ira Graves.

The post-office was established before 1840, with John Boardman as postmaster. He held the office until 1852, when W. P. Crawford became his successor, retaining the position nineteen years. H. M. Seymour was the next appointee, and the office is at present held by L. C. Metcalf.

SALAMANCA,

one and a half miles east from the above place, at the junction of three leading railway lines, is one of the most important places in the western part of the State. Nothing but the fact that it is located on the Reservation, and the consequent uncertainty of its tenure, has kept it from being the foremost place in the county. The question of leases has been so far determined that the improvements in the village are becoming more permanent and substantial, and already there are good business buildings, and many fine residences, as evidences of the prosperity of the place. Until 1863 the village site was a swamp, with a surface so soft and yielding that a corduroyed road was required to cross it. Such a road had been built a few years before, from Great Valley to the Hemlock Mill, on the opposite side of the river, which gave its name to this locality until eight or ten years ago. Then it was called East Salamanca, and since 1878 has been known by its present name.

The first frame house in the village was put up in 1863, by Elias Sauter. All the buildings were of this material until the summer of 1878, when A. H. Krieger erected a very handsome brick residence, costing \$4500. The Opera-House, erected the same season, is the largest building, being 52 by 150 feet in length. The front is three full stories high, and presents a very imposing appearance.

The building season of 1873 was the most marked in the history of the place for the number and character of the improvements. That year 150 houses and two churches were erected. From this time on the place has had a sure and vigorous growth, containing at present 18 or 20 stores, 10 public-houses, two newspapers, a bank, a large number of shops, five churches, several public halls, and over 3000 inhabitants.

The village is incorporated under the general act of 1870. The movement to assume these privileges took a formal shape July 25, 1878. That day a notice of intention to incorporate was published, containing the names of William G. Hevenor, James Crawford, E. H. Space, G. W. Baillett, W. H. Crandall, James G. Fitts, John J. O'Donnell, John Hoag, C. O. Day, T. A. Heller, John Nelson, Robert Gunn, Jesse T. Fosdick, P. S. Pelton, James Riedy, Hudson Ansley, C. E. Gallagher, George Johns, H. M. Seymour, A. Hosley, A. H. Krieger, C. D. Davie, W. H. Henshaw, James A. Williams, W. T. Fish, H. O. Wait, Martin Donelin, S. H. Seymour, Richard Malone, John Drake, C. F. Nies. An enumeration of the population followed, which showed 2728 persons living within the proposed bounds. The matter of incorporation was finally settled at an election held at McGuire's Hall, Aug. 30, 1878. Of the 256 votes cast, all but 23 favored the proposed measure. The corporation contains 1987 acres, extending from the Reservation limits on either side of the Allegany and along that stream to comprise the above area, the average width being about a mile.

Oct. 5, 1878, the first election of village officers was held; 369 votes were polled and the following board chosen: President, O. S. Viceland; Trustees, C. O. Day, E. O'Brien, William Bartlett; Treasurer, James H. McGuire; Collector, Phineas Stevens; Clerk, C. D. Davie (appointed). Salutory measures for the welfare of the place have been adopted by this board, and the ordinances enacted for the government of the village will undoubtedly promote its interests.

The history of the trade of Salamanca begins with the opening of a grocery-store by Peter Frank, Dec. 25, 1863. Others engaged in merchandising in a small way soon after, but it was not until April, 1866, that a good general store was established in the place. The winter before, W. T. Fish, at that time engaged in business at Great Valley, erected a building for a store, 24 by 50 feet, in which he opened a stock of goods at the time mentioned. At this stand Mr. Fish has since been in trade, and his business has increased until now it requires the use of a building 34 by 110 feet, both floors being occupied.

In 1873 the Hevenor brothers came from West Salamanca, and began a trade which has reached such extensive proportions that the sales of a single day sometimes aggregate \$1000. A business block 48 by 100 feet is occupied, in which are employed 15 clerks, 2 cash-boys, and a cashier.



RICHARD HEVENOR.



W. G. HEVENOR.

Photos. by J. H. Blessing, Salamanca.



HEVENOR'S BLOCK, SALAMANCA, N. Y



AUGUSTINE W. FERRIN.



BLANCHARD B. WEBER.

Photos. by Blessing, Salamanca, N. Y.

AUGUSTINE W. FERRIN.

The sketch of the life of a self-made man is always interesting, and is not without its useful lessons.

The grandfather of our subject, Ebenezer Ferrin, was a native of New Hampshire. He emigrated from that State to Concord, Erie Co., N. Y., and was one of the pioneer settlers of that town. He located and cleared a farm near the village of Springville, where he closed his days in the year 1851. Upon that farm, also, his son, Adna P., father of Augustine Ferrin, died in 1854, and there the subject of this notice was born, March 9, 1843.

Mr. Ferrin's father moved to the town of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., about the year 1845, but returned to the homestead farm in Erie County in 1851. He followed the pursuit of agriculture, as had his father before him. He married (in 1842) Lucinda Sanders, daughter of William Sanders, of Erie Co., N. Y., but of Connecticut parentage. She died in 1861. Of this union, Augustine was the oldest child. Owing to the death of his father when young Ferrin was but eleven years of age, his advantages for acquiring an education—limited to a few years at the district school, and a few terms at the Springville Academy—were cut short. The maintenance of his mother and sisters depending largely upon his efforts, he started out in the life-struggle at an earlier age than most youths,—being but thirteen years of age when he entered the printing office of his maternal uncle, Lucius C. Sanders, then publishing the *American Citizen*, at Springville. Six months later the office was sold, and the paper discontinued. Augustine returned to his books, and thus spent the year that intervened ere he entered the office of the *Springville Herald*, as an apprentice to the "art preservative." While serving his apprenticeship, and with the consent of his employer, he issued from that office a small paper entitled the *Penny Weekly*, the labor of his own hands and brain, and the result of diligently employed leisure hours. This early manifestation of genius shows his penchant for journalistic honor.

He remained in the *Herald* office until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, of the 116th Regiment of New York Volunteers. He accompanied the regiment to Baltimore, thence to Fortress Monroe and New Orleans, was with it at the siege of Port Hudson, and in the Donaldsonville campaign; but upon the return of the regiment to Baton Rouge, La., he was sent to the hospital for disability, from whence he was honorably discharged in the fall of 1863. He returned to Springville December 1, and in the January following took charge of the *Springville Chronicle*, remaining its editor and publisher until April 1, 1865, when he became the "city editor" of the well-known *Buffalo Express*. This honorable position he was, on account of failing health, compelled to resign in September, 1865. The following year and a half were spent in efforts to regain his health. The summer of 1866 he passed on the farm of Rev. J. B. Saxe, thereby restoring his health sufficiently to justify him in returning to his chosen field of employment. He then purchased the

Springville Herald establishment, and removed the press and materials to Ellicottville, where he started the *Cattaraugus County Republican*, the first issue of which was dated Feb. 7, 1867. Upon the removal of the county-seat to Little Valley, in May, 1868, he removed his office thither.

Jan. 1, 1873, he associated with himself B. B. Weber as a partner, and a few months later they opened an office at Salamanca. The *Republican* thenceforward was dated at Salamanca and Little Valley, with offices at both places. In addition to the above, in February, 1876, Messrs. Ferrin & Weber engaged in a pioneer newspaper enterprise in the oil region,—establishing the *Bradford Semi-Weekly Era*. The paper was continued as a semi-weekly until October, 1877, when it was changed to a daily issue, Mr. C. F. Persons becoming a partner in the business. To comprehend the magnitude of the enterprise of publishing a daily at Bradford, with full "press dispatches," it must be remembered that at that time the place was but a city in embryo, and numbered less than five thousand inhabitants. The *Daily Era* was a success from its inception, and became at once the organ of the oil producers in the Northern oil field. In April, 1877, the two first-named partners sold their interest in the Bradford establishment to Mr. Persons.

Mr. Ferrin married (Sept. 24, 1868) Miss Anna E. Weber, of Springville, N. Y. She died Feb. 14, 1872, and Jan. 1, 1874, he married Miss Flavilla J. Van Hoesen, of Preble, Cortland Co., N. Y. The result of the latter union has been one son,—Augustine W. Ferrin, Jr.,—and a daughter,—Susie L. Mr. Ferrin's residence is at Little Valley.

Thus far in his career, Mr. Ferrin has led an active and useful life, and now, in the prime of his manhood, enjoys an enviable reputation as a journalist not only in the home of his adoption, but throughout Western New York.

BLANCHARD B. WEBER.

son of Matthew and Betsey (Hemstreet) Weber, was born in the town of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 16, 1848. He received his education, first, at the public schools of his native town, and subsequently at the Griffith Institute, at Springville, N. Y. In 1871 he entered the office of the *Cattaraugus Republican*, as assistant business manager. While serving in that capacity he learned the trade, and is now a practical printer. On the 1st of January, 1873, he purchased of A. W. Ferrin, his brother-in-law, a half-interest in the *Republican*, and has since retained an equal partnership in the various interests of the firm.

On the 28th of December, 1868, Mr. Weber married Miss Lena L. Ferrin, a sister of his partner. They have four children,—two sons and two daughters. He is an active member of the Congregational Church of Salamanca, of which he at present occupies the position of clerk. He is generally considered a good business man, and enjoys a first-class reputation in the community in which he resides.

Besides these two firms, stores are kept by C. E. Gallagher and Barse & Culver, hardware, the former since 1873; Wilson Ryder, furniture; Heller & Co., notions; Vreeland & Co. and J. B. Smith, drugs; W. C. & A. T. Palmer, grocers; Story Brothers, dry-goods; and J. Butterfuss, harness. Among the firms who have been in trade, but have removed or discontinued, were Kelley Brothers & Co., A. P. Knapp & Co., Bloodgood & Son, and James H. Palmer.

John Newton opened the first public-house in 1864. Numerous other small places were opened, but the "Atlantic Hotel," opposite the Erie freight-depot, McKibben & Brainard proprietors, was from 1872 till its destruction by fire Aug. 26, 1877, the leading hotel of the place. This distinction is now enjoyed by the Krieger House, which was removed to its present place in 1872, and has at different times been enlarged to its present condition.

A banking-office was opened in the village by A. A. Couter & Co., who discontinued business in 1877. In January, 1878, Barse, Morris & Co. opened an office for the transaction of a general banking business, which is still carried on by them.

The post-office was established at East Salamanca about 1870, and had Ralph Tenney as the first postmaster. April 1, 1873, the name was changed to Salamanca, with John Nelson postmaster, who still fills that position.

The *Cattaraugus Republican* established a printing-house at Salamanca, Aug. 1, 1873, from which that paper has since been issued; the editorial rooms being here and at Little Valley. It is supplied with good presses, which are operated by steam-power.

In August, 1878, J. S. Fidler removed a printing-office to this place from Cattaraugus village, and commenced the publication of the *Salamanca Gazette*, which is now issued as a Greenback sheet.

THE PROFESSIONS

have been represented in Salamanca as follows:

As physicians in West Salamanca, H. M. Gale, M. M. McDonell, A. S. Bonesteel, James Wright, W. W. Drake, H. W. Dye, — Westbrook, — Kimberley, — Fisher, and W. C. Peaslee. At Salamanca, Doctors J. G. Smith, since 1870; Charles O. Day, since 1874; J. P. Colgrove, since 1875. Doctors Samuel and Henry Learned and E. A. Chapman removed.

As attorneys, George W. Canfield located at West Salamanca about 1863, residing there until his death in 1867. In 1864, Hudson Ansley opened an office in the same village, and in 1872 associated O. F. Vreeland with him in a practice which, since 1873, has been continued at Salamanca. H. M. Seymour opened an office in the West village in 1865, and in July, 1877, moved to Salamanca. In October, 1877, he formed a partnership with C. D. Davie, who came in 1876. H. L. Green has been in practice since 1875. Other attorneys in town have been Samuel Dunham, Commodore P. Vedder, L. J. Murphy, George Ryder, and Frank Robinson.

THE SECRET ORDERS

of the town embrace the following societies:

Salamanca Lodge, No. 524, I. O. of G. T., at West Salamanca, was instituted, Feb. 1, 1868, with 47 members, and George C. Waterman, W. C. T.; Maggie A. Worth, V. T.; L. J. Worth, Chaplain; M. L. Lee, Sec.; A. A. Pixley, Treas.; H. E. Walker, Marshal.

The lodge has had a very flourishing existence, and at one time numbered 150 members. The present number is 46, and the meetings are held in a hall over the "People's Store," the principal officers being John Shields, W. C. T.; Mrs. O. Jepson, V. T.; Miss Gussie Barton, Sec.; L. C. Moffat, Treas.

In 1876-77 the Templars had a Degree Temple, which prospered for a brief period, but has been discontinued.

West Salamanca Temple, No. 156, Juvenile Templars of Temperance, was instituted March 23, 1877, with R. J. McKay, C. T.; Oliver Roberts, R. S.; John Shields, F. S.; and Mrs. R. J. McKay, T.; and eighteen members. The meetings have been suspended since January, 1878.

Triumph Lodge, No. 34, K. of H., was instituted at West Salamanca, Aug. 31, 1876, with ten members, and A. E. Darron, Dictator; A. H. Drake, Recorder. The present membership is 21, and the lodge-meetings are held in Good Templar Hall. The present officers are S. C. Hall, P. D.; E. A. Kendall, D.; W. D. Edwards, V. D.; J. M. Worth, A. V. D.; John Shields, R.; A. H. Drake, F. R.; A. E. Darron, Treas.; H. W. Peck, G.; H. C. Barlow, C.

The societies at Salamanca have been as follows:

Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 239, F. and A. M., was instituted at Little Valley under a dispensation granted in 1850 to Benjamin Chamberlain, Staley N. Clarke, Samuel Barrows, Solomon S. Childs, Gaius Wheaton, Luther Peabody, Israel Day, Moses Beecher, Smith Finch, and Ira Gaylord. A. Chase was the first admitted as a Mark Mason. The principal officers were Ira Gaylord, M.; Benjamin Chamberlain, S. W.; and Luther Peabody, J. W. The lodge received its warrant in June, 1851. Twenty years later it was incorporated, having had at the time as principal officers Henry O. Robinson, M.; Hudson Ansley, S. W.; and E. A. Chase, J. W. The meetings were held at Little Valley until December, 1873, when the lodge was removed to Salamanca, where it now exists in a flourishing condition, having 100 members. The trustees of the lodge are J. J. O'Donnell, A. Hover, and R. Hevenor; and its officers H. Ansley, M.; F. B. Mills, S. W.; R. Hevenor, J. W.; H. O. Wait, Treas.; and J. D. McDonell, Sec. The meetings are held in a large and finely-furnished hall in the Hevenor block.

Salamanca Chapter, No. 266, R. A. M., was organized under a dispensation granted March 6, 1872, to John B. Shaw, H. P.; E. H. Space, K.; and Companions Chase, Whipple, Krieger, Brainard, Waterman, Griffin, Wait, Elliott, Hevenor, Henderson, O'Donnell, and Farquharson. The chapter was duly chartered about a year later. The present number of members is 65, and the principal officers are Trustees, H. Ansley, J. D. McDonell and J. B. Shaw; High Priest, John J. O'Donnell; King, H. O. Wait; Sec., J. D. McDonell.

Banner Lodge, No. 314, K. of H., was instituted June 28, 1876, with fifteen charter members and officers: A. L. Brainard, P. D.; A. I. McKoon, D.; Spencer Whipple, V. D.; W. H. Westinghouse, A. D.; J. W. Mulcay, Rep.;

F. S. Cobb, F. R.; C. A. Benson, Treas. Present membership is 83, and one death has occurred—H. D. Wright, in 1877. The lodge holds its meetings in a well-appointed hall in the McGuire building, and has for its principal officers Wm. Randolph, P. D.; A. L. Brainard, D.; H. Goldstein, V. D.; G. B. Stebbins, A. D.; J. Butterfuss, Rep.; J. H. Thompson, Treas.

Salamanca Lodge, No. 37, A. O. U. W., was instituted on the petition of 36 persons, Sept. 7, 1876, and had for its first officers J. P. Colgrove, P. M. W.; Frank Elliott, M. W.; C. W. Cone, G. F.; L. J. Murphy, O.; B. B. Weber, R.; G. M. Space, F.; J. D. McDonell, Rec.; W. H. Crandall, H. C. Springer, A. Keninger, Trustees.

The lodge has at this time, December, 1878, 60 members, and the chief officers are C. W. Cone, P. M. W.; J. P. Colgrove, M. W.; A. F. Wait, G. F.; G. W. Hagadorn, O.; J. J. O'Donnell, A.; W. H. Henshaw, F.; J. D. McDonell, Rec.

TENT NO. 106, NATIONAL ORDER OF RECHABITES, was formed with 26 charter members, April 24, 1877, and had A. I. McKoon, C. R.; George McBride, D. R.; D. E. Seaver, P. C. R.; D. E. Burt, Shep.; G. E. Bronson, Levite; J. H. Dickinson, Sec.; J. Butterfuss, F. Sec.; C. A. Benson, Treas.

The order discontinued its meetings at this point in the fall of 1877.

RESCUE LODGE, NO. 100, I. O. OF G. T., was instituted April 14, 1874, with 17 members, and F. S. Cobb, W. C. T.; Spencer Whipple, R. Sec.; Alexander Hoag, F. Sec.

The meetings of the lodge were regularly held until February, 1878, when they were discontinued. At that time there were 90 members, and the following officers: Joseph H. Thompson, L. D.; Fred. Smith, W. C. T.; Miss Emma Wright, V. T.; George Westonhouse, Sec.; Miss Satie Goodell, Treas.

Years ago a lodge of Good Templars existed at Salamanca, and for a time was very flourishing, but owing to changes of residence among its members and other causes, was allowed to go down, and after an interval of several years, Rescue Lodge took its place.

A temperance society for children and the St. Joseph's Society of the Catholic Church have also been discontinued.

EDUCATIONAL.

It is believed that Miss Malinda Chase taught the first school in town, in an old building on the Reservation, near West Salamanca, in the summer of 1832. Subsequent schools were taught in the same neighborhood. In 1855 the town contained the following districts:

No. 5, having 44 children of school age.					
" 6, "	27	"	"	"	"
" 9, "	56	"	"	"	"
" 10, "	19	"	"	"	"
" 11, "	17	"	"	"	"

The amount received for the support of these schools was \$245.38.

The district bounds have been frequently changed, and in 1878 the exhibit was as follows:

District No.	Children.	Average Attendance.	Money Received.
1.....	29	21	\$105.13
2.....	41	20	112.21
3.....	68	26	138.95
4.....	787	345	1171.31
5.....	161	73	587.78
			\$2115.38

The total library money was \$33.41.

On the 21st of April, 1866, the inhabitants of District No. 5, which includes West Salamanca, decided, by a vote of 48 to 15, to establish a

UNION FREE SCHOOL,

electing as trustees A. A. Pixley, Jesse T. Fosdick, and S. Dunham.

Under this system the schools at this place have since been continued. In the summer of 1878 a fine two-story frame school building, 30 by 50 feet, and well finished and furnished, was erected for the use of the school at a cost of \$3000. The school employs two teachers, and has an average attendance of 73 pupils.

The present Board of Education is composed of V. Ward, President; Geo. W. Stevens, Secretary; E. S. Griswold, Trustee; S. C. Hall, Treasurer; John Shields, Collector; and the Principal of the school is J. E. Markham.

THE SALAMANCA UNION FREE SCHOOL

was established Oct. 12, 1875, the first trustees being F. B. Mills, E. H. Space, John Keenan, Ira McKibben, C. E. Gallagher, John Nelson, A. Hosley, W. G. Hevenor, and T. A. Heller.

The board was organized by electing A. Hosley, President; C. E. Gallagher, Clerk; O. B. Seneer, Collector; J. B. Shaw, Treasurer. G. L. Weeks was the first Principal of the schools.

Three buildings are now occupied for school purposes, the one on Maple Street, near Main, having half a dozen rooms. The Newton Run Division is in a handsome frame house, 30 by 50 feet, and having two stories, each 12 feet high. It is surmounted with a neat belfry, and has attractive surroundings. It cost \$2800, has accommodations for 160 pupils, and was first occupied in January, 1875. The school on the south side of the river is known as the Hill Mill Division. Here it is proposed to erect a house costing \$2000.

The schools are under the principalship of E. B. Vreeland, assisted by seven teachers, and are supported at a cost of about \$4000 per year.

The present Board of Education is composed as follows: Trustees, H. M. Seymour, Silas H. Seymour, C. D. Davie, A. Hosley, C. E. Gallagher, Wm. Crandall, Jas. Williams, Robert Gunn, and Frederick Gaeng; President, C. E. Gallagher; Clerk, C. D. Davie; Treasurer, W. P. Culver; Collector, Phineas Stevens.

The schools are in a flourishing condition, and their standard is fully equal to those of other places of the same population.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first organized religious societies in town were composed of Indians, and one of the first formed was

THE INDIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

which, at the time it was constituted by the Rev. Charles Potter, had 80 members. In 1858, a house of worship was erected on the Allegany, several miles below Salamanca, at a cost of \$900. The society has subsequently enjoyed the ministrations of the Rev. Wm. Hall, whose missionary services among the Indians on the Reservation extend over a period of forty years. The Indian Congregational Church has not enjoyed a great degree of prosperity, and the present membership is small and the society feeble.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN BUCKTOOTH

was organized among the Indians on the Reservation, with 50 members, in 1858, by the Rev. N. Smith. The society prospered, and May 22, 1860, it was duly incorporated under the laws of the State, and William Shongo, James Jemison, and Dodge Fatty chosen as trustees. At this time the church was without a pastor, and James Jemison served as a deacon. A church edifice was erected the same year several miles below West Salamanca, at a cost of \$1200. It presents an attractive appearance, and will seat 200 persons. The church has had the pastoral labors of the Rev. W. G. Raymond and R. D. Hays. In 1874, A. D. Blinkley, a native, was ordained a minister of this church, and Peter Sundown elected deacon. The membership has not been materially increased, and the church is not so vigorous as in former days.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC),

at West Salamanca, was the next organized. It was formed, in 1862, as the result of missionary labors begun here in 1860 by the clergy of the parish of Jamestown. There were about 300 members, under the spiritual tutelage of the Rev. Patrick Byrne. The same year a neat frame church edifice, 32 by 50 feet, was erected in the northern part of the village, just beyond the Reservation limits. A parsonage was erected soon after, and the entire church property was valued at \$3000. The services of the church were now regularly held, and Salamanca and the surrounding Catholic appointments soon became a prosperous parish. The clergy who have served here as resident priests and otherwise have been Fathers Cahill, McMullen, Wagner, Duyer, Bloomer, Baxter; and since 1870 the Rev. John Byron. The decline of West Salamanca and the growth of Salamanca so much diverted the membership and interests of the church to the latter place, that for several years services have been suspended and the house closed. Accordingly, in 1875, Father Byron leased a lot of ground on River Street, in Salamanca, on which, in 1876, was erected

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

a plain hall, 34 by 72 feet, with a seating capacity for 400 persons, in which services have since been regularly maintained. A neat parsonage was purchased near the church in 1875, and the entire property is reported worth \$4000. The membership comprises 130 families. A Sabbath-school having 50 attendants is connected with the church, which belongs to the diocese of Buffalo.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

The formation of this body followed the missionary services of the Rev. P. P. Kidder, at that time rector of St. John's Church of Ellicottville, who occasionally preached in West Salamanca as early as 1863. A few services were also held in the school-house at the Hemlock saw-mill. In 1865 a church, having 34 members, was formally organized at West Salamanca by the Rev. Julius H. Waterbury, and the same year a house of worship was erected at that point by the society at a cost of \$2500. This was first occupied for divine services Nov. 19, 1865, the church officials at that time being Rev. J. H. Waterbury, Rector; Jesse T. Fosdick and John Hill, Wardens; Thomas G. Armstrong, Thomas W. Litchfield, E. H. Space, James W. Phillips, John O'Donnell, Samuel Dunham, Frederick R. Towner, and Wm. G. Hevenor, Vestrymen. On Ascension Day, in May, 1868, the church was consecrated. It was used by the society as a place of worship until 1875, when it was sold to the Methodists, and the services thereafter held at Salamanca, whither nearly all the members had removed. Here a new church edifice was begun, in the fall of 1877, which is just about ready for occupation. It stands on an eligible lot on East River Street, and is an attractive frame structure, consisting of a nave 24 by 56 feet, and a chancel 16 by 17 feet, with a suitable robing-room attached. The interior of the church presents a handsome appearance, and the windows are of stained glass, embellished with proper emblems. It is being built by a committee composed of O. S. Vreeland, J. Smith, and John J. O'Donnell, and will cost \$2500.

The rectors of St. Mary's Church have been the Revs. J. H. Waterbury, Francis Granger, and P. P. Kidder. The latter is at present the rector, having his residence at Dunkirk. There are 60 members, and Wardens, Richard Hevenor, Jesse T. Fosdick; Vestrymen, Wm. G. Hevenor, James Williams, O. S. Vreeland, J. J. O'Donnell, James O'Donnell, J. G. Smith, J. D. McDonell, W. L. Davenport.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was the next organized religious body in town. It was legally incorporated, Feb. 10, 1873, with H. O. Wait, S. S. Palmer, and George B. Stebbins, Trustees. Prior to this period the Rev. E. Brown had preached to 8 or 10 persons; and the church, when formed, numbered 23 members. A church edifice was immediately begun, but was not ready for dedication until Jan. 11, 1874. The services were conducted by the Rev. B. J. Ives, D.D. The house is 36 by 78 feet, and 24 feet high, with a neat steeple, and was built by D. J. Langworthy, at a cost of nearly \$5000. It is supplied with a \$500 organ, and can comfortably seat 400 persons.

The clergy of the church, since Salamanca became a separate appointment, have been as follows: 1873, Rev. L. L. Luse; 1875, Rev. H. H. Moore; 1876, Rev. L. A. Chapin; 1877, Rev. A. S. Goodrich; 1878, Rev. M. Fording.

The church has at present 30 members, and maintains a Sunday-school of 35 members, superintended by William P. Culver. The present trustees of the society are W. T. Fish, D. E. Seaver, Charles Benson, Ira McKibben, and A. Bloodgood.

In connection with this society, and largely out of its membership, was organized, in 1875, by Rev. H. H. Moore,

THE WEST SALAMANCA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In March of that year a board of trustees was chosen, composed of S. H. Jones, L. J. Worth, George M. Bissell, Charles Parker, and George Town. April 2, 1875, the house erected and occupied till this period by the St. Mary's Episcopal Society was purchased for a place of worship, and has since been the home of the Methodists. There has been an encouraging increase of membership, numbering at present 40. The church has had the same pastoral connection as the one at Salamanca, and has regular meetings every Sabbath afternoon. A Sabbath-school is also maintained.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SALAMANCA.

On the 8th of January, 1873, Samuel Learned, A. B. Bullard, Henry Fults, and Verres Ward met to consider the propriety of forming a church of those who entertained the Baptist faith. This purpose was accomplished March 3, 1873, when the Rev. G. W. Varnum organized the above body with 12 members, which was recognized by a council of the neighboring churches, July 24, 1873. The charge to the church was given by the Rev. L. Stowell, and the hand of fellowship extended by the Rev. R. D. Hays. The same day the meeting-house was consecrated, the sermon being preached by the Rev. G. W. Varnum, and the dedicatory prayer made by the Rev. B. C. Willoughby. The building cost \$2300, much of which was contributed by Dr. Samuel Learned, the first deacon of the church.

The Rev. D. E. Burt became the pastor of the church soon after its organization, and continued this relation until 1877. Since January, 1878, the membership, now numbering 60, has enjoyed the ministrations of the Rev. R. A. Dickson, who is also the superintendent of a flourishing Sunday-school.

The First Baptist Society of Salamanca was organized Feb. 1, 1873, with a board of trustees composed of Samuel Learned, Henry Fults, H. O. Searles, James M. Bois, A. A. Whipple, and which at present contains but 3 members, viz., Henry Fults, Nathan Picket, and Joseph B. Thompson.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF SALAMANCA

was organized March 11, 1875, by a council of the neighboring churches, called for this purpose. Twenty-seven persons united in membership, and the Rev. J. D. Stewart became their first pastor. The meetings were held in the Baptist church. The pastoral office was next filled by the Rev. C. H. Crawford, and since April 1, 1878, by the Rev. H. M. Higley. The deacons have been A. Hoag, Sr., G. W. Hagadorn, and B. B. Weber. There are 37 members, and the church is in a flourishing condition.

The temporalities of the church are cared for by a society organized March 16, 1875. This was legally incorporated May 29, 1877. The trustees at that time were E. H. Hess, G. W. Hagadorn, A. R. Knapp, Alexander Hoag, and John B. Shaw. Under the direction of this society a neat chapel was erected in 1876-77, at a cost of

\$1200, which was appropriately consecrated Feb. 28, 1877, the Revs. Thomas K. Beecher, M. L. Williston, and others officiating. The trustees of the society in 1878 were G. W. Hagadorn, J. B. Smith, A. Hoag, Jr., E. H. Hess, and Robert Hoag.

THE BETHEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WEST SALAMANCA

was constituted, in 1875, of the following persons, who had withdrawn from the First Congregational Church for this purpose: William P. Crawford, Mrs. William P. Crawford, Albert R. Crawford, Laura A. Crawford, Mary L. Page, Aurilla Crook, Warren Wright, and S. C. Hall. A building committee was appointed, having as members,—William P. Crawford, Warren Wright, and A. A. Pixley, which erected, the same year, a plain but comfortable house of worship, costing \$1200. Until October, 1876, the pastors of the church have been the same as those of the mother church. At present the pulpit is vacant, and the membership of the church in consequence rather weak.

A Union Sunday-school, which was organized in the village many years ago by William P. Crawford, is yet continued, and now meets in the Congregational chapel. In this house are also held the meetings of the Free Methodists, who have not as yet become an organized body in town. The Rev. J. McGearry preaches here in connection with appointments at Steamborg and other points.

On Saw-Mill Run is a small body of Free-Will Baptists, who have fitted up a building where preaching is sometimes held, no regular pastor being maintained; and on Bucktooth Run are small classes of United Brethren and Protestant Methodists, both having preaching at stated times.

THE PUBLIC CEMETERY

on lot 9, in town 3, is the only place of interment in Salamanca. It comprises one acre of ground, purchased by the town of W. P. Crawford, in 1858. That year an appropriation of \$125 was also made "to grub and clear the ground." Later appropriations have placed it in good repair. Among others here interred is Abel Lyon, one of the pioneers of the county, who died in 1858, at the age of eighty-nine years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES E. GALLAGHER

is a native of Little Valley, this county, where he was born on the 15th day of June, 1849. His parents were born in Ireland, and came to this country forty years ago; his father has been a heavy contractor of stone and mason work on the principal railroads and canals, and now occupies a farm in Little Valley. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and his education received at the common schools and the Randolph Academy. He studied law in the office of H. Ansly and H. M. Seymour, in Salamanca. He had charge for about two years of a law-office in Salamanca for Judge Lamb and C. P. Vedder, also

studied law with Joshua Cook, Buffalo, but has never yet made application to be admitted to the bar. By constant study his eyesight failed him, and he was at one time totally blind. After recovering his sight, he turned his attention to business, and engaged in the hardware and

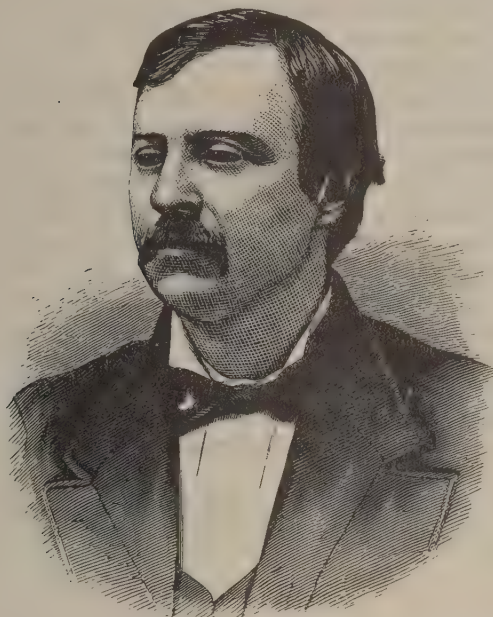


Photo. by J. H. Blessing, Salamanca, N. Y.

CHARLES E. GALLAGHER.

grocery business in Salamanca without any money or means, having purchased his first goods on credit, but succeeded in the same. He is an active Democrat, and was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1875, and was one of the secretaries of that convention. He ran for member of Assembly against Hon. S. V. Pool, David Huntington, and Guy Carleton Carpenter, in 1877, on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated by a reduced majority; has been a justice of the peace in Salamanca since he was twenty-one years old, and now holds the office. He is now doing a business in the hardware, coal, and other lines amounting to nearly \$100,000 per year. Is a hard worker, and attends to all of his own business, employing five clerks. Had six brothers and two sisters. P. A. Gallagher, his oldest brother, has served several terms as member of Assembly and in the State Senate of California, and was a major in the army. He has two brothers, who are lawyers, and the others have been elevated to high and honorable positions.

JOHN J. O'DONNELL

was born in Kilreest, county Galway, Ireland, April 27, 1836. His parents, Edmond and Anna (Taylor) O'Donnell, removed to Salamanca in November, 1864.

Mr. O'Donnell was elected school collector in 1870, justice of the peace in 1873, member of the board of education in October, 1877, and supervisor of the town of Salamanca in February, 1878.

He commenced work as a laborer, in the employ of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways, in December, 1864, and was promoted successively to tally man, shipping clerk, way-bill clerk, and in November, 1874, was promoted to the position of chief clerk in the freight-offices of said railway companies, which position he now holds.



Photo. by J. H. Blessing, Salamanca, N. Y.

JOHN J. O'DONNELL.

He was married, Dec. 21, 1867, to Amanda Louisa Gorton, of Allegany Co., N. Y. They have five children, viz.: Eliza L., Benjamin E., Annabel, Sarah G., and Blanche.

In politics, Mr. O'Donnell is a Republican. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he is associated with St. Mary's Church, Salamanca; he has served in the capacity of vestryman or warden since its formation as a parish, in 1865.

HENRY O. WAIT,

the subject of this sketch, was born, Sept. 19, 1841, in the town of Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. He is one of a family of six,—four girls, and the elder of two boys,—is a son of Christian Wait (of Quaker descent), who was born, Feb. 4, 1801, in Schoharie Co., N. Y., from whence he emigrated, when a boy, with his parents, and is one of the pioneers of Wait's Settlement, where he now resides, south of the Susquehanna River.

Where Owego now stands was at that time a wilderness, and they were obliged to cut a road six miles through the forest to the place where the old homestead now stands, and where, in 1830, he married Miss Rachel Briggs. She died Jan. 16, 1868.

Henry O. Wait was educated at a district school, and was by occupation a farmer until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, April 28, 1861, and was assigned to the 26th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, for two years, or during the war. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac, First Army Corps, under Major-Gen. I. McDowell, and was engaged in the following battles: Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, South Moun-

tain, and Antietam, where he was severely wounded, and, for gallant conduct, was promoted to captain on the field. He was laid up with his wounded limb for several months



HENRY O. WAIT.

in Queen Street Hospital, Alexandria, Va. His regiment was mustered out of the service at the expiration of two years, which ended their term of enlistment. He again

enlisted for during the war, receiving a major's commission from President Lincoln, and was assigned to the Army of the Southwest, under Gen. Sherman, whom he joined at Chattanooga, where he was engaged in the battle of Look-out Mountain, Nov. 24, 1863; after which he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and was with Sherman's army in their "march to the sea," and until the surrender of Gen. Lee; was again mustered out of the service by reason of the closing of the war.

He then turned his attention to railroading. He came to Salamanca, N. Y., where he is now, and has been for thirteen years, employed in the ticket department by the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads; has always taken an active part in politics, and has always been a Republican. He was elected supervisor of the town of Salamanca for three successive terms, 1873, 1874, 1875, by complimentary vote. He was elected to the office of treasurer of Cattaraugus County, by an overwhelming majority, in 1878. He is a member of all the orders of Free Masonry,—Master Mason, Royal Arch, Council, Knight Templar, and all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second, and has held many responsible positions in the several bodies.

He was married, May 6, 1874, to Miss Bell Kirkpatrick, only child of David and Josie Kirkpatrick, of Attica, N. Y.

M A C H I A S.

THIS is an interior town, lying northeast of the centre of the county. It contains a total area of 25,890 acres, of which 16,831 are improved, and in 1875 had a population of 1385. The surface forms a portion of the elevated tableland which divides the waters of the Allegany River from those of Cattaraugus Creek. Near the residence of Chester Ashcraft, Esq., are two springs, separated by a distance of only about 30 feet, but the waters of one flow north to the St. Lawrence, while those of the other start on their way to the Mississippi. Lime Lake, in the northeast part, 1100 feet above Lake Erie, covers an expanse of about 500 acres. It receives its name from the fact that deposits of shell lime are to be found in its bottom. Its waters are discharged north into Cattaraugus Creek, the outlet affording fine water-power privileges. Ischua Creek flows south, through the eastern part, into the Allegany River.

The soil is a clay and gravelly loam, of good quality, and well adapted to grazing, stock-raising, and the cultivation of the cereals. Stock-raising and the manufacture of cheese occupies the attention of the farming classes.

The cheese-factories controlled by Messrs. Neff & Gamp, William Howden, and John Holden, comprising seven different establishments, use the milk of about 2200 cows, and manufacture over 500,000 pounds of cheese yearly.

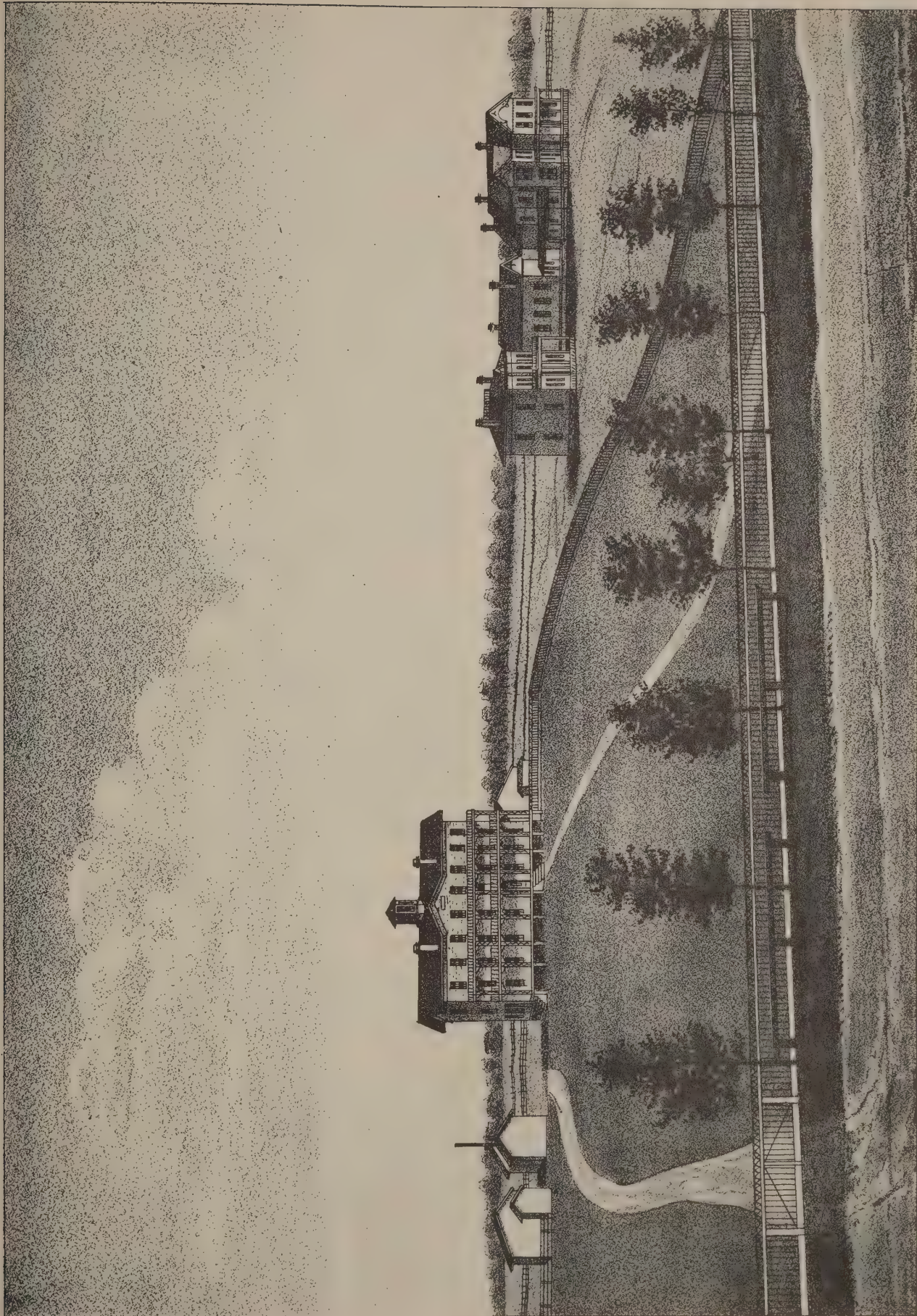
This branch of industry has grown up since 1866, when R. and W. Follett established the first cheese-factory, at a point about one mile west of Machias village.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement of Machias was attended with all the hardships, difficulties, and dangers incident to, and shared in common by, the hardy pioneers of Cattaraugus during the two first decades of the present century.

Placing their wives and children and a few household goods on a heavy, rudely-made sled, the whole drawn by a yoke of oxen, the settler and his elder children trudging along on foot, would they depart from the comforts and facilities of their homes in Eastern New York and the New England States, and wend their slow and tedious way through trackless forests and over roads well-nigh impassable to their future homes in the howling wilderness. The journey was usually made in early spring time, as that season afforded the necessary amount of sleighing, and gave the settler time to build a log house, to cut, burn, and clear an acre or so of land, and raise a crop the first season. The cattle, meanwhile, and very often until the second and third year, had to eke out a scanty subsistence by "browsing."

Numerous parties of Indians from the Reservations tra-



FOR GOD'S POOR.
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY BUILDINGS, SITUATED AT MACHIAS, N.Y.

versed the country, both summer and winter, in their hunting and fishing excursions. They were generally friendly, but a terror to the women and children.

Bears, wolves, panthers, and wild-cats abounded in every thicket; and it was only by the utmost care and watchfulness that the settlers could preserve their sheep, hogs, and other small domestic animals from the daily and nightly depredations of the savage beasts of the forests.

Although contracts for land in township 5, range 5, of the Holland Purchase, may have been taken previously, it is believed that to Maj. Timothy Butler may be conceded the honor of being the first actual settler in that part of Genesee County now known as Machias. He came from the State of Maine, and, in 1807, settled on lot No. 14, on the Ischua Creek, about one mile south of Machias village. He was accompanied here by his family, and a young man named Julius Underwood, who was in his employ. At about the same time, or very soon thereafter, Samuel Philbrick and E. Maxson came in from Maine, and were also employed by Maj. Butler. On the farm now known as the "Cagwin place," Maj. Butler began an extensive improvement, and in the spring-time tapped 1400 maple-trees. In 1810, he established a distillery, and began the distillation of rum from maple-sugar. There are people residing here to-day who remember this distillery and its products.

Maj. Butler remained here until the spring of 1818, when he removed to Napoli, being probably the first settler of that town.

Jeremiah Ballard and a man named Tiffany, also from Maine, came here in 1810. Ballard settled on lot 13, south of Maj. Butler's, while Tiffany was on the west part of lot 14; neither remained here but a few years. Julius Underwood was located on the knoll now owned by Welcome Camp. His infant child crawled into the fireplace during the momentary absence of its mother, and was fatally burned. This was the first death which took place in the settlement. All of these parties before mentioned, except Philbrick and Maxson, removed from the town prior to 1818.

In 1815, Joseph Kinne and his sons, Friend, Isaac, and Joseph, Jr., settled on lot 23, on the west side of the present site of Machias village. Joseph, Jr., was quite a prominent man during the early days. He was one of the first justices of the peace. The following year (1816) Obadiah Vaughn and John Moreau, from Essex Co., N. Y., and Charles H. Biggs, from Trenton, N. Y., settled on lot 24; also John Grover, a German or Dutchman, on the north part of lot 6.

The settlement was increased in numbers, in 1817, by the arrival of the families of Elijah T. Ashcraft and Charles Button. Mr. Button had visited this section the previous year, contracted for his lot, and built a log house. He came in from Clinton Co., N. Y. (although from Vermont originally), and was accompanied here by his sons,—Harvey, Lyman, and Heman G., and three daughters. He settled on the premises now owned by A. M. Farrar. Numerous representatives of his large family are to be found in the county at the present time, all highly respected citizens. Hon. Heman G. Button, the third son of Charles, has proved himself worthy of the regard and confidence in which he is

held by his social and political friends and neighbors, and at their hands has been the recipient of many positions of official trust and honor. Besides the many years devoted to the interests of his town as supervisor, justice of the peace, etc., he represented his county in the State Legislature during the session of 1867.

Elijah T. Ashcraft emigrated from Northfield, Vt., to Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1810. In March, 1817, accompanied by his wife and children, viz., Chester, Nathan, and Luvira, he removed by sled and ox-team to Ischua. When within three miles of their destination—the south part of lot 17—their sled broke down, and the remainder of the journey had to be performed on foot through snow knee-deep.

Squire Ashcraft was one of the foremost men in the new settlement, and was prominently identified with all that related to its best interests. He was one of the first justices of the peace in the town of Yorkshire (which was formed in 1820), and also of Machias, in 1827. His latch-string was ever out to the weary and hungry traveler, as well as to the needy of his own immediate neighborhood. Even the dusky sons and daughters of the forest sought the shelter of his roof, and often, during inclement weather, slept upon his kitchen floor to the number of a dozen at a time.

Mr. Ashcraft died at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Betsey Thompson, died in 1877, aged ninety years. Of a family of twelve children, ten lived to be men and women, and eight survive, as follows: Chester and Nathan, in Machias; Luvira, in Springfield; Hiram, in Wisconsin; Albert and Norman, in Illinois; and Caroline and Daniel, in Michigan.

In 1818, John Farrar and his family, which consisted of himself, wife, and sons Wiggin M., George W., Royal C., John, Jr., and daughter Aseneth, came from Gilmanston, N. H., and settled down for a few years upon the lands which had been opened to cultivation by Maj. Butler. Afterwards they purchased lots upon sections 5, 7, 12, and 13.

John Farrar, the veteran of the Revolution, who settled here about 1827, was not related to this family. He came from Massachusetts, and is said to have been one of the Boston harbor tea-party.

Mr. Wiggin M. Farrar, now in his eighty-third year, and his sister, Mrs. Aseneth Leek, are the only survivors of the family who came here in 1818. As a soldier, he represented the State of New Hampshire during the war of 1812. During a long and eventful life he has ever taken a deep interest in all matters relating to the welfare of his town; and in the various official stations he has so worthily filled, has shared in all its burdens and many of its honors.

In the fall of 1818, Daniel Vaughn, a brother of Obadiah, came in, also Jeremiah Bennett, who took up a tract on the west part of lot 14.

Mr. Farrar says that at the close of 1818, the only families and representatives of families residing in the settlement were those before mentioned, viz., the Kinnes, Vaughns, Ashcrafts, Buttons, Grovers, Biggs, Philbrick, Maxson, Moreau, Bennett, and the Farrars.

Under his own immediate eyesight, this little settlement of half a dozen families has spread out and become a broad, populous, wealthy community. During the years of 1819 and 1820, emigrants from various portions of the East came in, and the settlement rapidly increased in importance and numbers. Mills were erected at the foot of Lime Lake. Log houses sprang up in a day in each little opening, and the resounding strokes of the pioneer's axe were heard on every side.

The wants and necessities of the pioneer settlers were few compared with those of the present day; but they were attained only by the greatest exertion and self-denial. Fortunate indeed was the family who had a quantity of black salts to exchange for calico, groceries, and other minor articles, so indispensable to health and a bare subsistence.

Among those who became settlers here during the years last mentioned were Joshua Daniels, from Essex County, who located on the east part of lot 32; Howard Peck, on lots 15 and 23; Willard Jefferson, on the County House farm; Alva Jefferson, his brother, at the foot of Lime Lake; Daniel Potter, on lot 1, sixth township; James Colby, on lot 25, sixth township; Andrew McBuzzell, near the outlet of Lime Lake; Barnabas Cushman, just east of 'Squire Ashcraft; Elisha, Judah, Obadiah, J. M. L., and Brigham Brown, on the present site of Machias village.

Mr. Peck was the first supervisor of Machias, and an active business man. He established a distillery, also an ashery, at an early day, and at the same time, about 1822, in conjunction with Alva Jefferson, opened the first store in town, at the outlet of Lime Lake.

The first saw-mill was built by Andrew McBuzzell, in 1820, and was located at the same place; also the first grist-mill, erected by Daniel Potter in 1823.

Nathan Follett came from Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., and in 1823 entered the store of Messrs. Peck & Jefferson as salesman. The year previous (1822), while in the employ of Henry L. Baker, he sold the first goods in York-shire, at Yorkshire Corners, using as salesroom a portion of the bar-room of Williams' tavern. As a pioneer merchant and town official, Mr. Follett has been prominently identified with the business and interests of his town. He still resides here at the age of seventy-six years.

In 1825 we find that Eliphas Lafferty was northeast of the lake, on lot 1, sixth township; Sheldon Holbrook on the southeast part of lot 9, sixth township; David Johnson, near John Grove's; Alanson Joslyn, on southwest part of lot 14; Brainard and Sylvester Cleveland, on lot 7; Richard Loomis and sons, on lot 13; Samuel Bush, on lot 11; Stephen Austin, on lot 14; Oliver C. Hubbard, on lot 23, where he built the second saw-mill in town; Hiram McIntyre, on lot 25; Seymour Carpenter, on lot 9; Sylvester Carver, on lot 12; the brothers Moses, Allen, Isaac, and Micah Gage, in the northwest part; the brothers Hollister, Calvin, and Norman Brace, on lots 20 and 11, in the central part; and George Arnold and his sons in the northwest part.

Machias was formed from Yorkshire in 1827. In 1830 it had a population of 735 inhabitants, and less than 1500 acres of improved lands. Farms were small and families large in those days.

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST AND OLDEST.

Mr. Wiggin M. Farrar is the only survivor of the *men* who were here prior to 1818.

Heman G. Button, Chester and Nathan Ashcraft, can claim the earliest residence, having lived here since 1817. The first framed house in town was erected by Wiggin M. Farrar, in 1821; when nearly finished, he sold it to J. M. L. Brown, who completed it. It stood southeast of the corners, in Machias village, on land now owned by Mrs. Allen. Obadiah Brown built the first framed barn. It is now owned by Jared A. Brewer. Andrew McBuzzell built the first saw-mill, on the outlet of Lime Lake, in 1820. The first grist-mill, a small affair with but one run of stone and no bolting, was established by Daniel Potter in 1823. When Lime Lake burst its boundaries in 1832, and went bowling down the valley which confines the outlet, this mill was swept from its foundations, and was replaced by the present mill. G. W. Farrar owned the first buggy. Warner Sanford kept tavern at the Lake, 1830, and Ira Stevens at Machias village, 1832. Howard Peck and Alva Jefferson opened the first store, in 1822, at the Lake. Joseph Kinne, Jr., was the first postmaster. His office was established at Machias village about 1827. Isaac Carpenter, of Franklinville, carried the first mail, on horseback. Miss Amrilla Brown taught the first school in the summer of 1820, in a house built by John Morean, which was situated on the south part of lot 24. Nathaniel Bowen taught the winter following, and his school was the first which was entitled to school funds.

The first school-house was built in 1827, in district No. 1, and was situated about one mile north of the village. It was burned in 1830, and an insane man, Henry Davis, who had been placed there for safe-keeping through the night, was burned with it. The Free-Will Baptists formed the first religious society, 1818, and Rev. Herman Jenkins was the first preacher. Drs. Barber, Kneeland, and Isaac Shaw, were the first physicians to reside here. Nehemiah Lovewell was the first surveyor. The first marriage was that of Elisha Brown and the widow Mason, about 1820. Jeremiah Bennett and Oliva Brown the second, and Brigham Brown, son of Elisha, and Polly Mason, daughter of the widow, the third marriage.

INCIDENTS.

Many incidents, some of a comic and others of a more pathetic nature, occurred in all these settlements during the first quarter of the present century. The old historians of the taverns, the participants and witnesses of these scenes, have nearly all passed away, and the following are recounted as illustrative of pioneer life in the wild woods of Cattaraugus sixty years ago.

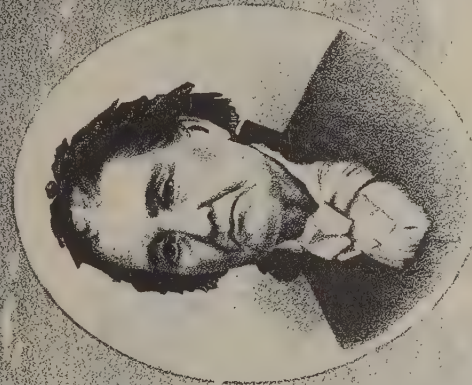
The old revolutionary hero, John Farrar, in passing through the woods in the north part of the town, discovered a bear ascending a large hollow tree, and watched him until he had disappeared inside; then hurrying to the Corners, a dozen men and boys, and as many dogs were gathered together, and marched upon Bruin's quarters. Arriving there, the tree was surrounded, and then began a loud and contradictory discussion, as to the means to be employed to encompass the bear and destroy him. Whether the tree should



Maria Jennette Brewer



J. A. Brewer



S. C. Brewer



Esther Clara Brewer



RESIDENCE OF J. A. BREWER, MACHIAS, CATTARAUGUS CO. N.Y.



Danford Wright



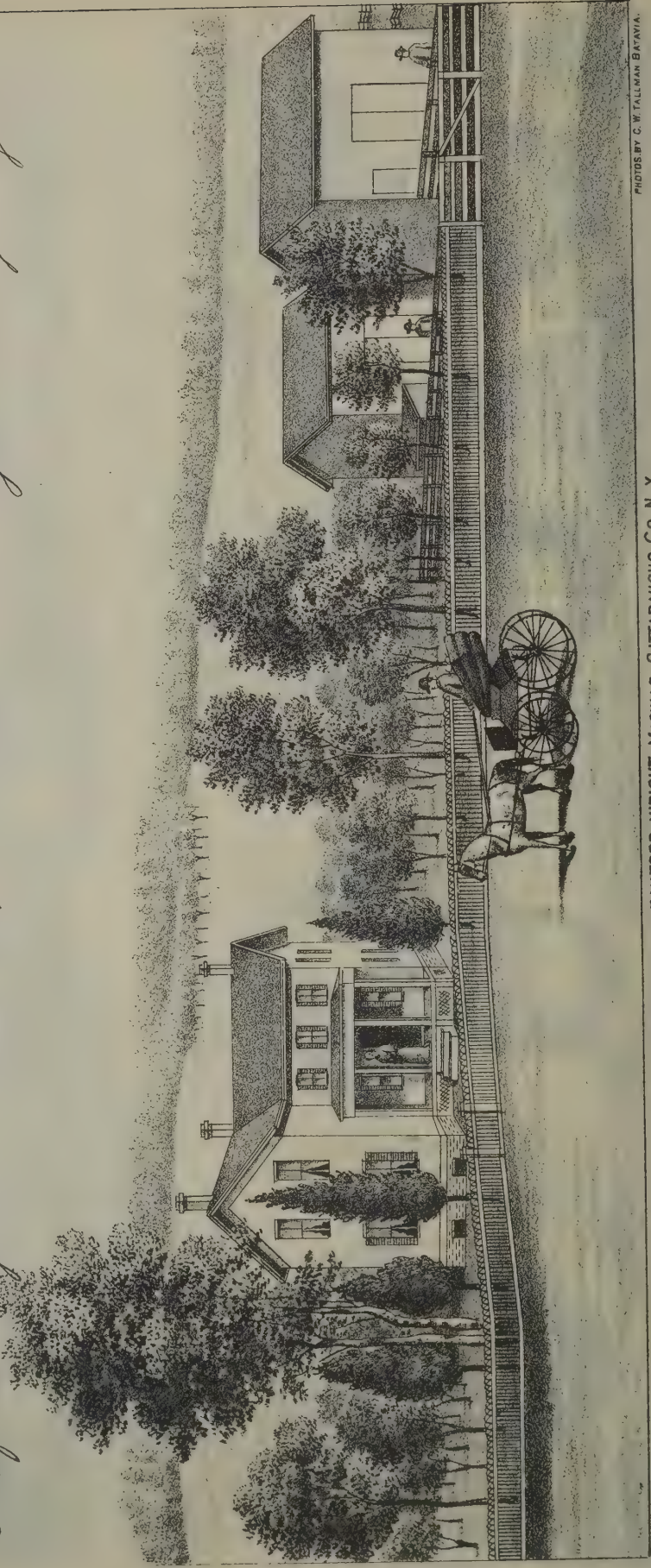
Eliza Wright



Aaron D. Wright



Mary Wright



RESIDENCE OF DANFORD WRIGHT, MACHIAS, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

be cut down, or whether they should endeavor to drive him out by loud noise, etc., etc. Meanwhile Bruin had concluded to change his base, and emerging from his hiding-place had backed down to within about 12 feet of his enemies, before being discovered. The next moment he dropped, or rather rolled right among them, like a huge black ball. The snarling, yelling pack closed upon him, but rising upon his haunches, he shook them off, and then, while cuffing them to the right and left, began his retreat to a swamp near by. The hunters dared not shoot for fear of killing their dogs, which were valuable in those days. Bruin finally escaped unharmed. The ludicrous termination of this bear-hunt was the subject for much merriment among the rollicking, boisterous frequenters of the neighborhood taverns, and the participators did not hear the last of it for many a day thereafter.

But Daniel Vaughn was more successful as a bear-hunter. At an early day he was the owner of two cows, and traded one of them for a dog. This was considered by his neighbors as a very poor trade; but Vaughn was fully equal to the vocation he had chosen, and the following winter, with his dog, rifle, and spear (a weapon he extemporized by affixing an old bayonet to a stout pole), killed fifteen bears, and earned more money than would then have been the value of several cows.

Indeed, many of the first settlers of Machias and York-shire paid for their land with money received as bounty for the killing of noxious animals.

In the fall of 1823 three daughters of George Arnold, ranging from ten to seventeen years of age, started out one pleasant Sunday morning in quest of wintergreen-berries. They did not intend to go farther than half a mile from the house, but, after entering the woods, lost their way, and began wandering. Go whichever direction they would, it was all, all wilderness; no opening could be found. As they did not return at dinner-time, their people became alarmed, and began to halloo for them, but got no answer. In the afternoon search was begun by a few neighbors, their numbers constantly increasing as the news spread through the settlements that lost children were in the woods. Night-fall came, and still no tidings of the lost ones. A drenching rain-storm set in, and the search was discontinued, except by two men, who volunteered to remain out all night and listen for any unusual sound or cry of distress. By this time the search had been carried over into Ashford, three or four miles northwest of Mr. Arnold's house. Late in the night these two men heard a cry as if of a female or a panther, they could not determine which, but concluded not to investigate further until morning. They then proceeded to a settler's house in Dutch Hollow, and remained till daylight.

The following day a militia company were to meet at Machias Corners for training. They assembled early, and, learning of the lost children, postponed their contemplated military evolutions and joined in the search. At daybreak the two men who had been out through the night sought the locality from whence proceeded the cry of the night before, and there, away up on a high bluff, near the creek, were found the girls, shivering with hunger, cold, and fear, but otherwise unharmed.

They had walked the woods and called for help all through the long night. Once they passed very near and disturbed some animals, which they described as making a noise like little pigs. These, no doubt, were young cubs. Although this happened fifty years ago, the girls (now quite elderly ladies) are all here to-day, viz., Mrs. Chester Ashcraft and Mrs. Nathan Ashcraft, of Machias, and Mrs. Mercy Read, of Arcade.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Machias was formed from Yorkshire, April 16, 1827. (See laws State of New York, Chapter 309, fiftieth session.) The south tier of lots of township 6, range 5, and the southwest corner lot of township 6, range 4, were annexed in 1847. It derives its name from Machias, Maine, from whence came several of its first settlers.

"At a town-meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Machias, held at the house of Jeremiah Bennett, in said town, on Tuesday, May 8, 1827, for the purpose of electing town officers, and to transact such other business as should be deemed most proper, the following officers were elected:

Supervisor, Howard Peck; Town Clerk, Nathan Follett; Assessors, Willard Jefferson, Wiggin M. Farrar, Sylvester Carver; Collector, Jeremiah Bennett; Commissioners of Highways, Sheldon Holbrook, Samuel Bush, Isaac Arnold; Overseers of the Poor, Richard Loomis, Robert Hollister; School Commissioners, Wiggin M. Farrar, Willard Jefferson, Elijah Odell; Inspectors of Schools, Nathan Follett, Howard Peck, Wiggin M. Farrar; Constables, William Loomis, Jeremiah Bennett; Sealer of Weights and Measures, and of Leather, Howard Peck.

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from 1827 to 1878 inclusive.

SUPERVISORS.

1827-31. Howard Peck.	1855-56. Jared A. Brewer.
1832-33. Willard Jefferson.	1857. John Wier.
1834-36. Wiggin M. Farrar.	1858-59. Peter Van Dewater.
1837-40. Rensselaer Lamb.	1860-61. William Napier.
1841-44. Lyman Twomley.	1862-64. Almeran Leek.
1845. Jedediah Robinson.	1865. Rufus L. Whitecher.
1846. Rensselaer Lamb.	1866. Heman G. Button.
1847-48. Wiggin M. Farrar.	1867. Andrew L. Allen.
1849. Joseph H. Wright.	1868-74. Edwin Baker.
1850. Lyman Twomley.	1875-76. Marvin Austin.
1851-53. Wiggin M. Farrar.	1877. Moses Jewell.
1854. Heman G. Button.	1878. George A. Stoneman.

TOWN CLERKS.

1827-32. Nathan Follett.	1852. Nathaniel M. Brown.
1833. Seth Washburn.	1853. C. A. Parker.
1834. Nathan Follett.	1854-56. A. H. Peck.
1835-37. Lyman Twomley.	1857-62. Daniel S. Tilden.
1838-39. Thomas Clark.	1863-64. Wesley Follett.
1840. Nathan Follett.	1865-66. Daniel S. Tilden.
1841. Benjamin Shearer.	1867. George A. Stoneman.
1842. Rensselaer Lamb.	1868-69. P. M. Orme.
1843. John Farrar, Jr.	1870-74. George A. Stoneman.
1844-45. Rufus L. Whitecher.	1875. Moses Jewell.
1846. Joseph H. Wright.	1876. Abner A. Smith.
1847-49. Rufus L. Whitecher.	1877. Henry S. Crandall.
1850-51. John Wier.	1878. Stephen P. Randall.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1827-30. Willard Jefferson.	1851. Heman G. Button.
1830. Joseph Kinne, Jr.	1852. John Farrar, Jr.
Elijah T. Ashcraft.	1853. Jasper Andrews.
1831. Willard Jefferson.	1854. Rufus L. Whitchee.
George Sheldon.	1855. Heman G. Button.
1832. William Loomis.	1856. Jasper Andrews.
Seymour Carpenter.	1857. Andrew L. Allen.
1833. Joseph Kinne, Jr.	1858. Edwin Baker.
1834. William Loomis.	1859. Heman G. Button.
Nathaniel Blackman.	1860. Quinton Rogers.
1835. Howard Peck.	1861. John Farrar.
Isaiah S. Masters.	1862. Edwin Baker.
1836. Rensselaer Lamb.	1863. George W. Blackman.
Newton Hawes.	1864. Quinton Rogers.
1837. William Roscoe.	Andrew L. Allen.
Thomas Clark.	1865. Peter Van Dewater.
Wiggin M. Farrar.	A. M. Farrar.
1838. Howard Peck.	1866. Horace Brockway.
1839. Rensselaer Lamb.	1867. Heman G. Button.
Lyman Twomley.	Edwin Baker.
1840. Wiggin M. Farrar.	Stephen S. Randall.
1841. Albert B. Stephens.	1868. Peter Van Dewater.
1842. John Farrar, Jr.	1869. Daniel C. Vaughn.
Sylvester Carver.	1870. James M. Velzy.
1843. Rensselaer Lamb.	Calvin Smith.
1845. Lyman Twomley.	1871. Heman G. Button.
Albert B. Stephens.	Rufus L. Whitchee.
1846. Simeon H. Watson.	1873. Rufus L. Whitchee.
1847. Rensselaer Lamb.	1874. James L. Velzy.
1848. Lyman Twomley.	1875. Heman G. Button.
Jasper Andrews.	George A. Stoneman.
1849. William Roscoe.	1876. Moses Jewell.
Almeran Leek.	1877. Daniel S. Tilden.
1850. Jerome B. Jewell.	1878. Omer Murphy.
William Roscoe.	

E. T. Ashcraft, Willard Jefferson, Increase Locke, and Alvin Boyce were elected justices of the peace Nov. 7, 1827, but their names do not appear in their order on the town records.

The following is an alphabetical list of the resident land-owners of the town of Machias in 1834; showing, also, the number of acres owned and improved by each.

Owned. Imp.	Owned. Imp.
Allen, Solomon, and	Cushman, Barnabas... 50 ...
Lafferty, Eliphas... 54 4	Carpenter, Seymour... 70 20
Arnold, Samuel... 81 7	Colby, James... 91 14
Arnold, Alden... 46 4	Colegrove, B. H... 6 1
Arnold, George... 88 12	Chroval, Charles... 13 2
Ashcraft, E. T... 65 18	Cleveland, Sylvester... 118 ...
Ashcraft, Chester... 72 2	Coleman, Samuel... 100 ...
Austin, Stephen... 92 8	Cameron, Richard... 100 3
Andrews, John... 83 15	Carpenter, Milo... 174 9
Andrews, Jehiel... 41 10	Clark, William G... 84 14
Andrews, Marshall... 34 10	Carver, Sylvester... 78 18
Arnold, Isaac... 130 20	Davis, Joshua... 96 6
Brace, Hollister... 47 14	Dake, E. M. B... 88 8
Bush, Samuel... 195 58	Daniels, Joshua... 44 6
Butler, Joseph... 77 20	Deniston, James... 100 ...
Butler, Samuel... 182 16	Dodge, Isaac... 60 ...
Baker, D. M. L... 96 4	Edson, I. B... 54 28
Bard, Robert... 125 15	Farrar, W. M... 146 24
Blunt, William... 64 15	Farrar, G. W... 114 15
Brace, Calvin... 86 20	Farrar, R. C... 78 22
Burbank, Eli... 136 8	Farrar, John... 44 4
Brace, Norman... 141 15	Farrar, John, Jr... 2 1
Burt, Edward... 57 12	Freeland, John... 183 17
Biggs, C. H... 44 1	Follett, Nathan... 48 ...
Bessy, Judah... 74 18	Follett & Colgrove... 14 5
Button, Lyman... 137 21	Ford, Cyrus... 86 14
Butler, Wilder... 61 1	Ford, Hiram... 42 6
Beckwith, Simeon... 40 10	Ferguson, John... 48 ...
Burlingham, Paleman... 64 10	Grover, John... 150 10
Bennett, Jeremiah... 90 30	Gage, Moses... 115 5
Brown, Peter... 140 ...	Gage, Allen... 96 3
Brown, John... 93 ...	Gage, Isaac... 75 10
Coe, James... 196 6	Gage, Micah... 38 6
Cone, M... 145 4	Griffin, Orrin... 179 12

Owned. Imp.

Gillet, Samuel... 224 10	Myers, Eliphalet... 96 ...
Griffin, Orlin... 112 3	Maxson, E... 87 5
Hobbrook, Sheldon... 60 ...	Osgood, James... 110 5
Holmes, Stephen... 178 21	Prescott, Horace... 82 8
Hawes, J. P... 48 3	Peck, Howard... 140 16
Hubbard, O. C... 91 4	Potter, Daniel... 80 20
Hawes, Newton... 98 30	Potter, David... 72 8
Hawkins, Henry... 98 2	Pugsley, George... 111 4
Harver, Ithmar... 96 2	Peck, Nelson... 91 ...
Heart, Joseph... 75 ...	Pearsall, Elijah... 57 3
Halfert, John... 76 ...	Paul, Alvah... 160 ...
Jewell, P. T... 36 3	Philbrick, Samuel... 34 13
Jewell, Abel... 45 4	Perkins, Waterman... 80 20
Jewell, Jerome... 59 ...	Parmelee, Luman... 78 ...
Jackson, John... 79 2	Roscoe, William... 126 20
Jackson, Russel... 101 4	Rose, Samuel... 64 2
Johnson, David... 138 15	Ritter, Daniel... 96 3
Jacobs, Orrin C... 172 8	Runnels, Luther... 96 3
Judd, Liberty... 72 5	Rogers, M. J... 62 14
Johnson, Leone... 41 3	Richardson, Joseph... 76 5
Jefferson, Willard... 59 9	Rowley, Seth... 135 15
Joslyn, Alanson... 24 3	Stevens, Albert B... 135 33
Kinne, Friend... 49 ...	Slick, John... 39 2
Kilsey, Milo... 7 2	Sanford, Warner... 64 1
Kinne, Isaac... 44 4	Smead, Willard... 8 1
Kinne, Joseph... 66 9	Strong, Nelson... 50 ...
Kibby, Jarus... 46 3	Sheldon, George... 102 8
Lewis, Richard... 40 3	Skiff, Stephen... 353 12
Loomis, Jacob... 56 4	Snow, Sylvester... 40 6
Larkin, Noah... 44 2	Seeley, Sheldon... 48 ...
Loomis, Job... 48 1	Talbot, Morris... 51 8
Loomis, Alanson... 60 6	Taylor, Amos... 60 5
Leek, Almeran... 45 ...	Taylor, Andrew... 130 12
Lock, Chester... 126 20	Taylor, Philander... 20 ...
Lock, Increase... 48 ...	Thomson, Jacob... 33 ...
Lock, Philander... 64 15	Van Pelt, Samuel... 172 37
Lawson, Elijah... 17 3	Vaughn, William... 48 2
Lewis, Barnabas... 97 ...	Vaughn, J. T... 82 ...
Lovewell, Zachaeus... 42 6	Watson, J. S... 82 15
Loomis, Richard... 109 16	Warner, Junia... 64 2
Merriam, —... 268 ...	Washburne, Noah... 78 14
Miller, George... 43 6	Wright, Elikum... 124 20
Mixer, Rufus... 121 18	Wright, Joseph B... 44 1
Martin, Maro... 48 ...	Willis, William... 72 ...
Martindale, Elisha... 38 2	Willis, Hiram... 43 2
Miller, Thomas... 139 9	Willis, Isaac... 94 4
Moon, Almond... 120 30	Willis, Isaac, Jr... 94 ...
McIntyre, Joseph, Jr... 83 5	Wisrel, Otis... 120 1
McIntyre, Hiram... 43 5	

MACHIAS

is situated in the northeast part of the town, near the head of Lime Lake and the head-waters of Ischua Creek, and is about 1½ miles northwest of the junction of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia, and Rochester and State Line Railroads.

It is built upon a broad plain, is irregularly laid out, and contains 2 churches (Methodist Episcopal and Christian), 1 temperance tavern, 5 stores of general merchandise, 1 hardware store, 1 grocery-store, post-office, district school-house, 2 medical offices, 2 clergymen, 1 watch manufacturing shop, 1 harness-shop, 3 wagon-shops, 3 blacksmith-shops, 2 shoe-shops, 1 cooper-shop, millinery, dress-making, etc., etc., and about 350 inhabitants. The county house for the care of the indigent and insane of Cattaraugus County is situated one-half mile northeast, and an extensive cheese-factory one-half mile west of the village. The original owners of its site were Joseph Kinne and his sons and the brothers Elisha and Judah Brown. The first log house was built, in 1820, by Elisha Brown, who soon after converted it into a place of public entertainment. The first frame house was built by Wiggin M. Farrar, in 1821. The post-office was established about 1827. Stephen Holmes kept the first store, in 1832.

In early days it was known as Machias Five Corners, and sometimes as Chickasaw.

During the days of stages and teaming between Olean



VILLAGE RESIDENCE.



TENEMENT HOUSE.



HOTEL AT THE JUNCTION.



FARM RESIDENCE.

VIEWS OF FRANK D. FOLTS' PLACES, MACHIAS, CATTARAUGUS Co., N.Y.

and Buffalo it was an important stopping-point for teamsters and travelers. The resources of "mine host," Ira Stevens, as regards rooms and stabling, were very often taxed to the utmost to accommodate his patrons.

LIME LAKE,

at the outlet of the lake of the same name, contains a hotel, a grist-mill, district school-house, and half a dozen dwelling-houses. Here was established the first store and mills in the town, also the only woolen-works that ever existed in Machias. These works of Messrs. Follett & Colgrove, about 1835, were kept busy day and night. People came from distant places, camped out, and awaited their turn to get work done.

SCHOOLS.

The first town legislation we find concerning schools is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Common Schools of the town of Machias, in the county of Cattaraugus, do certify that in conformity with the Act entitled an act for the support of common schools, passed April 12, 1819, we have designated a site for a school-house in District No. 5, in said town, and it is to be built on the south-east side of the Ellicottville road, on a gore of land around by O. C. Hubbard's, on lot No. 23, township 5, range 5.

WILLARD JEFFERSON,
WIGGIN M. FARRAR,
Commissioners of Common Schools.

MACHIAS, Nov. 8, 1827.

"We, the Commissioners of Common Schools for the town of Machias, having met this day for the purpose of making an apportionment of school moneys, do apportion as follows:

School district No. 1.....	\$23.11
" " " 7.....	19.71
" " " 8.....	12.96
" " " 2.....	23.66
Total.....	\$79.44

WIGGIN M. FARRAR,
TRUMAN GILBERT,
AUGUSTUS HURLEUT,
Commissioners of Common Schools.

MACHIAS, April 3, 1828.

In comparison with the foregoing, the following statistics, taken from the report of the School Commissioners of Cattaraugus County for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, are herewith appended:

The town contains 12 school districts, with 12 school buildings, valued, with site, at \$3180; volumes in library, 290, valued at \$193. The number of teachers employed was 12, to whom was paid in wages \$1974.20. The number of children of school age was 457; average daily attendance was 194. Number of weeks taught was 280½. Amount of money received from State, \$1284.54; amount of money received from tax, \$764.87.

CHURCHES.

The Free-Will Baptists formed the first religious society, in 1818, at the house of Obadiah Vaughn. Rev. Herman Jenkins and Elder Brown came in from the Genesee valley and preached to them occasionally. In their absence, Mr. Vaughn was the leader and preacher. This little society was dispersed a few years later, on account of the peculiar opinions of a Rev. Mr. Patchen.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MACHIAS was organized in 1822, and consisted of 5 members. Joseph Kinne and wife, and Daniel Potter and Lydia, his wife,

were among the first members. Rev. Mr. Bronson was their first pastor. Their first meetings were held in the school-house of District No. 1. In 1839 the Methodists, Christians, and non-denominationalists erected a free or union church edifice, which was the first house of worship built in the town. This was occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Society until 1853, when their present church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$2500. It will seat 300 persons.

The society, which numbers about 60 members, is under the pastoral care of Rev. M. D. Jackson.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF MACHIAS

was organized July 21, 1827, by Rev. Joseph Bartlett, and consisted of the five following-named members, viz.: Samuel Lyon, Betsey Ashcraft, Mrs. Charles Webb, Mary McIntyre, and Abigail Colby. Amelia Locke, Jerusha Wisrell, Sylvester Carver, Norman Brace, Calvin Brace, Hollister Brace, and Elijah T. Ashcraft joined the society soon after. Their early meetings were held in the school-house of District No. 1. Their present house of worship, which will seat 300 people, was built in 1839, and cost \$1400. The pastors who have ministered to the spiritual wants of this church are named in the order of their succession, as follows: Revs. Joseph Bartlett (who remained here some 8 or 10 years), Joseph Locke, Peter Cook, N. Perry (who was here when the house was built), Warren Skeels, Henry C. Davis, — Smith, and J. M. Field, the present pastor, who is just entering upon his twenty-seventh year of pastoral duty at Machias. The church property is now valued at \$2000. Present membership, 95; number of pupils in Sabbath-school and Bible-classes, 112; Rev. J. M. Field, Superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The old cemetery, one mile north of Machias village, was laid out and assigned for such purposes in the summer of 1819. The first interment in this ground was that of Esther, daughter of Elijah T. Ashcraft, who died Dec. 6, 1819.

The *Maple Grove Cemetery Association* of Machias, composed of Messrs. Heman G. Button, R. L. Witcher, A. P. Adams, F. A. Howell, William Napier, William Joslyn, William Ruby, Edwin Austin, Melville Farrar, D. C. Vaughn, M. B. Lamb, F. D. Folts, D. H. Cheney, J. M. Field, L. Warren, Wm. S. Bussey, L. P. Warren, John Seaman, and E. M. Gould, was organized Oct. 26, 1874, in accordance with a statute of the State of New York, passed April 27, 1847. The grounds of the association, which contain five acres, and were purchased of Mrs. A. E. Edson, are situated about one-half mile west of the village. A few fine monuments have already been erected. As its name signifies, it is shaded by a beautiful grove of young maples. Much remains to be done, however; but when the contemplated improvements in grading and ornamentation are completed, it will compare favorably with those other places of interment which dot the surroundings of towns and cities throughout the State.

A. O. U. W.

Machias Lodge, No. 131, was instituted Feb. 17, 1878, and organized by electing the following officers, viz., Wesley

Follett, M. W.; H. S. Crandall, G. F.; Moses Jewell, R.; William Howden, F.; A. P. Adams, Receiver; A. A. Smith, P. M. W.; John Seaman, O.; F. D. Folts, G.; George Weaver, I. G.; A. Walters, O. G.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The old State road, which enters the town near the southeast corner, and running in a general southwesterly direction passes through the village of Machias, and leaves the town east of the centre on the north border, was the first highway improved, and was laid out by the authorities of the old town of Ischua about 1813.

About 1858 considerable work was done upon the road bed of the projected Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad. The line extends through the central part from north to south.

The Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad enters the town near the northeast corner, and running in a general southerly course through the east part passes Lime Lake and Machias Junction, and leaves the town near the southeast corner. The road was completed in 1872, and the town was bonded to the amount of \$15,000, to aid in its construction.

The Rochester and State Line Railroad enters the town north of the centre on the east border, and continuing in a southwesterly direction passes the junction, and leaves the town west of the centre on the south border. It was completed in the spring of 1878, and the town pays \$8000 to the company.

SOLDIERS OF THE OLD WARS.

The following-named pensioners for Revolutionary and other military services were residents of Machias in 1840, viz., Gad Taylor, aged eighty-one years; John Farrar, aged eighty-one years; Richard Odell, aged eighty years; and Edward Burt, sixty-eight years of age.

Mr. Wiggin M. Farrar, eighty-three years of age, is a pensioner of the war of 1812.

Emmett Rowley, and the brothers Peter and Jacob Bush, were soldiers during the Mexican war.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. HEMAN G. BUTTON.

A history of Machias without a sketch of this gentleman would be like "the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out." He is not only one of the oldest living settlers of the town,* but, during the many years of his residence, he has been prominently identified with all its varied interests.

Heman G. Button was born, May 1, 1816, in the town of Concord, Erie Co., New York. His father and mother were both natives of Rutland Co., Vt.; they moved to Clinton Co., N. Y., and from thence to Erie County, in the year 1815. Two years later Heman came, with his parents, into Machias.

Mr. Button's father, who died when Heman was but sixteen years old, was a farmer, but in moderate circum-

* There is no person now living who came to Machias earlier than Mr. Button, although two others, Nathan and Chester Ashcroft, came in the same year.

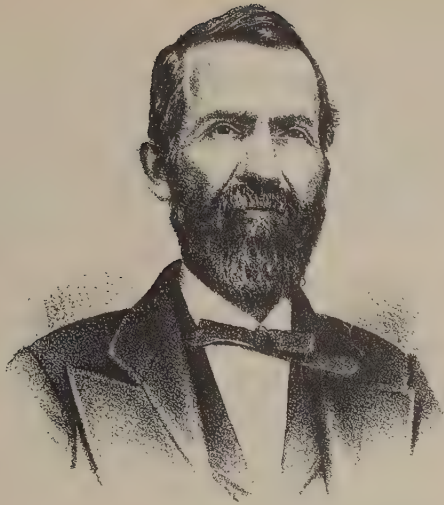
stances. When the country in this section was an unbroken wilderness, his parents were among the first who faced the primitive mode of living which attends pioneer life in a new country. They were hard-working people, whose wants were few, and their advantages not of the broadest kind, but possessed of honest hearts and satisfied with their lot. Although they were unable to give their son, Heman, any other educational advantages than those he could acquire in a few terms spent at the district schools of the neighborhood; the moral principles inculcated at home, and the healthy, sinewy frame developed by manual labor in the years of his early manhood spent on his father's farm, were a better legacy than "broad acres or golden store." It was just the schooling to turn out a self-reliant, successful man.

March 4, 1838, he married Miss Jerusha Joslin, of Machias, who died in 1856, leaving seven children,—Daniel W., Kingsley, Millard Fillmore, Naomi, Alvira L., Adell, and Ida. All except Kingsley and Ida are married. Nov. 26, 1856, he married Sarah M. Hall, widow of the late Elisha Hall, of this town. Her maiden name was Sarah Prescott, and she was born Dec. 11, 1832, in Sanbornton, Belknap Co., N. H., of which place her parents were natives.

Mr. Button taught school for fourteen winters, but has followed farming mainly as his vocation through life, until a few years since, when, owing to poor health, he leased his farm.

Mr. Button early gained the esteem and confidence of his associates by his unostentatious manners and manifest integrity; and on repeated occasions have his townsmen elected him as their representative, and called him to fill stations of honor and trust. In 1841 he was first elected school inspector, and has held that or other offices almost continuously ever since, having held almost every office in the gift of the people. He was town superintendent of schools for four years. For twenty-four years he has served as a justice of the peace in the town of Machias, thereby acquiring a very considerable legal knowledge. He was county superintendent of the poor for several terms, and retired from that office with unblemished reputation, after fourteen years' incumbency. He served as justice of the sessions one term, and as supervisor for his town in the years 1854 and 1866. He is now a justice of the peace, and notary public; one of the loan commissioners of the United States deposit fund; and railroad commissioner, for Machias, of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad. In 1866 he was elected to the State Legislature, as a member from the first district of Cattaraugus County. He served on the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and (with two of his colleagues) presented a minority report against the proposed amendment of the metropolitan excise law, which was introduced in the interests of the liquor-dealers. The Brooklyn *Union* referred in very complimentary terms to the course taken by Mr. Button on this question: "And the many friends of the excise law, as it is, will remember him and the other representatives who had sufficient honor and courage to stand firm against the many and strong inducements from the Liquor-Dealers' Association."

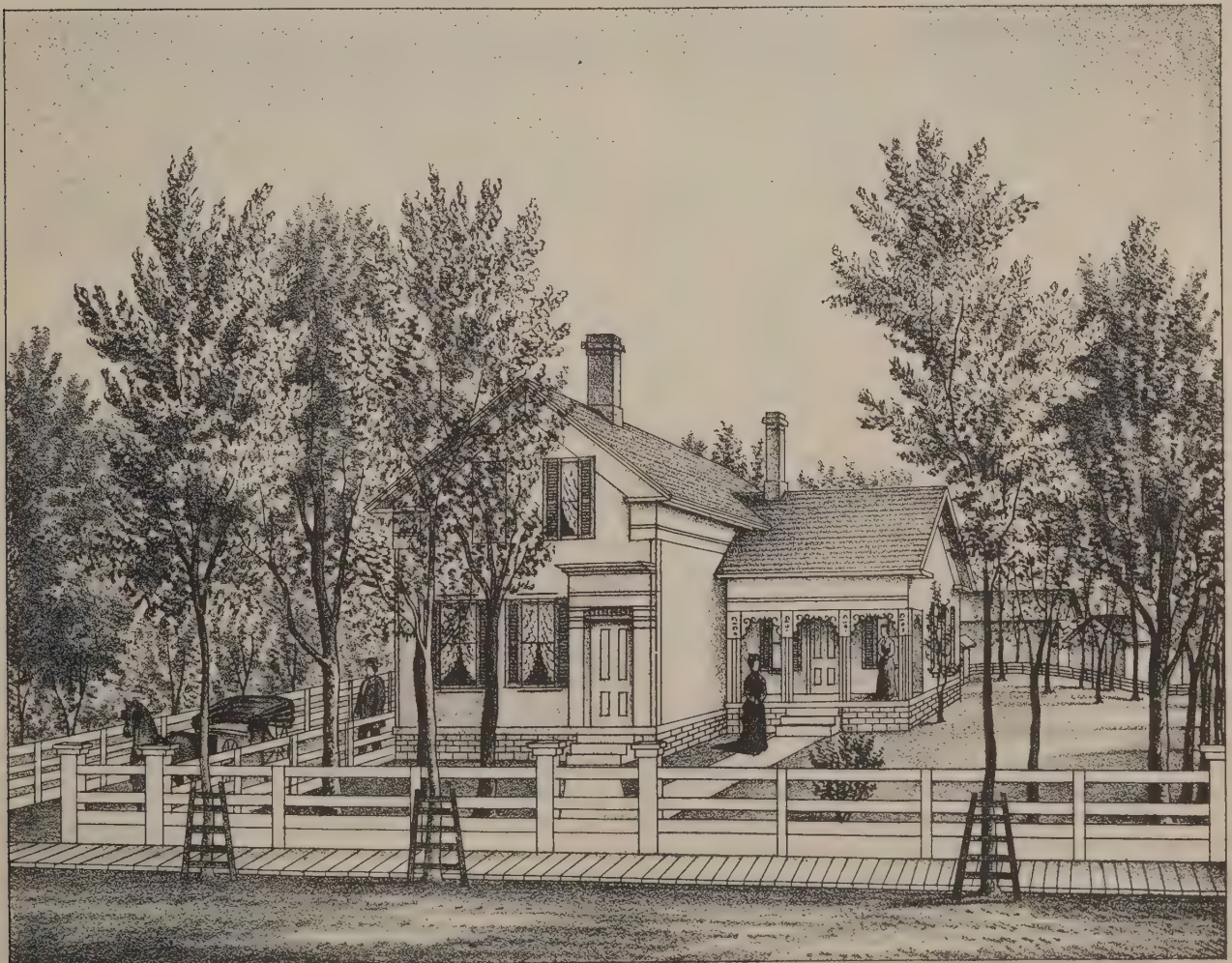
Mr. Button was formerly a Whig, but united with the Republican party upon its organization. He was a strong supporter of the war against the efforts of treason, and in



Hon. Heman G. Button



Mrs. Sarah M. Button



RESIDENCE OF HEMAN G. BUTTON, MACHIAS, N.Y.

addition to his influence and money, which he used without stint, he lent to the army and the country two sons, who were a long time in the service, and who fought with commendable heroism. Notwithstanding the many times Mr. Button has been a candidate for the suffrages of his friends and townsmen, he never was defeated at the polls,—a record that speaks for itself.

There being no lawyer in the town, he is much employed in legal business, in executing papers, and in the administration of estates, very much of his time of late years being thus engaged. The late Judge Ten Broeck, the founder of the Ten Broeck Free Academy in Franklinville, having unbounded confidence in Mr. Button's practical sense and integrity, before his death appointed him as one of its trustees.

Heman Button is an honest, upright man, a faithful public servant, and a worthy citizen and neighbor.

JARED AUGUSTUS BREWER.

The father of Mr. Brewer was of German, and his mother of Scotch descent, his grandfather emigrating from Germany, and settling on the Hudson River.

Jared A. Brewer, the only son of Jacob T. and Esther (McIntyre) Brewer, natives respectively of Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and of Vermont, was born in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 5, 1811. His father moved to Cattaraugus County, in May, 1833, from Chenango Co., N. Y., and located a farm in the town of Farmersville, where he died Feb. 23, 1850, aged sixty-six years, having been born Sept. 2, 1784. After his death his widow went to reside with her son Jared, the subject of this sketch, who had previously (in 1848) purchased the farm he now occupies. He was married in New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1830, to Miss Sybil Emeline Porter, a native of that county, which was also the home of Mr. Brewer for the twenty years preceding his advent in Cattaraugus County. The farm upon which he resides was the first *deeded* land in the town, having been originally patented by an army pensioner named Vaughan; it originally contained one hundred and thirty-two acres, but its area has been extended by Mr. Brewer's subsequent purchases, until it now comprises four hundred and two acres in four contiguous lots, all located in Machias, and northwest of the village. (See view of his home on another page.)

Two daughters came to cheer and bless the home of Mr. Brewer; but after they had attained to womanhood, wifehood, and motherhood, he was bereft of both. Esther Eliza was born Aug. 4, 1831, married Jesse E. K. Button, of Machias, and died Jan. 7, 1872, leaving two sons and two daughters. Maria Jennett, born June 24, 1833, married Luther A. Beckwith, a resident of Ischua, this county. She departed this life Oct. 23, 1861, leaving two sons and one daughter.

Ira Porter, the father of Mrs. Brewer, was of English ancestry, and moved from Connecticut with his parents, when but six years of age, to Oneida County, where he and his wife, Lurancy Dean, spent their days, and died "full of years,"—she in the year 1861, he in 1866. Her maternal grandfather and grandmother lived and died in Onondaga County.

Mr. Brewer was brought up on a farm, and has always followed the farmer's vocation with deserved success. He is now, and has been from the days of Jackson, a Democrat. He has been called upon to fill various local offices; was assessor for three years, and in 1855 was elected to represent his town in the Board of Supervisors, and re-elected in 1856 by a considerable majority, when the town was strongly Republican, showing his popularity, and the esteem and confidence of his townsmen of both political parties. He is one of the three loan commissioners of his town for the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad. Both himself and his estimable wife are honored and esteemed residents of Machias.

WIGGIN M. FARRAR,

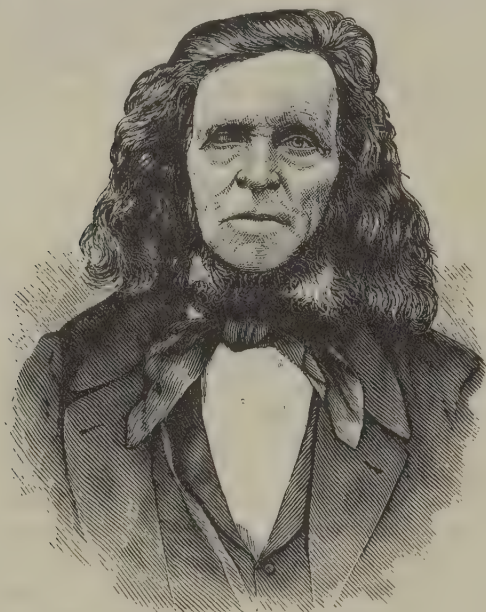
one of the oldest of the living pioneers of the town of Machias, and a man who, unaided, has carved out his own fortune, was born in Gilmantown, N. H., Feb. 14, 1797. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, his father, John Farrar, being a farmer, innkeeper, and merchant. Wiggin, the eldest son, was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood,—such as they were in the days of his youth,—his opportunities therein being limited to two or three months in a year. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is one of the surviving pensioners. Following the war he clerked in a store until he was nineteen years of age. His father failing in business during the war of 1812, moved with his family to New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y. They arrived there with money exhausted, and had a severe struggle to maintain themselves through the winter. In the spring of 1817 they moved to Rochester, N. Y., and purchased the chance of a partly-improved farm, giving as a consideration for the transfer of the "articles" a span of horses, carriage, and harness, valued at four hundred dollars,—all the property he owned at the time. They commenced cutting staves, square timber, and saw-logs, purposing to send them down the river to Rochester. When they had gathered a lot of timber on the river-bank, his father was prosecuted for trespass, and a judgment of eighty dollars obtained against him, which he was obliged to pay in hard labor to avoid going to jail! Wiggin then purchased a boat and, in partnership with another man, went to boating on the Genesee River. Made some money, but eventually the boat went over the falls, and proved a total loss. His father's health was poor, and after his failure became low-spirited and devoid of ambition; Wiggin then took charge of the family, and virtually became its head.

In the year 1819, Wiggin took his father's family, and started for the west, with an ox-team, to establish a home in the then wilderness. Influenced by the representations of old friends from his former home in New Hampshire, he was induced to settle at Machias, in Cattaraugus County. He there took an *articled* tract of land, made a small improvement, and then sold his claim. He subsequently purchased other tracts, in different portions of the town, and in 1828 bought the farm on which he now resides.

Mr. Farrar was married in 1826 to Hannah Doolittle, who died about a year later. The following year (1828) he married Betsey Loomis, a worthy woman, who has been

his faithful companion for fifty years. John Farrar died in Machias, in 1854.

Wiggin Farrar became a leader in the new settlement, and was prominently identified with the town from the start until some twenty years ago, when deafness compelled him to relinquish public and official duties. He has held nearly every office in the gift of his townsmen. He was justice of the peace for seven years, coroner for three years,



Wm Farrar

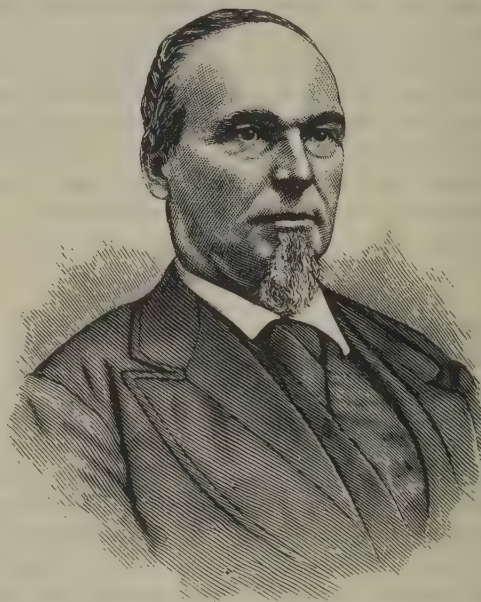
assessor for many years, supervisor fourteen years, and for five years was county superintendent of the poor. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican. His hearing had been failing for many years, and some ten years ago he became totally deaf,—a calamity he bears patiently.

Mr. Farrar's family consisted of two children,—Aleanzor M. and Mary Elizabeth. The former married Lydia Carver, a lady of refinement and worth; he resides on the home farm, which he shares and manages for his father. Mary E. Farrar married Dr. Thos. J. King, a prominent physician of Machias, who has twice been elected to the State Legislature, where he served with honor; she died in 1863, leaving two sons.

In his prime, Mr. Farrar was a man of great energy, a good financier, and of marked business ability. Although always engaged in farming, he also carried on a flouring-mill business successfully for many years, and engaged largely in the purchase and sale of cattle and produce. He is an example of what can be accomplished by energy and perseverance. Starting in life without a dollar, or the assistance of friends, he has accumulated a handsome property. He has a fine farm of five hundred or more acres, and out of his competence, which will make comfortable his old age, he has always given liberally to the poor, and for the support of church and school interests.

HON. THOMAS J. KING, M.D.

Among the citizens of the town of Machias whose residence does not exceed a quarter of a century, none have won a warmer place in the hearts of the people, deservedly so, than Dr. Thomas J. King. His intelligence and practical benevolence have secured for him a popularity as genuine as it is enduring.



Thos. J. King

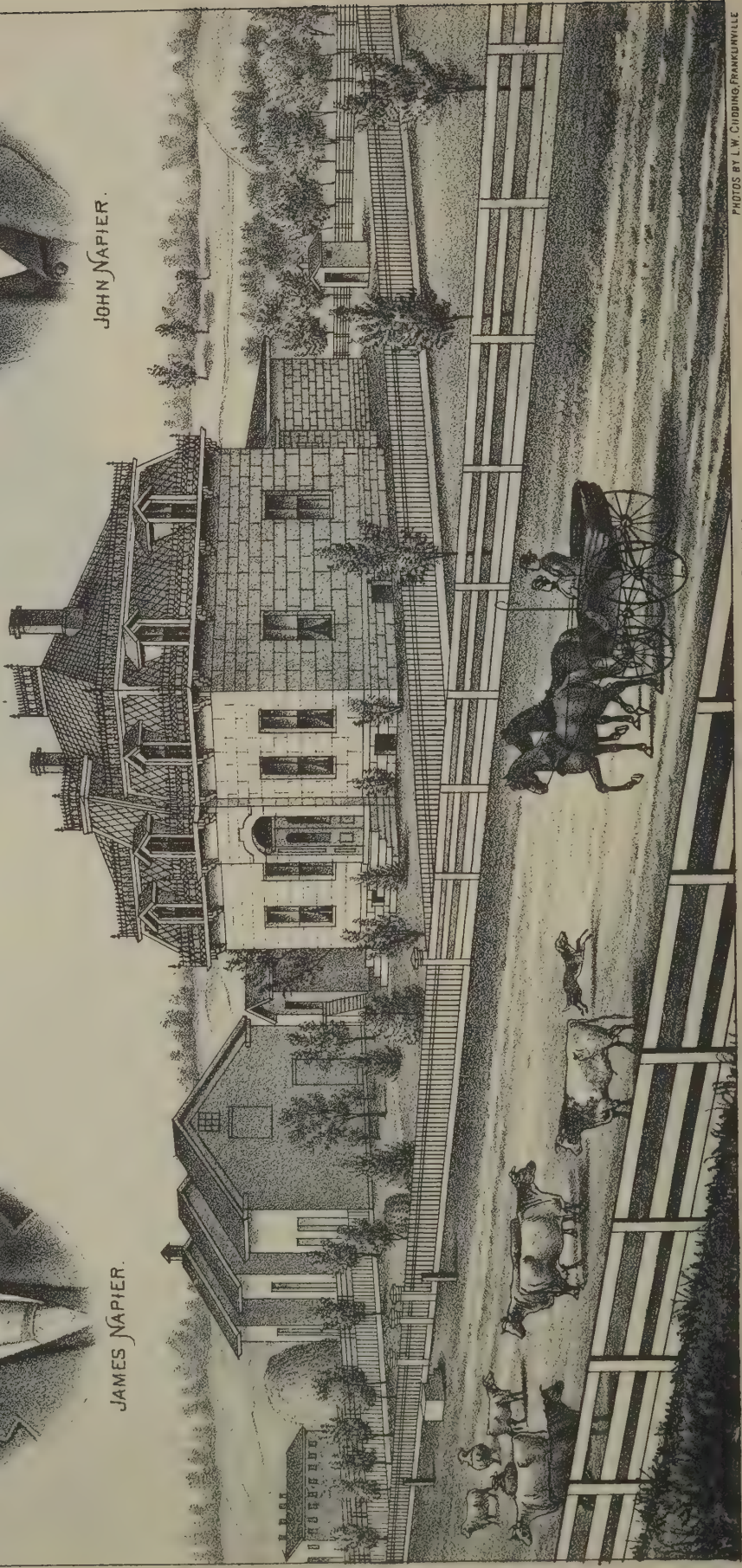
Thomas J. King was born at East Hampton, Suffolk Co., Long Island, June 4, 1825. He was the only son of Samuel T. and Martha (Leek) King, the former of whom was of English and the latter of Welsh descent. His ancestors removed to East Hampton as early as 1680, and for generations have been characterized by respectability and honesty. At an early age young King was sent to the public schools, and afterwards to the Clinton Academy, of which, at a subsequent period of his life, he became the honored principal. He subsequently attended Williams College, from which he was honorably graduated in 1848. He then chose medicine as a profession, and for its study entered the Albany Medical College in 1852, and, after attending two regular courses of lectures, received his diploma and degree of M.D. in 1854. Prior to his attendance at Albany he read medicine with Abraham Van Scoy, M.D., at East Hampton, and also at intervals between his graduation. He first commenced the practice of his profession at Machias, in the spring of 1856, and has since continued to reside there. By his scholarly attainments and extensive knowledge of medicine and surgery he is considered by his brother practitioners and by the people at large an ornament to the profession and a generally useful citizen. He has



JAMES NAPIER.



JOHN NAPIER.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN NAPIER, MACHIAS, CATTARAUGUS CO. N. Y.

been a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society from its reorganization until the present time. In politics he has always been a consistent Republican, and though not seeking political honors, rather preferring to devote his time and attention to his profession, yet the people, recognizing his ability and personal worth, have twice elected him their representative in the Assembly, first in 1876, and again the year following. In the House his talents were recognized, and he was made chairman of the Committee of Public Health and a member of the Committee of Apportionment. He made an able and (what is of far greater merit) an honest legislator; and did his inclinations and aspirations tend to political preferment, the people would intrust to his care the management of their affairs in almost any position within their gift.

On the 4th of October, 1860, Dr. King was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth, daughter of W. M. Farrar, Esq., of Machias. There were two children born to them, namely, Clarence, born June 6, 1861; Harold, born April 27, 1863. On the 31st of May the doctor sustained the loss of his wife, which was naturally a sore bereavement to him, particularly as the care of his young children devolved almost entirely on him. But he is not a man to shirk responsibilities, and we doubt not but that his sons will be properly and judiciously reared, and in youth and manhood will reflect credit and honor upon their worthy parent.

Upon Dr. King's general character and reputation we base the following assertions: that he occupies a prominent position in the medical profession of Cattaraugus County, as is shown by the fact that he enjoys an extensive practice, and is often called in consultation; that he possesses more than ordinary executive and business ability; that he is scrupulously honest; that his political record is irreproachable; and that he admirably sustains the relations of the Christian gentleman and the worthy and upright citizen. In fine, his life and character have been such that we fear no honest contradiction to the above, which, though seemingly containing much of eulogy, is in reality but a plain, uncolored statement of facts.

JOHN NAPIER

was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 15, 1816. His ancestry are numbered among the Napiers who have figured quite conspicuously in the history of Great Britain for several centuries past. His father was James Napier, who was born in the town of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and his mother Rachel (Michael) Napier, who was born in the adjoining parish of Gartly. They emigrated to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the year 1816, and after remaining there twelve years returned, with their family, to Scotland. In 1834, John and an elder brother, William, again crossed the ocean, and landing in Halifax, removed to Windsor, where they remained about one year. They then went to New York, and soon afterwards to Quincy, Mass., where John was apprenticed to the stone-cutter's trade, at which he served three years, and at the expiration of that time was a first-class journeyman. He removed to Virginia, and worked at his trade on the James River Canal, and

from there embarked for Scotland with his brother John in the fall of 1838. In the following spring they returned to America, accompanied by their parents, whom they brought out and subsequently cared for. They resumed work at their trade on the Erie Canal, and in 1840 arrived at Hinsdale. While there he (John) visited Machias, and took the contract to erect the stone house for Samuel Butler, in which he now resides. In 1844 he went to Buffalo, and after working there a brief period he removed to New London, Conn., and worked at Mill Stone Point, six miles from New London. After three months' service he was promoted foreman over the stone-cutters, having sixty journeymen under him, and from that time to the present has always been engaged either as superintendent on public works, or contracting for the same.

On the 13th of April, 1845, he married Miss Emeline T. Beebe, who was born at Waterford, New London Co., Conn., Dec. 16, 1827. They have had six children born to them,—one son and five daughters,—of whom two daughters and one son survive. Margaret, born Feb. 1, 1846, married George L. Napier, April 13, 1875; Mary Isabella, born Sept. 19, 1848; Griselda, born May 27, 1851, died Jan. 18, 1863; Lovinia, born Dec. 22, 1856, died in infancy; Sarah Jane, born April 27, 1860, died July 28, 1863; James Allen, born March 23, 1862, resides with his parents.

In the winter of 1846 he left Connecticut and went to Lawrence, Mass., and was employed as foreman over stone-cutters in the construction of a dam across the Merrimack, and in the erection of manufacturing buildings. In the summer of 1848 was engaged on the Portage Aqueduct across the Genesee River, at Portageville. From that time until 1857 he was a contractor in connection with his brothers, William, James, and George, on the Genesee Valley and Erie Canal, in the construction of masonry. In 1857 and 1858 himself and the brothers mentioned above, and their brother-in-law, Charles Brodie, were engaged in the building of the stone-work on the bridge spanning the Mississippi River at St. Paul. In 1860 he became superintendent of the construction of the new enlarged lock on the Louisville and Portland Canal, at Louisville, Ky., and was thus engaged until 1864. The succeeding two years he was employed in the superintendency of masonry on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A part of the year 1866 he was occupied with his brothers in the erection of the Ten Broeck Free Academy at Franklinville. In 1867 he obtained the contract to get the stone from the Nauvoo, Ill., quarries, the same as used in the building of the Mormon Temple, and for building the post-office and custom-house at Springfield, Ill. In 1868 they erected the county poor-house in the town of Machias. In July of the same year he went to Springfield, Ill., and became superintendent over the construction of the stone-work of the State Capitol, and thus continued until December, 1876. In 1869 he was engaged as superintendent of the Grafton Stone Quarries on the Mississippi, forty miles above St. Louis, for the building of the St. Louis Bridge and Water-Works. While there he had from two hundred and fifty to three hundred men under his supervision. In the mean time he and his brothers built the masonry, trestleing, and piling on the

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad from Machias to Emporium, a distance of about sixty miles. In the summer and fall of 1878 they built the Springville and Sardinia Railroad (narrow-gauge). In addition to the above, Mr. Napier and his brothers, and Charles and Robert Brodie, were engaged in bridging the Wabash and other streams on the New Albany and Salem, and Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroads.

Mr. Napier has been a man of indomitable energy and untiring industry. For more than forty years he has been actively engaged in superintending the construction of public works and various other enterprises, many of which, among others the Harlem High Bridge and the State Capitol at Springfield, Ill., remain as monuments to his mechanical skill. He is a Republican in politics, but never had time to accept political preferment. His ambition has been in the line of his trade and in the perfection of his knowledge of constructive art. His various contracts have been honestly managed, and completed according to the terms of his agreements. He is generally considered a man of irreproachable personal integrity, a kind husband, father, and friend, and a good citizen in every sense of that term.

DANFORD WRIGHT,

one of the respected yeomen of the town of Machias, is the son of Joseph B. Wright, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y. His father removed to Gainsville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he married Nancy Lewis, a native of Delaware, from which State her parents had emigrated to Wyoming when she was very young. Joseph Wright came to Cattaraugus County in 1823, locating in the western part of the town of Machias, near the Ashford town line. The county was then a wilderness; there were only three houses, and those built of logs, in what is now Machias village; and "blazed" trees, in lieu of roads, marked their route through the dense woods. He cleared his farm of fifty acres, afterwards increased to three hundred, and there he resided until his demise in the year 1860 (January 1), aged sixty-one years, six months, and twenty eight days. His wife died Oct. 23, 1865, aged fifty-six years. His family embraced seven children, of whom six survive,—all residing in this town,—viz.: Danford, Myron, Cleantha (deceased), Dennis, Mandana, Lafayette, and Paulina. Dennis is located on the homestead farm.

Danford Wright, the eldest son of Joseph and Nancy Wright, was born in Gainsville, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1825. He was about a year and a half old when his parents removed to Machias. He remained with his father upon the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he married Eliza Wright (not related), purchased a tract of seventy-four acres in the neighborhood of his father's place, and commenced life for himself. That he prosecuted his labors with success is evidenced by the fact that his acreage was subsequently increased to three hundred and fifty acres. He sold one hundred and fifty acres. The remainder embraces two farms,—one occupied by a tenant; the other, in the northeast portion of the town, has been his home since the date of its purchase in 1858.

Mrs. Danford Wright's father, Reuben Wright, was also an early settler of the town; he died on his farm, near Machias village, in the year 1858, aged eighty-two years. Her mother, whose maiden name was Susanna Stebbins, was a native of Wilbraham, Mass.; she died also on the homestead farm, Oct. 2, 1868, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-three years. Eliza Wright was born Jan. 13, 1821, at Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y., to which place her parents removed from Massachusetts in an early day, and thence to Cattaraugus County.

The family of Danford and Eliza Wright consists of an only son, Amon D., who was born July 25, 1851. In 1869 he married Miss Mary Lewis, of Gainsville, N. Y., who was born July 10, 1851. They reside on a farm near Machias Junction.

Mr. Wright is, and has ever been, a hard-working, calculating, and prudent farmer, whose many years' toil has yielded him a competence for his declining years, although he now enjoys good health and is possessed of a rugged constitution.

JACOB WURST

is the son of Jacob and Rosina Wurst, and was born in Würtemberg (Germany), Sept. 29, 1843. He was educated at the National schools of his native land, and when twenty-three years of age emigrated to America, first arriving in Buffalo, where he learned the butcher's trade. He remained there about two years, and then removed to Holland, Erie Co., N. Y., where he engaged in the butchering business, continuing in the same five years. In 1874, he established himself in the same business at Emporium, Pa., in connection with conducting a grocery-store. During the latter part of the same year he sold out and removed to Lime Lake, where he purchased the Lime Lake flouring- and saw-mills. In December, 1875, his brother-in-law, John E. Euchner, became a partner with him, under the firm-name of Wurst & Euchner, as at present. They now transact quite an extensive business. Their grist-mill has two run of stone and an annual capacity for twenty-five thousand bushels of custom and one thousand barrels of merchant work. Their saw-mill has a circular saw, and a capacity for six hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per annum. They have a cider-mill also, and purchase lumber and bark; making, in all, quite a large general business.

On the 2d of February, 1869, Mr. Wurst was married to Miss Lovina Euchner, by whom he has had four children; their names and the dates of their births being as follows: Dora R., born March 19, 1870; Paul G., born June 23, 1872; Alma J., born March 24, 1875; Perry L., born Jan. 7, 1878.

Mr. Wurst is a first-class business man, and possesses the requisite amount of industry and enterprise to make a successful career, which he will doubtless do. His partner,

JOHN E. EUCHNER,

was born at Holland, Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1855. He is the son of Christopher Euchner, a respectable farmer of Erie County. Young Euchner has many fine business



JACOB WURST.



MRS. LOVINA WURST.

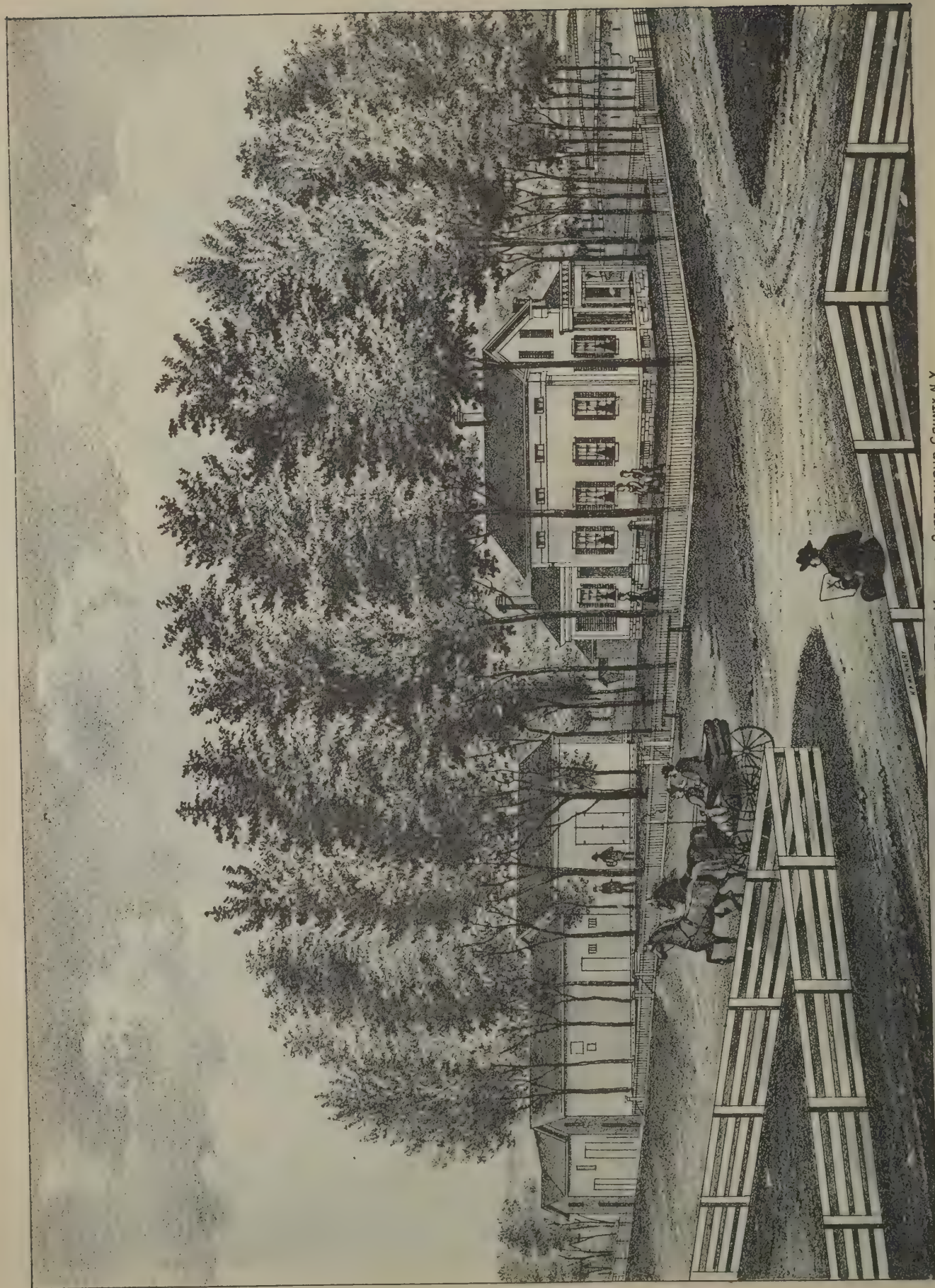


"LIME LAKE MILLS," PROPERTY OF WURST.



JOHN E. EUCHNER.

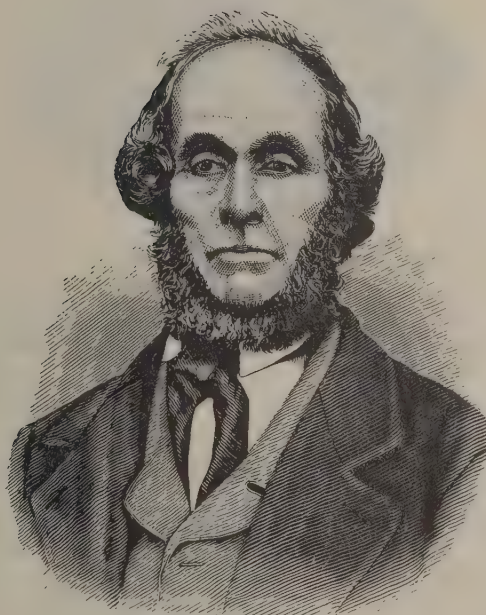




RESIDENCE OF MRS. ROYAL C. FARRAR, MACHIAS, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

qualifications, and with the senior partner of the firm makes a strong team, and one that wields a respectable influence in the community where they reside. They have the best possible facilities for their business, a fine water-power, good arrangements for transportation, and all the

necessary improvements in machinery, etc. They are just the men Lime Lake Mills require to make them successful, and gain for them a creditable name abroad. They now enjoy a good patronage, which, under the present able management, is rapidly increasing.



ROYAL C. FARRAR.



MRS. ROYAL C. FARRAR.

ROYAL C. FARRAR

was born in Gilmantown, Belknap Co., N. H., April 27, 1806, where his parents resided for many years.* In 1818 he moved to New Berlin, N. Y., and from thence to Rochester, N. Y. In 1819, with his father and family, he emigrated to Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. He was a younger brother of Wiggin Farrar, and remained with the family until he attained his majority. After spending a few years at farm labor, working by the month, he purchased, in 1832, the farm where he spent the remainder of his days, where he died, and where his widow now resides,—one of the finest farms in the town, and so rated by the assessors.

Mr. Farrar was not an office-seeker, but held the office of assessor for several years, and some other minor positions. He was an unostentatious, hard-working man, who rather avoided publicity, and stuck close to his chosen vocation,—that of a farmer. The three hundred acres of which he was possessed had been so wisely managed as to leave upon his death a competence for his family. He died Jan. 31, 1875, highly esteemed as a citizen and neighbor.

By his first wife, Sarah A. Bradley, whom he married in 1835, has but two surviving children: Martin V. and Melville. The former is living in Canborough, Canada; the latter (who served during the war of the Rebellion, as a faithful and brave soldier of the 72d New York Volunteers) is a successful cattle-broker, and resides in Machias. Mrs. Farrar died in 1845, and the following year Mr. Farrar married Miss Luna Roscoe, daughter of William Roscoe, of Machias. Her demise occurred in 1847, leaving one daughter, Luna E., who married Mr. A. P. Adams, a merchant of Machias, in 1870. Mr. Farrar made a third venture in matrimony April 25, 1850, by taking as his companion Maria E. Spoor, of Farmersville, daughter of Asel Spoor, who settled in that town as early as 1826. Mrs. Maria (Spoor) Farrar was born in Arcadia, Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1824. There were born unto Royal and Maria Farrar seven children,—Sarah E., who died in 1876; Stanley R.; Anna E., who, in 1877, married Arthur E. Wright, a well-to-do farmer, of Machias; Gilbert T.; Ernest H.; Cora E.; Orville L., who died in 1870. Of the above-named children, Gilbert, Ernest, and Cora reside with their mother on the homestead farm, a view of which may be seen on another page of this work.

* See biography of Wiggin M. Farrar.

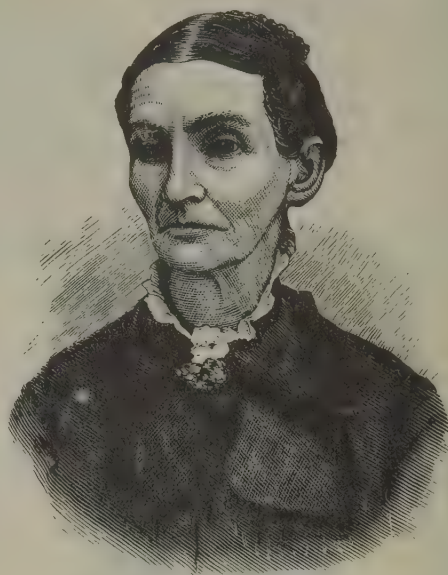


Horace Prescott

HORACE PRESCOTT.

The perpetuation of family records and genealogies is commendable. It exhibits a reverence for the memory of those departed that is as admirable as it is just. It is a noticeable fact that families in this country are imitating the example set by those of the old world, in the preservation of family histories. When the ancestry of a person in America can be traced back a couple of centuries, it becomes an honor and a pride to the individual as great, in our estimation, as for old and long-established families in Europe to trace their pedigree five times as far back. In the history of the Prescotts in America is offered a fair example to illustrate the above argument. We find that James Prescott, the progenitor of the family in America, emigrated from England and settled in Hampton, N. H., between the years 1660 and 1668. He married Mary Boulter, daughter of Nathaniel and Grace Boulter, of Hampton. The exact date of his birth and marriage is not known. His wife was born May 15, 1648. He removed to Kingston, N. H. (being one of the grantees of that town), where he died in 1728. A *fac-simile* of the family coat of arms is retained, a photograph of which is in the possession of the subject of this sketch. It is of elegant design, and bears the motto "*Vincit qui petitur*" (he that conquers endures). We trace the genealogy of the family through seven generations, as follows:

James Prescott, son of James Prescott above mentioned, born Sept. 1, 1671; married Maria Marston, March 6, 1695. Samuel Prescott, born March 14, 1697; married Mary Sanborn, Dec. 17, 1717. William Prescott, born June 21, 1728; married Susanna Sanborn, Nov. 22, 1750. William Prescott, born Oct. 14, 1762; married three times: first, Deborah Welch; second, Sarah (Gibson) Forest; third, Jane



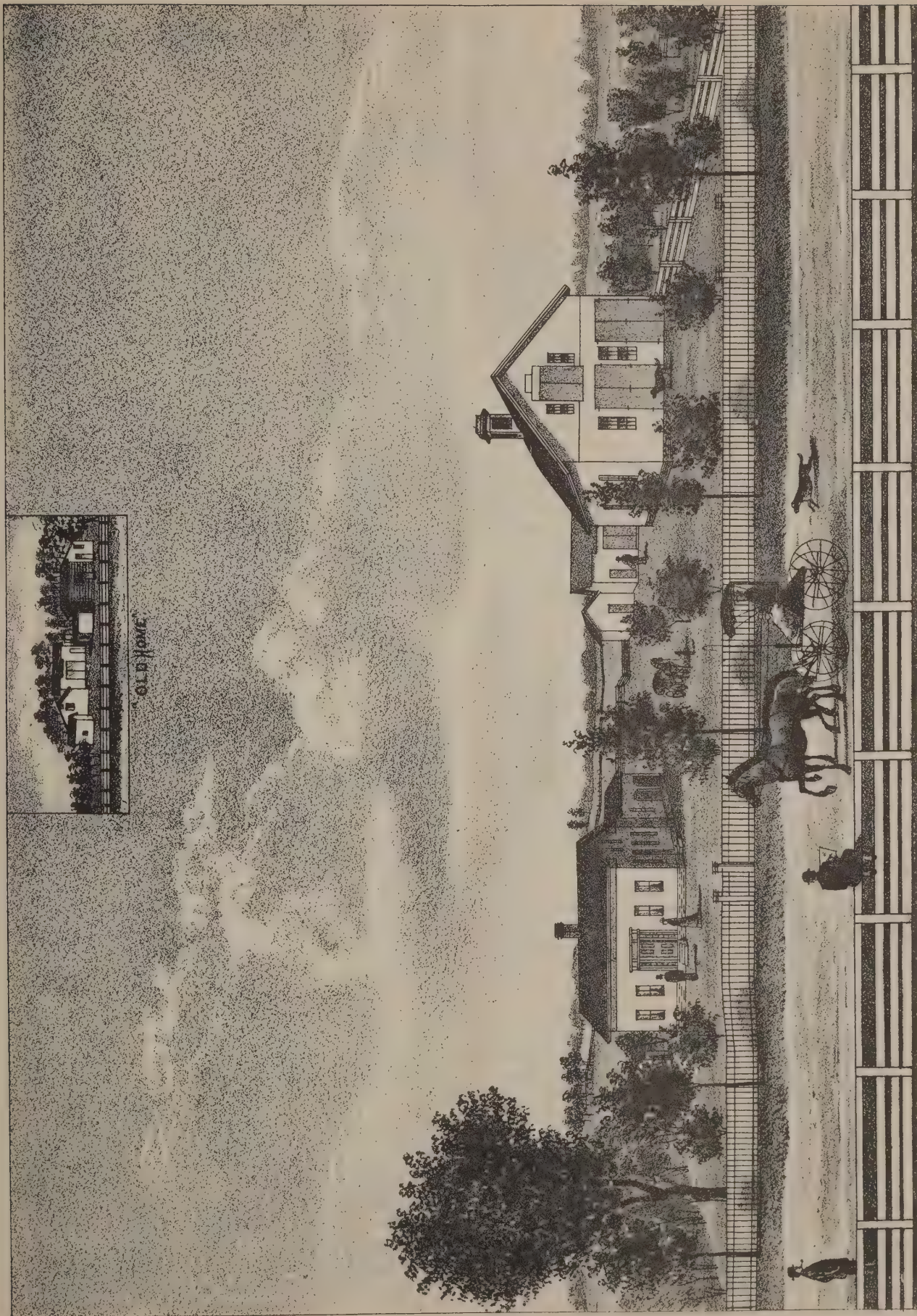
Laura B. Prescott

(Smith) Kezar. John Prescott, born March 28, 1787; married twice: first, Rebecca George; second, Eunicia Dawson.

Horace (of whom we write), born at Franklin, N. H., Feb. 10, 1810. He married Laura Blunt, of Machias, Jan. 12, 1840. They had issue, two sons and two daughters, namely: Emily, born March 6, 1842; died March 16, 1843. Adelaide, born March 25, 1844; married Philetus Martin, Nov. 19, 1868; resides in Farmersville. Edgar, born June 15, 1846; married Mary Jane, daughter of William Napier, of Machias, Oct. 21, 1869. Urban, born Aug. 9, 1848; unmarried.

Mr. Prescott removed from Franklin, N. H., to Covington, Genesee Co., N. Y., when a youth, and from there to Machias, on the 28th of February, 1827, where he has since resided. The country was wild and unsettled when he arrived. There were no roads or other material improvements, so that it required both energy and industry to effect a permanent settlement. Both of these qualifications he possessed, and as a result he has succeeded in accumulating a fine farm of four hundred and ten acres, upon which he has recently erected a good substantial barn, forty by fifty feet, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Prescott has never taken a very active part in politics, having had his time and attention well occupied in improving and bettering his farm. He has, however, acceptably filled the office of assessor ten years, and also other positions in the town government. He espoused the Greenback cause at the organization of that party, and has since advocated its principles, believing them to be the best for the general public good. He is a man of considerable force of character, and has done much towards the advancement of the best interests of his town. His neighbors esteem him as a good practical farmer, and respect him as an upright and honest citizen.



RESIDENCE OF HORACE PRESCOTT, MACHIAS, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

FARMERSVILLE.

THE town of Farmersville lies upon the east border of the county, north of the centre.

Its surface is a hilly upland and forms a water-shed, from which streams flow north into Lake Erie, east into the Genesee, and south into the Allegany. The highest point, near the centre, is from 800 to 900 feet above the railroad at Olean.

The only considerable stream is Ischua Creek, which flows south through the west part. Mud Lake, in the north part, covers an area of about 40 acres, and discharges its waters to the northward.

The soil upon the uplands is chiefly a vegetable mould, resting on clay, slate, and shale; that in the valleys is a gravelly loam.

It is well adapted to grazing and stock-raising. The people are chiefly agriculturists, and cheese is the chief source of revenue. The milk of about 2400 cows is manufactured into this product by the different cheese-factories situated within its borders.

The town contains a total area of 29,843 acres, of which 19,830 acres are improved. Its population in 1875 was 1094, a decrease of 295 since 1860.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

While the settlement in 1817 of Peter and Cornelius Ten Broeck, Richard Tozer, Peleg Robbins, and Levi Peet, in its results, may have been the first permanent one in the territory now known as Farmersville, it is an established fact that settlements were projected some twelve years previously. In 1805, Asaph Butler, Jeremiah Burroughs, John McClure, William Vinton, Calvin Chamberlain, and Elijah Johnson entered into contracts with the agents of the Holland Land Company for lands in township 5, range 4; and in 1811, Gideon Lewis, Ezekiel Runals, Samuel Blancher, Benjamin Jenks, Jr., William Parks, and George Parks made contracts with the same company for lands in township 5, range 3.

It has not been ascertained that any of these contractors became settlers. If they did, their stay was brief, and no improvements were made. But we have very good evidence that settlers, other than those already named, were here as early as 1810 or 1812.

Hon. Smith Parish, of Portville, became a resident of Farmersville in 1821. The country was then a wilderness, comparatively; there were but few settlers, and they had but a few acres of cleared land each, and things as they then appeared to him are remembered with great distinctness. He says that when he came here a deserted log house and barn were standing on a small clearing, situated near the outlet of Mud Lake. The rafters or poles that supported the roof of the house had rotted, and were falling

in, and that both buildings presented the appearance of having been built some ten or twelve years. He learned that the builder and original occupant of the premises was a man named Pixley, who, after living here some two or three years, gave up the undertaking of clearing away the large elms and other giants of the forest, which encumbered the ground on all sides, and removed farther west.

He also remembers that near the inlet of the same lake was another small log house, surrounded by a little patch of cleared ground. This house had been built and occupied by a man named Bradford; yet he thinks that at the time Judge Ten Broeck and his comrades made their settlement in the central part of the town, in 1817, these cabins were already deserted, and there is justice in their claim that they were the first *permanent* settlers.

As Judge Peter Ten Broeck was the pioneer of those men who became the first permanent residents of the town of Farmersville, and as he was, during his lifetime, the prominent man of the town, as well as one of the most prominent men of Cattaraugus County, we reproduce the following from the "Old Pioneers of Cattaraugus County:"

In 1816, Peter Ten Broeck, a young man twenty-three years of age and of German extraction, left his father's house in Otsego Co., N. Y., to seek his fortune in the far "West." His outfit was scanty, consisting of a single change of clothing, and barely ready money enough to defray his traveling expenses. With his pack on his back he traveled alone and on foot the entire distance from Otsego County to Erie, Pa., reaching that borough the latter part of May. He had examined with considerable care the country over which he had passed, and after a rest at Erie for a few days he set out on his return. Taking his route across the country, through Chautauqua County to Connewango, Little Valley, and Ellicottville, he reached a small settlement on Ischua Creek, now known as Franklinville, June 6, 1816. Spending a day or two hereabouts, for rest, he renewed his journey homeward, where he arrived in the early part of July.

In October of the same year, accompanied by his brother, Cornelius (who died in Farmersville in 1843), and Richard Tozer, he again started on foot to seek a home in Cattaraugus. They carried their own provisions, which were replenished by purchase from farmers and others living along their route. They were nearly a month on the road, reaching Farmersville the latter part of October. As they were on a voyage of discovery, they traveled over what are now the towns of Farmersville, Franklinville, Ellicottville, Little Valley, Great Valley, and a part of Napoli and Connewango. They saw nothing particularly attractive after they left the valley of the Ischua, and finally resolved to return to Franklinville, or Farmersville, and take up farms in that vicinity.

Soon after their return to Franklinville, Mr. Ten Broeck was deputed by his associates to go to the land-office at Batavia and contract with the Holland Land Company for three farms. This he did, contracting for 600 acres,—200 for himself, 200 for his brother Cornelius, and 200 for Mr. Tozer. Cornelius and Tozer accompanied him out as far as the Genesee River, where they worked by the day during Mr. Ten Broeck's absence. On his return they had earned money enough to purchase a month's supply of flour, beef, and butter. The flour was baked into bread, and the supplies divided into three equal parts, and each taking his sack on his shoulder, they then again sought their wilderness home. Arriving there in due time, they set about staking and "blazing" out their lots. Winter coming on, and no preparations having been made for a stay through it, they returned to Otsego County. In February, 1817, the three returned again, their company increased by the addition of Capt. Peleg Robbins and Levi Peet.

Before leaving, the fall previous, the three new settlers had erected a small log house, and completed it except the roof. The first business of the party, on their return, was to procure the necessary covering for their "log mansion." The first two nights were spent in the inclosure, which was partially covered with canvas. This illy protected the stout-hearted pioneers from the storm, which began the evening they reached there, and continued for thirty-six hours. Snow fell to the depth of three feet; but notwithstanding this, as their necessities were great, Ten Broeck and Tozer with an ox-team made their way through the woods and snow to McClure's saw-mill, 10 miles distant, for boards to cover their log house, which was to serve as an abiding-place for the whole party. The boards were obtained, the house finished as well as it could be, and soon the curling smoke of an old-fashioned log fire was making its way above the surrounding tree-tops. Here the five new settlers labored together, ate, drank, slept, and whiled away their leisure hours, until the following May, when various members of the party erected two or three additional log houses, and the locality began to look like a thriving settlement. This was the establishment of the first settlement within the boundaries of Farmersville, and was upon the site of the present village of the same name.

About the middle of May, 1817, Mr. Peter Ten Broeck caught the "Western fever," and disposing of his land interest to Levi Peet, one of his companions, he, accompanied by Capt. Robbins, left for the West.

They returned to Farmersville the latter part of August of the same year. Here they remained for a few weeks, when Mr. Ten Broeck and his brother Cornelius returned on foot to Otsego County, by the way of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Rochester.

The greater part of the fall and winter of 1817-18, the brothers remained at their old home in Otsego County. In February, 1818, they returned to Farmersville. The fall of the same year Peter Ten Broeck contracted for 50 acres of land in the southwest part of the town, while his brother settled in the central part, in the vicinity of Messrs. Robbins, Peet, and Tozer. Peter Ten Broeck built a log house the same fall, and in it kept "bachelor's hall" until about 1822, when he married a Miss Freeman,

daughter of Judge Freeman, then one of the judges of the old Court of Common Pleas of Cattaraugus County. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Ten Broeck began to enlarge his landed possessions, adding a little year by year for a period of forty years, until his acres were numbered by the thousands, and his personal estate by the hundred thousands. His farm was about six miles long by one mile wide, and raising, purchasing, and fattening cattle became his principal business. In 1822 he was appointed an associate county judge by Gov. Yates, and continued to officiate in that capacity until 1827. In 1837 he was re-appointed to the same office by Gov. Marcy, and held the office and discharged its duties acceptably until the adoption of the new constitution of 1846.

During the interim from 1827 to 1837 he was appointed an agent of the Holland Land Company, charged with the duty of collecting the debts due the company in the counties of Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Wyoming. He held this appointment until the Holland Land Company sold their interests to other parties, and was for two or three years the agent of the company's successors, represented by the Hon. Staley N. Clarke.

Judge Ten Broeck was a man of iron nerve, and of large proportions, being over six feet in height. In private life he was courteous, of easy manners, cordial and confiding to his friends. He attained his high rank as a private citizen, and became the largest land-owner in Western New York by the closest attention to business, and the practice of frugality, without being in the least degree open to the charge of covetousness or penuriousness.

The settlers before mentioned were all unmarried men except Richard Tozer.

Isolated as they were in their wilderness home, they found it necessary to make some local laws for the government of their small colony. They drew up a code, signed it themselves, and induced others to sign it as they came in. One section of their mutual statute was as follows:

"If any single woman who is over fourteen years of age shall come to reside in our *village*, and no one of this Confederacy shall offer her his company within a fortnight thereafter, then, and in such case, our board shall be called together, and some one shall be appointed to make her a visit, whose duty it shall be to perform the same or forfeit the disapprobation of the Company, and pay a fine sufficiently large to buy the lady thus neglected a new dress."

Few towns upon the Purchase have been more prosperous, and it is quite likely that this early regulation aided essentially in the work of founding a new settlement and speeding its progress. These pioneers carried their provisions ten, and even twenty, miles upon their backs through the woods; and, as a contrast between the past and present, as an example of what industry and enterprise will accomplish, it is only necessary to point to the remarkable success of one of their number,—Judge Ten Broeck.

Peleg Robbins, Richard Tozer, and Levi Peet settled upon lot 36, the present site of the village of Farmersville. Here Tozer built the first framed house, which he occupied as an inn for many years. It is believed that he began

keeping a place of entertainment about 1818. He was also the first supervisor in 1821. Levi Peet erected the first framed barn about 1820, and in it were held the early religious meetings, as it was for some years the most commodious room in the settlement. He was appointed postmaster in 1836.

Nehemiah Parish, a soldier of the Revolution, came from Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y., and settled here in 1818. He was accompanied by his sons, Roswell, Shubael, and Zabad. Jeremiah Parish, brother of Nehemiah, also a veteran of the Revolution, accompanied by his son, Smith, became a resident in 1821. The Parishes were from Vermont originally. Smith Parish removed to Portville in 1831, and has since been one of its most prominent citizens. Among other residents of the town of Farmersville, in 1821, were William Adams, William J. Burns, Simeon Bradford, Solomon Curtis, Jr., Ashbel Freeman, John Flagg, William Gilley, Russell Hubbard (who represented the county in the State Legislature in 1831, and was supervisor for several terms), Lyman Hubbard, Daniel Hodges (who represented the county in the State Legislature in 1825), Joseph Hazleton, James Leland, Thomas Leet, Caleb Lewis, Joseph Mills, John D. Older (a surveyor), William Older, Jesse Older, Elijah Rice, John Rice (2d), Clark Rice, David Rood, Cyrus Rood, William Stillwell, Chauncey Taylor, Lucius Tyler (an early justice of the peace), Uriah D. Wood, Alfred Willey, Samuel G. White, Moses Wade, and William Wareing.

The settlers of 1822 were Zachariah Blackman (a soldier of the Revolution), Franklin Blackman, Jabez Blackman, Gain R. Blackman, Jabez S. Blackman, Ora Bond (an early justice of the peace, and supervisor for several terms), Brightman Brooks, Robert Bard, Michael Chaffee, Jeremiah Freeman, John Hayford, Zaccheus Lawrence, Zachariah Lawrence, David Norton, Edward Stone, Edmund Stone, Erastus Skinner, Frederick Swan, William Springer, David Springer, Henry Saxton, Stephen Town, Alvah Town, and James Worden, who built the first saw-mill, on the outlet of Mud Lake, in 1824.

Previous to 1825, Israel B. Abbott, Tracy Avery, John Aiken, John Barnhart, Solomon S. Butler, Edward Bumpus, John Bowers, Samuel Butler, Perry H. Bonney, Ezra Belknap, Harry Butler, Preserved Bullock, Artemas Barnes, Alva Burgess, James E. Bishop, Asa Bullard, Solomon Burns, Francis E. Baillet (who was county clerk in 1837, 1843, 1846), Eli B. Orbank, Jonathan Carpenter, Curtis Carpenter, Zenas Carpenter, Elam Clark, Caleb S. Cooley, Dyar Cowdry, Abram Cayter, Jacob Comstock (who kept the first store in 1828), Ashbel Carter, James Calkins, Curtis B. Devine, William Dunham, Silas Dort, Salmon Dutton, Albert Fancher, Ezekiel Flanders, Frederick Farrington, Timothy Henry, George W. Gillet, Charles Gary, Abner Grinnell, Richard Goodwin, Ira S. Hatch, Ebenezer Harris, Ira Hatch, Hiram A. Hill, John Henry, Peter Holmes, Cicero Holmes, Gordon Henry, Peter Hadlack, William A. Harris, Samuel S. Henry, Ezra Kellogg, Samuel Milliken, Marcellus McGown, Enoch Richardson, Ebenezer Reed, Ebenezer Reed, Jr., Nathaniel Rowley, Gershom Rowley, Jr., Amos Rose, Benjamin Rose, Jonathan Rich, Jr., William Ross, Simeon Smead, John Squires, Enoch Sanborn, Alvah Skinner,

Asahel Spooner, Nicholas Spoor, James Tarbell, William L. Thomas, Marvel Thayer, Anthony Van Schaick, Jacob Wade, Henry Wadé, John D. Wood, James Weston, Oliver Wakefield, Joseph Wedge, James West, and George Wickwire were residents of the town. From 1820 to 1825 settlements had been rapid and continuous, for we find, by referring to the census reports of the latter date, that the town then contained a population of 636 inhabitants.

Marsena Baker represented the county in the State Legislature during the session of 1859.

The first marriage was that of Peter Ten Broeck to Miss Polly Freeman, in 1822.

The first birth was that of Joseph A. Tozer, who was born in 1817.

Mrs. Magdalene Adams died Nov. 7, 1820, but it is claimed that deaths occurred previous to this time; that children of Rice, Hollister, and the widow McCaa, were buried near the southeast corner of lot 33, township 5, range 4, prior to 1818.

CIVIL HISTORY.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 29, 1821, the town of Farmersville was formed from Ischua, and the territory embraced within its boundaries are, by that act, described as follows: "All that part of the town of Ischua consisting of the fifth township in the third range, and the fifth township in the fourth range of townships, shall be set off from the town of Ischua, and be erected into a separate town, by the name of Farmersville; and the first town-meeting shall be held at the house of Richard Tozer, on the first Tuesday of March next, and annually on the first Tuesday of March thereafter."

The following are the proceedings of the first town-meeting, and are copied verbatim: "At the first annual meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Farmersville, holden in and for said town, at the house of Richard Tozer, on Tuesday, March 5, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the following officers were elected, and resolutions passed, viz.: Richard Tozer, Supervisor; Elijah Rice, Town Clerk; Russell Hubbard, John D. Older, Peter Ten Broeck, Assessors; Peleg Robbins, Collector; James Leland, Uriah D. Wood, Overseers of the Poor; Lyman Hubbard, William Stillwell, Joseph Mills, Commissioners of Highways; Solomon Curtis, Jr., Alfred Willey, Peter Ten Broeck, Commissioners of Common Schools; Thomas Leet, Peter Ten Broeck, Russell Hubbard, Samuel G. White, Inspectors of Common Schools; Moses Wade, William Burns, Jr., Peleg Robbins, Constables; Daniel Hodges, Levi Peet, John Flagg, William Gilley, Zabad Parrish, Moses Wade, Joseph Mills, Solomon Curtis, Jr., Chauncey Taylor, Alfred Willey, Joseph Haselton, Overseers of Highways.

"Voted, by the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Farmersville, that pathmasters be fence-viewers, that there be one poundmaster, that Levi Peet be poundmaster, and that his south barnyard be a pound for the year ensuing.

"Voted, that hogs be allowed to run at large until they do damage, and then that the owners of said hogs take care of the same and pay the damage done.

"Voted, that there be the sum of \$250 raised for the improvement of roads.

"Voted, that there be raised the sum of \$25 for the support of common schools.

"Voted, that fence-viewers be allowed \$1 per day.

"Voted, this meeting be adjourned to the house of Richard Tozer, in the town of Farmersville, the first Tuesday in March, 1823."

The supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace of the town of Farmersville from 1822 to 1878 have been as follows. The years inclusive, opposite their respective names, show the time those offices were filled by them:

SUPERVISORS.

1822-24. Richard Tozer.	1850. Reuben Cross.
1825. Russel Hubbard.	1851. Russel Hubbard.
1826. Richard Tozer.	1852-53. Andrew C. Adams.
1827. Peter Ten Broeck.	1854-55. James Nichols.
1828. Russel Hubbard.	1856-58. Marsena Baker.
1829-30. Ora Bond.	1859-61. David Carpenter.
1831. Jonathan Graves.	1862. James H. Day.
1832. Russel Hubbard.	1863. J. T. Cummings.
1833-35. George W. Gillet.	1864. William Henry.
1836. Russel Hubbard.	1865. Adelbert Carpenter.
1837-38. Peter Ten Broeck.	1866. William Henry.
1839. Russel Barlow.	1867. Andrew Knight.
1840. Ora Bond.	1868-70. Levi L. Lincs.
1841-42. Peter Ten Broeck.	1871. David Carpenter.
1843-44. Solomon Cummings.	1872-73. A. E. Robbins.
1845. Edwin Taylor.	1874-76. Henry S. Merrill.
1846-48. Solomon Cummings.	1877-78. James Caldwell.
1849. Jarvis Leonard.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1822-24. Elijah Rice.	1855. Reuben Cherryman.
1825. Jacob Comstock.	1856. James A. Parker.
1826-27. Lucius Tyler.	1857. Reuben Cherryman.
1828-31. George W. Gillet.	1858-60. Myron Older.
1832-37. Francis E. Baillet.	1861-62. J. T. Cummings.
1838-39. Solomon Cummings.	1863-64. Myron Older.
1840. George W. Gillet.	1865. Franklin Osborn.
1841. Solomon Cummings.	1866-67. J. T. Cummings.
1842-43. Francis E. Baillet.	1868-71. Albert E. Robbins.
1844. Grove B. Graves.	1872. S. C. Rowley.
1845-49. Luther Cross.	1873. D. G. Hubbard.
1850-52. James Nichols.	1874-75. John Worthington.
1853. M. Hayford.	1876-77. Scott Cummings.
1854. Deless J. Graves.	1878. Melvin E. Smith.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1822. William Stillwell.	1838. Ora Bond.
Levi Peet.	Solomon Cummings.
William Wareing.	1839. George W. Gillet.
1823. Lucius Tyler.	1840. Ora Bond.
1825. Jacob Comstock.	1841. Clark Rice.
1826. Ora Bond.	Gideon D. Walker.
James Leland.	1842. Solomon Cummings.
1827. George W. Gillet.	Amos Wright.
Joseph Haselton.	1843. Edwin Taylor.
1828. Ora Bond.	Stephen Hardy.
1829. James Leland.	1844. Ora Bond.
James Weston.	1844-45. Felix Baillet.
Lucius Tyler.	1846. Solomon Cummings.
Jacob Comstock.	Hiram Johnson.
1830. Cyrus Keyes.	Russel Hubbard.
1830-31. George W. Gillet.	1847. Edwin Taylor.
1832. Ora Bond.	Samuel W. Wakefield.
Elijah Anderson.	1848. Jarvis Leonard.
1833. Ora Bond.	1849. Hiram Johnson.
1834. Cyrus Keyes.	1849. Sheldon Squires.
1835. George W. Gillet.	1850. David Carpenter.
1836. Hiram Bond.	George W. Swift.
1837. Solomon Cummings.	1851. George W. Stanford.
Clark Rice.	1852. Duma Burr.

1853. Hiram Johnson.	1868. David P. Hooper.
Benjamin G. Cagwin.	M. J. Allen.
1854. Silas L. Peet.	1869. Clark Giles.
1855. Benjamin G. Cagwin.	1870. David Carpenter.
1856. David Carpenter.	Nathaniel Jewell.
1857. Andrew C. Adams.	1871. Samuel A. Thomas.
1858. S. A. Thomas.	1872. David P. Hooper.
1858-59. Gardner George.	Dodge D. Persons.
1860. David P. Hooper.	1873. N. D. Smith.
1861. Gardner George.	Edwin Hooper.
David Carpenter.	1874. H. M. Lawrence.
1862. Andrew C. Adams.	Jedediah Hubbard.
1863. David Carpenter.	1875. S. M. Thomas.
1864. David P. Hooper.	L. L. Carpenter.
1865. Ebenezer Hungerford.	1876. Samuel S. Thomas.
1866. Andrew C. Adams.	Hiram N. Robeson.
John Rockwell.	1877. Abram A. Peet.
1867. Abram A. Peet.	Rufus E. Cornwall.
Aaron G. Hovey.	1878. H. M. Lawrence.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The State road from Franklinville to Fairview, which intersects this town diagonally from the southwest to the northeast, was the first traveled highway, and was laid out prior to 1816. The road described as leading from the residence of Cornelius Ten Broeck's to Richard Tozer's tavern, was laid out by order of Pell Tidd and Joseph Cole, commissioners of highways, of the town of Ischua, July 1, 1816.

The Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad crosses the southwest corner of the town, intersecting lots 33, 34, and 35 of township 5, range 4. It was completed in 1872, and has no station in Farmersville.

The Rochester and State Line Railroad enters the town on the north border of township 5, range 3, and passing Bradford Flats, a station in Farmersville, it leaves the town on the north border of township 5, range 4, and again entering the town, crosses the extreme northwest corner. This road was completed in the spring of 1878.

Comparative statement of the number of acres improved, assessed value of real estate, value of personal estate, amount of live-stock, productions, mills, manufactories, etc., of 1835 and 1875:

1835.	
Acres, improved.....	6,360
Assessed value of real estate.....	\$93,934
" " personal estate.....	\$6,500
Number of cattle.....	2,202
" horses.....	373
" sheep.....	3,299
" swine.....	1,344
" yards of fulled cloth.....	3,095
" " unfulled woolens.....	3,297
" " linen.....	3,515
Amount of county tax.....	\$526.19
" town ".....	\$380.20
Number of saw-mills.....	1
" asheries.....	3
" school districts.....	10
Public money expended.....	\$150
Number of scholars.....	441

1875.	
Acres, improved.....	19,830
Value of real estate.....	\$922,352
" personal estate.....	\$326,110
Tons of hay.....	6,766
Bushels of barley.....	1,941
" buckwheat.....	2,601
" Indian corn.....	2,655
" oats.....	45,340
" peas.....	1,115
" potatoes.....	24,667
" apples.....	15,068
Pounds of maple-sugar.....	53,615
Number of horses.....	548

Number of cattle.....	3,542
" milch cows.....	2,333
" cows whose milk is sent to factory.....	2,103
Pounds of butter made in families.....	26,928
" wool clipped.....	3,482
" pork made on farms.....	76,799

VILLAGES.

The village of *Farmersville*, situated on lot 36 of the fifth township, third range, and a little southeast of the centre, contains 2 churches (Methodist Episcopal and Baptist), 1 hotel, 1 store, post-office, district school-house, cheese-factory, 2 or 3 small mechanic shops, and about 125 inhabitants. Its site was the point selected for settlement by the Ten Broecks, Tozer, Robbins, and Peet, in 1817.

Fairview, a post-office station in the extreme northeast corner, and lying partly in Allegany County, contains a store, cheese-factory, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, cooper-shop, and a few dwelling-houses.

SCHOOLS.

The first action taken by the first board of school commissioners of the town of Farmersville is shown by the following:

"We do certify, that in pursuance of the act entitled 'An act for the better establishment of Common Schools,' passed April 12, 1819, we have formed for a common-school district all that certain part of the town of Farmersville, in the county of Cattaraugus, situated as follows: Lots 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, and the west 100 acres of lot 17, in the 5th township of the 4th range; and all that certain part of the town of Ischua, in said county, situated as follows: Lots 31, 32, 39, and 40, in the 4th township of the 4th range, and lots 7 and 8, in the 4th township and 5th range, and have numbered the same School District No. 1.

"Given under our hands, at Ischua, this 25th day of April, 1822.

"PETER TEN BROECK,

"SOLOMON CURTIS, JR.,

"School Commissioners, town of Farmersville.

"MOSES WARNER, JR.,

"FLAVEL PARTRIDGE,

"School Commissioners, town of Ischua."

April 27, 1822, Alfred Willey, Peter Ten Broeck, and Solomon Curtis, Jr., met at Farmersville and formed two additional school districts, described as follows:

District No. 2, to consist of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, and the east part of lot 17, in the 5th township of the 4th range, and lots Nos. 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, and 38, in the 5th township of the 3d range.

District No. 3, lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 39, and 40 of township 5, range 3.

In November, 1822, School District No. 4 was formed, and consisted of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, and the east part of lot 17, in the 5th township of the 4th range.

Jan. 1, 1823, the trustees of School District No. 1 made the following report:

"Time school has been taught by qualified teacher..	4½ mos.
Number of children attending school	27
" children of school age residing in that part of the district belonging to Farmersville	17
" children of school age residing in that part of the district belonging to Ischua	18
Amount of money received and expended.....	none."

At a meeting of the school commissioners, held at Farmersville, March 22, 1823, for the purpose of apportioning

the school funds in their possession, amounting to \$46.50, and finding that School District No. 1 was the only district which had complied with the law, the whole amount was paid to said district.

In a report made to the superintendent of common schools of the State of New York, dated Sept. 10, 1825, the school commissioners of the town of Farmersville, viz., Daniel Weston and Elam Clark, report as follows:

"Number of school districts in town, 5.

"Number of parts of school districts in town, 4.

"Number of whole districts from which reports have been received, 3.

"Number of parts of districts from which reports have been received, 2.

"And that from the said reports the following is a just and true abstract:

"Whole time any school has been taught therein, 31 months.

"Time such schools have been taught by qualified teachers, 22 months.

"Number of children attending school, 155.

"Number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years, 127.

"Total amount of money received during the year, \$32.88."

"That the school-books most in use in the common schools of our town are the Holy Scriptures, Webster's Spelling-Books, American Preceptor, Beauties of the Bible, American Reader, and Pike's Arithmetic."

In comparison with the foregoing, from the report of the school commissioners of Cattaraugus County for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, the following statistics are taken:

Number of school districts.....	10
Number of school-houses.....	10
Value of school-houses, with sites.....	\$3505.00
Number of volumes in library.....	512
Value of library.....	\$157.00
Number of teachers employed.....	10
Amount paid for teachers' wages.....	\$1455.57
Number of children of school age.....	362
Average attendance.....	169,592
Amount of public money received from State.....	\$1051.71
Amount of money received from tax.....	354.43
Number of weeks taught.....	283

CHURCHES.*

The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Eliab Going—a Baptist minister—at the barn of Levi Peet, in 1821.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT FARMERSVILLE

was organized in 1823, and incorporated September 12 of the same year. Among the first members were Jonathan E. Davis, Uriah D. Wood, Benjamin Westcott, Ashbel Carter, and William Older. The society was re-incorporated Sept. 13, 1834, and Hiram Carter, Richard Robbins, Peter Holmes, William Adams, and Curtis B. Divine elected trustees. It was again incorporated April 7, 1838; and for the fourth time, Nov. 15, 1853.

The church edifice, which will seat 300 persons, was erected in 1838, at a cost of \$1500. It forms part of the Franklinville charge, Rev. J. H. Freeland, pastor, and has a membership of about 30. The following are the pastors' names from 1851: Wm. Bush, 1851-52; W. S. Tuttle, 1853; William Seisne, 1854; N. Jones, 1855-56; E. G. Selleck, 1857; H. Hornsby, 1858-59; A. McIntire, 1860-61; H. M. Ripley, 1862; J. Hills, 1863; J. H.

* Official members of these churches were respectfully requested to furnish data from which a more complete history could have been written, but in each instance they failed to respond.

Rogers, 1864; J. Latham, 1865-66; A. W. Willson, 1867; S. P. Gurnsey, 1868-69; J. K. Torry, 1870-71; J. C. Whiteside, 1872-73; T. E. Clayton, 1874-76; T. D. Goddard, 1877; J. H. Freeland, 1878.

Present number of members in the church, 26; number of pupils in Sunday-school, 28; number of volumes in library, 75; James H. Day, superintendent of Sunday-school.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF FARMERSVILLE

was organized Jan. 17, 1826, with 18 members, by Rev. Eliab Going. It was incorporated April 4, 1836, Rev. Adrian Foot and Levi Peet presiding; and George W. Gillet, Cornelius Ten Broeck, David Carpenter, Joel Hayford, Jonathan Graves, and Ora Bond, were elected trustees.

Their house of worship, which has sittings for about 300 persons, was built in 1838, and cost \$1600. The society numbers about 45 members. Rev. William Hughes, pastor; Scott Cummings, Sunday-school superintendent.

THE WELSH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF SILOAM was organized with 26 members, Oct. 5, 1856, by Rev. James Griffiths. The society worshiped in a private house until 1870, when their church edifice was erected. It cost \$1200, and has sittings for 250 persons. At a meeting convened at their house of worship, April 25, 1871, present, David D. Morgan, Evan Griffiths, Morris M. Jones, Thomas T. Jones, Howell R. Jones, Thomas Richards, David C. Richards, and Robert Richards, Daniel D. Morgan and Evan Griffiths were elected Church-Wardens, and David D. Morgan, Thomas Richards, and Morris M. Jones, Trustees. The society was incorporated April, 1871.

MILITARY RECORD.

During the war of the Rebellion the town paid in bounties to her soldiers \$9000. The county paid to the same soldiers \$3300, making a total of \$12,300.

She sent into the field 97 soldiers and seamen, and 11 men who were not accredited to the town.

P E R S I A.

THIS is the second from the west of the towns in the northern tier of the county, and was erected from Perrysburg, Feb. 7, 1835. It embraces the western part of township 5 and a small part of township 6, in the 8th range of the Holland Company's Survey, and is bounded on the north by Cattaraugus Creek, which separates it from Collins, in Erie County; east by Otto, divided from it by the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek; south by New Albion; and west by Dayton and Perrysburg. Its shape is irregular, and the length is nearly double its width. The area is 13,296 acres of hilly upland, whose general elevation is about 400 feet above Lake Erie, with summits in the east and south several hundred feet higher.

The surface inclines northward, forming a plain in the northwest part of the town. It is well drained by Point Peter Brook, Thatcher Creek, and their affluents, rising in the south and flowing into Cattaraugus Creek. The channel of the former stream is deep and rugged, and at the place of its union with Cattaraugus Creek has almost precipitous banks more than a hundred feet high. For some distance the brook runs parallel with the creek, although in opposite directions, and forms a high, narrow neck of land which has been called Point Peter. It is composed of a shaly loam, and is rapidly wasting away under the erosive influence of the weather.

The soil of the town is variable, being a stiff clay in some localities, and a gravelly or sandy loam in others. It is usually fertile, and in the northern part is especially favorable for vegetables and fruit.

THE EARLY LAND-OWNERS

of the town are shown in the following list, compiled from the records of Perrysburg for the year 1819:

Lot	Lot
Orr & Dunham..... 6	Ichabod Harding..... 13
John S. Davenport..... 7	Ahaz Allen..... 16
Luther Town..... 7	Dan Allen..... 16
Barney Allen..... 8	Thomas Farnsworth..... 26
Charles Barnum..... 8	Merrill Aldrich..... 27
John Wattenpaugh..... 17	Turner Aldrich..... 28
John Thatcher..... 17	

Fourteen years later the population of the town had been much augmented, as will be seen from the list of lands improved and having buildings in 1833:

Lot	Assessed value of buildings.
Benjamin Doty..... 36	\$25
Stephen Popple..... 43	35
John C. Babcock..... 54	35
John W. Rainhart..... 54	25
Peter Ackley..... 54	25
George Snyder..... 57	45
Benjamin Milks..... 58	40
Esek. B. Nash..... 59	10
Harry Howard..... 59	45
Samuel Averill..... 64	40
Herman Waterman..... 7	35
Samuel R. Redfield..... 7	30
William Blasdel..... 8	35
Chauncy Hammond..... 16	80
Dan Allen..... 16	150
Ahaz Allen..... 16	130
Chauncy Hammond..... 16	45
Thomas Farnsworth..... 16	165

In addition there was reported as *improved*, but not having buildings, the following list:



GOWANDA UNION SCHOOL AND ACADEMY, GOWANDA, N.Y.
(ERECTED 1876.)

PRINCIPAL, FRED DICK.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
C. C. JOHNSON, PRES. FRANK VINTON, SEC.
JOHN KAMMERER, MILAN BROWN.
J. H. CONGDON, H. F. ALLEN.

TOWN 5, RANGE 8.

Lot	Lot
Charles Fox..... 37	Roswell Kimball..... 41
Seneca Benson..... 43	W. W. Brooks..... 41
George Thorngate..... 45	John Peters..... 42
Stephen Taylor..... 45	Charles G. Allen..... 42
William Blasterley..... 49	Lurilla Bacon..... 50
Harry Blakeley..... 51	Hosea Whitford..... 53
Oliver C. Babcock..... 53	Nathaniel L. Green..... 55
Amos Kellogg..... 56	Isaac Wait..... 58
Edward Howard..... 58	Alexander Howard..... 59

TOWN 6, RANGE 8.

Lot	Lot
Josiah Darby..... 5	Josiah Whitecomb..... 6
Heman Blanchard..... 8	Abel Witherell..... 6
Robert H. Torrance..... 8	Lyman Darby..... 8
Phineas Spencer..... 8	John Thatcher..... 17

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN

was made by Ahaz Allen, a native of Vermont. In 1810 he purchased land on lots 15 and 16, in town 6, which included the mill site at what is now Hidi. The following year he secured the services of John Russell, who came from Vermont and made a small clearing for Allen, near where A. Gaensslen's place now is. Here he completed a small log house in the fall of that year and then left for other parts. Allen moved some of his goods down the creek from Zoar the following spring, and brought on his family, consisting of a wife and infant son, Norman H., the same season. He engaged very actively in pioneer improvements, building mills, and planted the first orchard in town. Some of the trees are yet in a bearing condition. Mr. Allen died in town in 1864, but his son, Norman H., yet lives on lot 8, the oldest resident in town. Other members of the family live in this and the adjoining towns.

Dan Allen, a brother of Ahaz, came from Cayuga County in 1813, and engaged with him in carrying on some of the most important pioneer enterprises. He held some important public trusts in the town and county. Of a large family which he reared, Constant B., living in Otto, is a representative.

Thomas Farnsworth, from the same section of country, also came in 1814 and settled on lot 26. Here he early made some very substantial improvements, of which a frame house he put up is yet standing in the vicinity. It is now the property of Gilbert W. Allen. Farnsworth died in town many years ago, but a sister, Mrs. Shadrach Her- rick, attained the age of ninety-two years, dying a few years ago.

Anice Farnsworth was born in the summer of 1817, and is reported as the first birth of a white child in town. She grew to womanhood, and became the wife of Hiram Lawrence.

In the western part of the town, on lot 17, John Thatcher and John Wattenpaugh opened farms about 1816, but did not remain identified with the town many years. The brook in that locality was named after the former.

About the same time, 1816, Turner Aldrich, a member of the Society of Friends, came from Ontario County and purchased about 700 acres of land, on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, where is now the village of Gowanda. His home was on the Erie County side, but he gave each of his sons, Turner and Merrill, tracts of land on lots 27

and 28, in Persia. The Aldrich family moved to Michigan about 1833. On lot 28 lived Daniel Wheeler and Solomon Dunham at an early period of the town's history, but both moved to Illinois soon after 1830, where the latter became widely known as an importer of Norman horses.

The southern part of the town was not settled as early as other portions. George Snyder, Esek B. Nash, Benjamin Milks, and Samuel Averill came about 1820, and made the first substantial improvements. Members of the former families still live in that part of the town, and have passed through all the stages of pioneer life.

Some time about 1825, Peter Ackley settled on lot 54, where a son, Henry, now resides. Willard Ackley, another son, lives in the same neighborhood. In this section John W. Rainhart, Stephen Popple, Harry Howard, and a few others were comparative early settlers, all coming from Central New York.

In 1825, John C. Babcock came from Schoharie County and opened a farm on lot 54. One of his children, Dr. Horace Babcock, is now a resident of Gowanda.

Oliver C. Babcock came from Madison County about 1830, and began making a home on lot 51, which was at first windowless and without a chimney. He has lived in this locality ever since, rearing a family of ten children.

Among the pioneers in the northern part of the town, outside of what was at that time called Lodi (now Gowanda), were Asabel Camp, Heman Waterman, William Blasdel, and Samuel R. Redfield.

The town did not improve fast. In 1835 there were but 2208 acres under cultivation, and the inhabitants resided chiefly in Lodi. There has been no great increase of population. In 1860 the inhabitants numbered 1304, and in 1875 but 1336.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The records of the town from its organization, Feb. 7, 1835, till 1857, were destroyed in the great fire at Gowanda, April 30, 1856. In 1857 the annual meeting was held at M. H. Barker's hotel, and the principal officers then elected were: Supervisor, Lemuel S. Jenks; Town Clerk, Jerome S. Griswold; Justices of the Peace, Edwin F. Redfield and Augustus Snyder.

These offices have since been held by the gentlemen named below:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1858.....	Lemuel S. Jenks.	Jerome S. Griswold.
1859.....	"	Edwin S. Griswold.
1860.....	"	Wm. W. Henry.
1861.....	"	"
1862.....	"	Ashbel R. Sellers.
1863.....	"	Charles E. Benton.
1864.....	"	"
1865.....	"	Nathan Blackney.
1866.....	"	"
1867.....	"	Charles W. Blackney.
1868.....	"	Geo. W. Hanford.
1869.....	Wm. W. Henry.	Byron L. Kimble.
1870.....	"	"
1871.....	A. S. Bennett.	C. S. Blackney.
1872.....	"	"
1873.....	Charles W. Blackney.	"
1874.....	"	Byron L. Kimble.
1875.....	Silas Vinton.	Geo. B. Taylor.
1876.....	"	"
1877.....	"	H. W. Hooker.
1878.....	Reuben Ross.	"

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1858. Samuel C. Springer.	1868. Hiram Palmer.
1859. Hiram Palmer.	1869. Thomas J. Parker.
1860. Franklin Philbrick.	1870. Wm. W. Henry.
1861. Frank A. Newell.	1871. Charles S. Kimble.
1862. Henry F. Allen.	1872. Daniel Kavanaugh.
1863. Samuel C. Springer.	1873. Thomas J. Parker.
1864. B. J. Allen.	1874. Hiram Palmer.
1865. Frank A. Newell.	1875. Charles S. Kimble.
Albert Gaensslen.	1876. Daniel Kavanaugh.
1866. Wm. W. Henry.	1877. Thomas J. Parker.
1867. Geo. S. Hickox.	F. W. Taylor.
1868. Daniel Kavanaugh.	1878. Wm. R. Smith.

THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES

of Persia embrace a number of convenient and well-ordered highways, and the lines of the Erie, and the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroads.

One of the oldest public highways is in the western part of the town, along Thatcher Brook, passing into Dayton, near the northeast corner of that town. It is widely known as the Jamestown road, and as it had a good bridge across the Cattaraugus at Gowanda, it early received a large amount of travel. The Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad was constructed through the town, along the general course of the Jamestown road. It was completed in July, 1875. The road-bed is chiefly on the hillside, west of the brook, and is characterized by steep grades, the altitude overcome between Dayton and Gowanda—about five miles—being over 500 feet. At Gowanda the company has provided the facilities connected with a well-appointed station, and the people are now afforded easy and rapid communication with the chief cities of the country. The town encouraged the building of this road by voting bonds to the amount of \$29,000, the payment of which has been somewhat burdensome, but not without its compensating benefits.

The Erie Railroad enters Persia near its southeast corner, and after passing down the south branch of the Cattaraugus several miles turns sharply to the northeast, passing out of the town on lot 60. Near this point the company has a turn-out, which is known as "Allen's Switch."

THE CEMETERIES

are small, and were located at different points by the early settlers, more with reference to their convenience at that time than the use which would be made of them in the future. Of this nature are the burial-grounds on lots 50 and 54. The one on lot 16 is better preserved, and presents a creditable appearance, being now neatly inclosed and well cared for by the trustees of the "Persia Cemetery Association." This body was formed Nov. 29, 1852, at a meeting called for this purpose in school district No. 2; Dexter Wells, Norman H. Allen, Albert W. Eaton, Evan Olmstead, Ahaz J. Allen, and Edwin F. Redfield were chosen the first trustees. Norman H. Allen was chosen secretary, and has since filled that position. Evan Olmstead is the present president of the association. In this cemetery are several fine headstones to mark the resting-place of some of the town's respected dead.

The cemetery at Gowanda is on the Erie County side, on a beautiful elevation, on which are yet many native

pine-trees, from which the place has fitly been named "The Pine Hill Cemetery." It contains about a dozen acres, and is controlled by a society organized in Erie County.

DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The Broadway Cheese-Factory is on lot 7, about a mile from Gowanda. The building, which is large and well arranged, was erected in 1867 by a company of dairymen. At present the factory is operated by Johnson & Bartlett, and has 18 patrons. About 4000 pounds of milk are consumed daily in the manufacture of full cream-cheese.

W. J. Manley's Factory, No. 1, on lot 50, is well patronized and enjoys an excellent reputation; and *Jenks & Ross' Factory, No. 3*, also in the southern part of the town, has a good run of business, producing cheese fully equal to the high standard of the firm which operates it.

Considerable attention has been paid to hop-growing, but we have not been able to obtain the yearly yield. O. A. Ackley has a good yard in the central part of the town, and A. F. Bennett, near Gowanda, cultivates from 6 to 8 acres a year. The latter has a neat and well-appointed hop-house in his yard.

To give proper encouragement to the mechanic arts and agriculture, a union society, of a number of towns in Cattaraugus and Erie Counties, was formed about 1855, and annual fairs held at Gowanda for a number of years. The meetings were held in the pine grove at the school-house, and were attended with much interest. This movement led to the formation of

THE GOWANDA AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY,

under the general act of April 13, 1855, on the 31st day of August, 1865. The society was composed of 39 stockholders, who selected as a board of directors, Alexander W. Popple, Wm. H. Stuart, Orlando Ackley, Ira W. Ross, Urban M. Yaw, Orlando Allen, and L. S. Jenks, President; Albert Gaensslen, Vice-President; Frank A. Newell, Secretary; Wm. H. Spencer, Treasurer.

Twenty acres of finely-located ground, within the corporate limits of the village, were purchased for the use of the society, the proper fences and buildings erected, and a good half-mile track, for the trial of speed, located. Yearly meetings were here successfully maintained until 1875, since which no fairs have been held.

The present officers of the society are L. S. Jenks, President; A. F. Conger, Vice-President; Wm. H. Stuart, Secretary; Reuben Ross, Treasurer; and Directors, in addition, U. M. Yaw, Charles Frink, Albert Gaensslen, Orlando Ackley, Orlando Allen, and Lyman Knowlton.

MANUFACTORIES.

The first manufacturing interest of any nature in the town was a saw-mill put up by Ahaz Allen in 1813, and operated by him the following year. It is remembered that, while the men were engaged in digging the race for this mill, they heard the news of the burning of Buffalo, which so much discouraged them that the enterprise came near being abandoned. It stood on the site of the present Hidi

grist-mills, and was a small and rude affair, yet served its purpose, and was a great convenience. A better mill took its place, and, in 1821, Ahaz Allen and his brother Dan got in operation a carding-machine, the first of this nature in town. This was subsequently enlarged, and became a woolen-factory, and was operated by Stiles A. Torrance until the manufacture of this class of goods became unprofitable. The machinery was removed, and the building converted into a tannery.

In 1823, Ahaz Allen put up the first grist-mill in town, in the neighborhood of his saw-mill, and supplied it with one run of stones.

A considerable settlement sprung up around the mills, and the place assumed some importance, bidding fair to become a rival of the hamlet at Aldrich's mills, on the creek a mile below. The name of Lodi was bestowed upon the latter place about this time, and the people of Allen's mills, not be outdone, called their hamlet Hidi. Stephen Taylor erected a large building for business purposes, and made vigorous efforts to found a village, but did not succeed in his purpose. The bridge across the creek was carried away, rendering useless a saw-mill built near by, and other circumstances worked against the industries here carried on, so that Lodi retained its vantage-ground.

Among others here interested in manufacturing was Ichabod Harding, who owned the carding-machines after 1830, which were operated by a family named Camp.

Ahaz Allen sold his interests at Hidi about 1833, and put up a mill on Point Peter Brook soon after, which was allowed to go down in ten or twelve years. In 1835, 1 grist-mill and 3 saw-mills were reported in town.

THE HIDI SAW- AND GRIST-MILLS,

Silas Vinton & Son, proprietors, are on the site of the old Allen mills, and at a later day of the Eaton mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1870. In 1873 the present grist-mill was erected, having been removed from Little Valley, where it was known as the "Howe mill." It is a three-story structure, 38 by 48 feet long, and has 5 run of stones. The power is furnished by a 12-foot fall, which drives 3 screw- and 2 turbine-wheels, giving the mill great capacity to do custom and merchant work. The saw-mill is driven by turbine-wheels, and can cut 4000 feet of lumber per day. Employment is given to 8 hands.

GAENSSLEN BROTHERS' TANNERY.

at Hidi was established in 1853, in the old woolen-factory, having 12 liquor-vats. It was destroyed by fire Aug. 2, 1862, but the firm immediately built a new tannery, which was put in operation October of that year. The main building is 47 by 125 feet, 2½ stories high, and has 250 vats. Twenty thousand sides of sole leather are tanned annually and shipped to Cleveland. Steam is employed from a 40 horse-power boiler and water-power from a 10-foot fall.

A short distance above the tannery is a glue-factory, belonging to the same firm, which has been operated since 1874. A building 30 by 130 feet long is occupied, and 30,000 pounds of glue are produced annually. The firm employs 30 men.

CHARLES KENGOTT'S GLUE-FACTORY,

on the island at Hidi, was gotten in operation in 1869, and was the pioneer of this branch of industry in these parts. About 12,000 pounds of glue are manufactured per year, giving employment to 4 men.

AGLE & SONS' TANNERY,

on Thatcher Brook, in the southwestern part of the village of Gowanda, was established about 1845 by K. Webster. Since 1860 the present proprietors have carried on the tannery, which has been enlarged to contain 40 liquor-vats. Three hundred cords of hemlock bark are used annually in tanning 7000 sides of rough leather, and about one-fourth of the above quantity is here finished, requiring the services of 7 men to conduct the tannery.

Below, on the same stream, is a cheese-box factory and lumber-manufacturing establishment, owned and operated by M. T. Hill, which turns off a large quantity of work, and uses improved machinery in the manufacture of cheese-boxes; and in the village is Lester C. Forbush's sash- and blind-factory, operated by him since 1868, and established about 1830 by Elias Hall. In the village, on the Cattaraugus side, are also several good wagon-shops, marble-works, and other mechanic shops usually found in such a place.

The water-power of Cattaraugus Creek is here wholly on the Erie County side, and has been well employed since 1820, although never wholly utilized. Amasa L. Chaffee had one of the pioneer fulling-mills, and Turner Aldrich the grist-mill, which was patronized by people living 30 miles around. Here are now saw-, grist-, and planing-mills, an axe-factory, extensive agricultural-implement works, furniture- and pump-factories, and two breweries, giving employment to several hundred men.

Persia post-office, near Allen's Switch, was established in 1863, with Elbridge Eddy postmaster. His successor was E. A. Nash. There is a daily mail by Erie Railroad.

GOWANDA.

This beautiful village is situated in the northwestern part of the town, on both sides of Cattaraugus Creek, and therefore partly in Erie County. It was settled in 1816 by Turner Aldrich and other members of the Society of Friends, and, from the improvements the former made, was first known as Aldrich's Mills. In 1822 the place was called Lodi, and retained this name until 1848, when Gowanda was bestowed upon it as being more distinctive and appropriate. It is said to be an Indian term, signifying the "beautiful place among the hills."

When the village began its existence as Lodi it had as residents, besides the Aldriches, Amasa L. Chaffee, who came in 1820, and built the first chimney of brick attached to a dwelling in that place, Dr. Sands N. Crumb, Alvin Bugbee, Enoch Palmer, and L. H. Pitcher. In a few years John W. Hanford, Daniel Wheeler, Christopher Scott, Wm. Wicks, Alfred Johnson, John Pierce, Joseph and James H. McMillan became citizens of the place on the Cattaraugus side, and the Plumb family, among others, on the Erie side. James H. McMillan has remained in the place ever since, and is now the oldest settler. Amasa L. Chaffee

remained identified with Gowanda until his death. He built the first cloth-dressing works, and was for many years a leading merchant.

Alvin Bugbee was also a merchant, and was the father of President Bugbee, of the Allegany College, at Meadville. About 1825, Phineas Spencer became a resident of Lodi, and continued one of its most active, enterprising citizens until his death, Sept. 30, 1839. Another of the early settlers of Perrysburg, Col. Benjamin Waterman, took a prominent part in the affairs of the village before 1830. At this time Lodi had a most promising future, having good stores, mills, factories, a printing-office, which was opened in 1829 by G. N. Starr, and all the adjuncts of a thriving village. Its prosperity was checked by several floods, which damaged property along the river, and by two destructive conflagrations. The first of these occurred April 30, 1856. The fire originated in a furnace on the Erie side, burned up a large woolen-factory near by, then spread to the Cattaraugus side, burning the bridge across the creek and sixty-four buildings, large and small. Every business house in the place, except the Plumb Block, on the Erie side, was destroyed, and the village was truly made desolate. The work of rebuilding commenced at once, and in a few years the village regained its former position. In October, 1875, another fire destroyed a number of business houses in the heart of the village, on the Cattaraugus side, but did not materially retard its growth, which had been quickened a few months before by the completion of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad, which located a station at this point. Several substantial and handsome brick buildings have since been erected, greatly improving the appearance of the village, which now contains about 20 stores, half a dozen hotels, a bank, a newspaper, several churches, a very handsome academy, and about 1600 inhabitants, of which 900 live on the Cattaraugus County side.

The village was incorporated on a petition to the court of Cattaraugus County, dated April 24, 1848, and signed by Seth Field, H. N. Hooker, A. Camp, D. N. Brown, James Locke, Alvin Bugbee, R. Plumb, S. G. Ellis, A. L. Chaffee, J. C. White, A. R. Sellers, Chester Howe, C. Bigelow, J. H. Plumb, E. W. Henry.

The court granted the prayer, and ordered an election to be held Aug. 1, 1848, at which Asahel Camp, Alvin Bugbee, and William Van Vlechten were to preside as inspectors. Ninety-six votes were cast, of which seventy-five favored the incorporation of the village, with bounds containing 746 acres, situated on both sides of the creek. On the 23d of September, 1848, the first election for village officers was held, with the following result: Trustees, Seth Field, Jas. Locke, Daniel C. Amsden, Francis Peacock, Harlow Crandall; Assessors, Amasa L. Chaffee, Herman Palmer, Samuel Aiken; Street Commissioners, James H. McMillan, Joseph J. Benton, George S. Hickox; Clerk, Samuel C. Springer; Collector, William H. Murphy; Treasurer, Elias W. Henry; Constable, Brazilla Coon.

James Locke was elected president of the board of trustees. The village government was conducted under this charter until 1878, when its provisions were disregarded and no election held. The officers elected March 21, 1877, were: Trustees, John S. Shugert, President; Joseph M. Congdon,

John Kammerer, George Vosburgh, Jacob Gammel; Clerk, Eugene M. Sawyer.

In July, 1878, the village again became incorporated; this time under the general act relating to villages, with bounds extended to embrace the hamlet of Hidi and the territory beyond, making the present limits very much more comprehensive than the old ones. In this corporation the first election was held Sept. 2, 1878, as follows: President, Silas Vinton; Trustees, J. Brown, Byron F. Kimble, John Kammerer; Secretary, Wells Fuller; Treasurer, T. F. Kingsley.

STORES AND HOTELS.

On the Cattaraugus side of Gowanda, Phineas Spencer opened the first store, in a building which occupied the site of Hooker's Block. Here he was a successful tradesman until 1837. Other prominent merchants were Skinner & Day, Horace Moses, Titus Roberts, Amasa L. Chaffee, Jas. Locke, Alvin Bugbee, Samuel C. Springer, Ferris & Vosburgh, Stephen L. Tucker, Leander Forbes, John B. Wilbur, and Zimri Warner. Porter Welch was a prominent successful merchant until 1874, and did much to build up the place. His contemporary was H. N. Hooker, who has been in trade since 1840, and since 1845 on the site now occupied by his handsome block. This was erected in 1876, after the destruction of his old store, in October, 1875. It is a three-story brick, 60 by 60, with an iron and plate-glass front. The entire building is used for his business, each story forming a single room. In its design and arrangement it has no equal in the county.

Besides Mr. Hooker, there are, as merchants, C. M. Chaffee, W. H. Stuart & Son, Kimble & Taylor, Schaack & Son, John W. Potter, John Kammerer, N. B. Allen & Co., W. R. Smallwood, W. A. Fish, and others.

The first public-house at Gowanda was that kept by Col. Benjamin Waterman, on the Dailey place, after 1818. In 1825, Daniel McMillan, of Buffalo, erected a two-story frame house near the bridge, which was opened as a tavern by John W. Hanford. Other landlords here were Ira A. Torrey, Zimri Howe, John G. McGee, George W. White, and Michael H. Barker. From this time on it was known as the "Barker House;" before, as the "Lodi House." After it was burned, in 1856, it was rebuilt by Barker, but was again destroyed by fire in 1875.

In the same neighborhood the "Mansion House" was built, about 1836, by Phineas Spencer, and was first kept by Zebedee A. Macomber. Other landlords were Bruce, Woodbury, Phinney, Harder, Blackney, etc. This was also burned in 1856, and the Union House erected thereafter. This has been kept by Barker, Vinton, and Wiegand.

Since 1873, J. S. Bartlett & Co. have transacted a general banking business in the village, the office being on Main Street.

The post-office was established, about 1820, as Aldrich's Mills. In 1822 the name was changed to Lodi, and Benjamin Waterman appointed postmaster. In consequence of the confliction with another Lodi in the State, the office was discontinued about 1827, and the place was dependent on the Collins office, at that time kept near the village.

About 1830 an office was again established on the Cattaraugus County side, with the name of West Lodi, and Phineas Spencer postmaster. In 1833 it had a larger revenue than any other office in the county. After 1835 the name of the office was Persia, but since 1848 it has been known by the name of the village,—Gowanda. The succession of postmasters since Phineas Spencer has been as follows: Amasa L. Chaffee, John Wilber, Wm. Woodbury, David N. Brown, Charles Henry, O. Bishop, George W. Hanford, Wm. H. Stuart, and Sarah Rice. It became a postal money order office, July 1, 1872.

The *Gowanda Enterprise* is at present published here. A history of the press of the village is elsewhere fully given. W. L. Fidler has in successful operation a book-bindery.

THE PROFESSIONS.

Dr. Sands N. Crumb located as a practicing physician in town before 1822. T. P. Whipple was one of his students and followed in practice; and about the same time Dr. Merritt was here located. Drs. Benjamin, Stephen B. Green, S. G. Ellis, and Seth Field were also early practitioners, and had among their successors Drs. John H. Shugert, yet in practice on the Erie side, Corydon C. Rugg, and George C. De Lameter. The present physicians are C. C. Johnson, Horace Babcock, and J. G. Rugg.

The first attorney was Albert G. Burke, who came in 1827. He was one of the most brilliant lawyers of Western New York. He died in 1836. Mark W. Fletcher came next, and Chester Howe soon after. The latter removed to Randolph. William Woodbury located here in 1845, and has practiced law at this place ever since. C. C. Torrance has also been here many years, and J. M. Congdon since 1875. In 1873, C. W. Blackney opened an office in the village, and became a rising lawyer. In 1875 he was brutally murdered by one Lewis Darby, who, it is said, was jealous of Blackney's success. Other attorneys have been Judge A. H. Hurd, Isaac Hull, F. A. Newell, and George B. Wood.

SECRET ORDERS.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 262, F. and A. M., was instituted under a dispensation, Dec. 8, 1851, and elected for its first officers Elias Hall, W. M.; Wm. S. Herrick, S. W.; David D. Parker, J. W.; James Locke, S. D.; Samuel Aikins, J. D.; and A. L. Chaffee, Sec. On the 16th of June, 1852, the lodge was duly chartered. It has always flourished, and at present has 114 members, and as principal officers, J. W. Dauber, W. M.; A. J. Peck, S. W.; J. Straub, J. W.; and B. L. Kimble, Sec.

Columbia Lodge, No. 345, Harugari.—This is a German social and beneficiary order. The lodge was instituted in April, 1874, with 30 charter members. The present number is 42, although the aggregate membership has reached 60. The principal officers are Jacob Gammel, Oberbarden; Wm. Dauber, Unterbarden; Joseph S. Herzig, Sec.; John Kammerer, Treas.

Gowanda Lodge, No. 46, A. O. U. W., was organized Dec. 22, 1876, with 24 charter members, and Wm. A. Fish, P. M. W.; Thomas Jackson, M. W.; J. H. Schaack,

G. F.; James M. Congdon, O.; N. Schaack, F.; J. Kammerer, Rec.; C. C. Johnson, R.

The members at present, October, 1878, number 45, and the lodge meetings are held in the Columbian Hall.

Gowanda Council, No. 109, Royal Templars of Temperance, was organized Oct. 12, 1877, with 9 members. The first officers were M. J. Brown, S. C.; J. W. Potter, V. C.; J. Ritz, P. C.; J. W. Sanborn, Chap.; J. G. Rugg, Treas.; A. Brownell, Sec.

The council at present numbers 32 members.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

It is believed that Polly Redfield, a sister of Samuel R. Redfield, taught the first school in town, in the summer of 1817, in a log school-house in the neighborhood of Hidi. Soon after, Enoch Fry taught a winter-school at this place, and later Josiah Whitcomb was a teacher.

The school at Gowanda was originally in a district which was partly in Collins, Erie Co.; but in 1829 the district was divided, and in July of that year district No. 14, in Cattaraugus County, formed, embracing the northeast part of Perrysburg and the northwest part of Persia, as the towns are at present constituted. August 8, Benjamin Waterman, Solomon Dunham, and Phineas Spencer were elected Trustees; Amasa L. Chaffee, Clerk; and John Thatcher, Treasurer. The district being now organized, it was voted "to secure a site for a school-house within forty rods of Dr. Merritt's place."

A lot was purchased of Alvin Bugbee for \$25, on which Asahel Camp and Stephen B. Green, as a committee, built a frame house 22 by 26 feet, for the low figure of \$125. Solomon Dunham painted this house with Venetian red, trimmed the cornice with white, and made some plain benches. A large Franklin stove in the centre of the room completed the outfit. In the winter of 1829–30 the first school was here taught by Mr. Leland,—a term of five months at \$13 per month,—the scholars numbering fifty-seven. The next term of three months was taught by Chester Howe, at \$6 per month.

In 1844 the district again united with Collins, and formed joint district No. 1, the trustees then elected being Joseph Plumb, Chester Howe, and Edwin Farnsworth. The "pine lot" on the west side of the creek was purchased of E. W. Henry for school purposes, and a good frame house erected thereon in 1845. In this A. G. Love was the first teacher, and gave the school a reputation it has since enjoyed.

In 1862 the Legislature passed an act "placing the school under the Board of State Regents, and to entitle it to the benefits from such a connection." This relation was maintained until Dec. 6, 1866, when an organization was effected under the general act of May 2, 1864, as "The Gowanda Union Free School and Academy."

The first board of education was composed of David N. Brown, Joseph H. Plumb, Nicholas Schaack, F. A. Newell, Herman Kelley, A. W. Popple, W. H. Stuart, C. C. Torrance, and L. S. Jenks. David N. Brown was chosen president, and William H. Stuart secretary. Dr. Holcomb was engaged as the principal, and the academic department was formally opened December, 1866.

On the 9th of August, 1874, the school building was destroyed by fire, and for several years the sessions of the school were held in a room in the Welch Block; but on the 26th of October, 1875, a meeting was held, which was well attended, when it was voted unanimously to erect an appropriate building on the old site, at a cost of \$1500. The contract was awarded to Silas Vinton, who most faithfully performed his part of the work, erecting an edifice which, in its general arrangement and perfection of details, is highly creditable to the place, and has no equal in the county. It is an imposing brick structure, two full stories high and basement, with well-proportioned wings and a vestibule, surmounted by a very handsome tower. The building is so arranged as to combine safety as well as elegance in its construction, and is furnished with the most approved apparatus and furniture. It was first occupied for school purposes the winter term of 1877.

Gowanda Academy is at present in charge of Fred Dick, A.M., principal, assisted by five teachers of experience. The school has four departments, whose aggregate attendance is 250, and whose courses of study compare favorably with those of similar institutions.

The board of education is at present composed of C. C. Johnson, President; F. C. Vinton, Secretary; J. W. Potter, Treasurer; I. A. Wells, W. R. Smith, H. F. Allen, J. Kammerer, J. M. Congdon, L. Forbush, M. J. Brown.

THE LODI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was formed as a legal body June 18, 1827, with Trustees Norton Davison, Howell M. Parker, Solon Spencer, J. Hill, Ira C. Titus, Constant B. Allen, and Solomon Dunham. We have been unable to learn what was accomplished by this body, but believe that it never established a library.

The town has 6 school districts, containing 6 school-houses, valued, with sites, at \$18,645; having 190 volumes in library, valued at \$220; 9 teachers are employed, to whom is paid \$2804.24. The number of weeks taught is 183; number of children of school age is 363; average daily attendance, 181. Amount of public money received from State, \$1009.04; amount of money received from tax, \$5884.85. These statistics are for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Free-Will Baptists were the first to hold religious meetings in town, in 1816, the services being conducted by Elder Elnathan Finch. No permanent organization was effected, and the membership was soon absorbed by churches in adjoining towns.

In 1832 the "Seventh-Day Baptists" formed a society in the central part of the town, which had as members Hosea Whitford and wife, Oliver Babcock and wife, Silas Burdick and wife, Elbridge Eddy and wife, and Hosea Brown. The meetings were first held in the school-house in District No. 4, but soon after a log meeting-house was built near by which was used until the society, owing to removals, was disbanded 8 or 10 years after. Elders Walter B. Gillett, Nathan Hull, and others, are remembered as preachers here.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT GOWANDA

was incorporated, according to the laws relating to religious societies, Sept. 28, 1831. The trustees chosen were John Griffith, Francis B. Parker, Stevenson Woods, Abram Storms, Jr., John Vosburgh, Franklin Day, Zimri Howe, Stephen B. Green, and Alvin Bugbee.

The organization of a small class of Methodists antedated this period six or eight years, and preaching was held at stated times by Solomon Judd and others. About 1835 a church edifice was erected, which in a repaired condition is still used by the society. At present it is a neat and comfortable place of worship, with sittings for 300 persons. The society also owns a parsonage in the village, and the total property is reported worth \$3500. The trustees are E. Daily, S. Vinton, W. Woodbury, A. A. Kellogg, L. Waterhouse, E. Taylor, H. J. Brown, A. Grantier, and J. G. Rugg.

The church has 75 members, under the spiritual care of the Rev. J. W. Sanborn. Other pastors, in order to the present time, were Revs. Gustavus Hines, Horatio Seaver, Alpha Wright, Porter McKinstry, John Kent, Amos Worcester, James Witted, John Bowman, James McClelland, E. E. Chambers, John Kennard, Daniel Fields, Alonzo Newton, Charles Strong, — Baker, — Moran, C. D. Brooks, Milton Rice, J. J. Roberts, W. H. Rogers, C. D. Burlingham, H. Peck, W. D. Buck, and E. A. Rice.

A good Sunday-school of 80 members, having M. J. Brown as superintendent, is maintained by the church.

THE GOWANDA FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

This body was formed, in 1865, of a number of persons who had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church and others, who held their first meetings in private houses. On the 18th of April a board of trustees was chosen, composed of Titus Roberts, Samuel C. Springer, Wm. T. Smallwood, Perry H. Wilcox, and Daniel A. Dye. Under their direction, a plain but substantial frame meeting-house, 36 by 65 feet, having 400 sittings, was erected, which was dedicated in November, 1865, by the Rev. B. T. Roberts, for the use of the church. A parsonage was also provided, and the combined value is estimated at \$3000.

The church has at present 36 members, and has maintained a Sabbath-school since its organization. The first superintendent was S. C. Springer; the present is Perry H. Wilcox, and there are 35 members.

The pastors of the church, in the order of their connection, have been the Revs. Reddy, Hudson, Jackson, Sinclair, Jones, Freeland, Moore, McAlpine, White, Monroe, Hawkins, and Mathewson.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GOWANDA.

Although this church edifice is on the Erie County side of the village, much of its early history is so intimately blended with the religious interests of Persia that we may appropriately note it here.

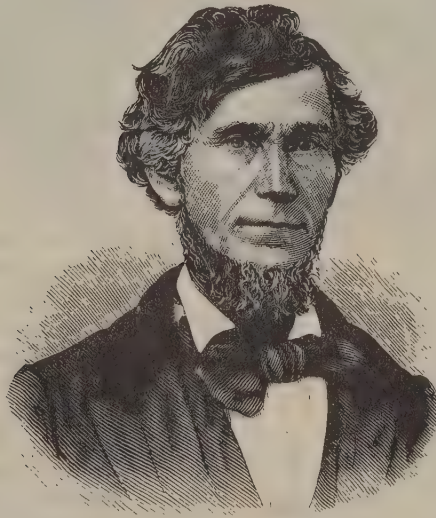
Public worship, according to the forms of the Presbyterian Church, was first set up by Joseph Plumb and a few others, in 1827. A Sunday-school was started by Plumb the same year, which has been continued ever since. In April, 1828, the church was organized with 13 male

members, and in the fall of that year was received under the care of the Presbytery of Buffalo.

April 8, 1828, "The Presbyterian Society of Lodi" was formed, and Wm. R. Pierson, Phineas Spencer, Lewis B. Edwards, Albert G. Burke, and Joseph Plumb chosen trustees. In 1835 the first meeting-house was erected, which was used until its destruction by fire, Feb. 13, 1842. Another frame house, 40 by 52 feet, was soon after begun on the same foundation, but was not completed until 1846. This is still the place of worship of the society.

The membership increased slowly, numbering but 16 in 1830, but an extensive revival ensued, and, in 1837, 150 members were reported. This season of prosperity was followed by one of abated interest, diminishing the membership, which has not since been so large.

Among the early clergy of the church were, in 1829, the Rev. Erastus J. Gillett; 1833, Rev. T. S. Harris; 1833-39, Rev. John B. Preston; 1839-42, Rev. Sylvester Cowles; and after that period, for a number of years, the Rev. L. A. Skinner.



IRA W. ACKLEY.

NEW ALBION.

TOWNSHIP 4, range 8, of the Holland Land Company's Survey, has been known as New Albion since its erection from Little Valley, Feb. 23, 1830. It received its name from Albion, in Orleans County, the former home of some of the settlers of the town. The area embraced in the present bounds is 22,988 acres of hilly upland and small valleys along the water-courses. The latter were formerly heavily timbered with hemlock and the common hard woods, and were the last settled. Through the centre of the town northward extends a plateau, upon which were fine groves of maple and beech. About one-third of the town is yet covered with timber.

The town is well watered in the southwest and the west by tributaries of Connewango Creek; in the east and the north by small streams flowing into Cattaraugus Creek, which makes a bend into the town in its course westward; and by a number of springs, furnishing excellent water. Good natural drainage is afforded by the channels of these

streams, and by the many vales leading towards the Cattaraugus and the Connewango.

The soil on the uplands is a clayey loam, becoming more or less mixed with gravel towards the valleys, where it is mostly a sandy or a gravelly loam. The soil throughout is considered fertile, and is especially favorable for the production of grass; and dairying forms the chief interest of the inhabitants.

EARLY LAND-OWNERS AND SETTLERS.

The books of the Holland Land Company, in 1816, indicated six land-owners in the present town. In 1823, land was owned on lot 1 by Benjamin Chamberlain; on lot 9, by James Goddard and Jeremiah Maybee; on lot 10, by Jonathan Kinnicutt; on lot 18, by David Hill and John A. Kinnicutt; on lot 19, by James Reynolds; on lot 33, by Robert Guy; and on lot 62, by John Kendall.

In 1838 the owners of improved property were

Acres.	Lot.	Acres.	Lot.
Henry Adams.....	30 45	Nelson Lamb.....	18 6
John Ackley.....	12 15	James Lines.....	2 38
Gideon Aldrich.....	3 63	Chauncy Merchant....	8 57
David Allen.....	3 64	Charles Mackey.....	6 44
Asahel Allen.....	8 30	David Mackey.....	6 36
Warren Barnard.....	13 55	John Mosher.....	35 61
James Barnard.....	15 36	James Maybee.....	6 9
Collin Bates.....	13 41	Reuben Mosher.....	12 64
Stephen Bemis.....	6 41	Stephen Mosher.....	20 64
James Bailey.....	2 43	Oliver Miller.....	20 54
Jashub Buffington....	5 6	Robert McDuffie.....	20 8
Jeremiah Buffington..	12 6	Matthew Nealy.....	10 29
William Buffington....	20 6	John D. Nealy.....	4 21
Adonijah Burrell.....	35 10	Homer I. Norton.....	4 13
John Boorman.....	8 13	Alfred Olmstead.....	3 36
Henry Caldwell.....	4 45	Doras Payne.....	10 53
Daniel Coates.....	6 53	Harrison Payne.....	27 45
Robert Champlin.....	55 33	Otis Pratt.....	4 44
Wm. D. Cornell.....	9 12	Stephen Powell.....	12 37
Brownell Cornell.....	3 21	Daniel H. Powell.....	3 37
Elisha Drew.....	8 27	Linus Parmalee.....	2 23
David Day.....	8 10	William Presley.....	15 48
Eli Day.....	10 19	Joseph F. Ross.....	12 57
Hudson Day.....	2 10	Abel Rugg.....	5 57
Erastus Day.....	25 18	Thomas Richardson..	41 36
Joseph De Long.....	12 9	Jonathan Ransom....	13 28
Noah Drew.....	10 19	Zalmon Rich.....	5 18
John Drew.....	15 20	Calvin Rich.....	25 48
Nicholas Everts.....	10 60	Herman Rich.....	9 40
John F. Easton.....	15 64	Arad Rich.....	17 48
Isaac Frear.....	4 37	Nicholas Smith.....	4 36
Byron Graham.....	15 43	Amos S. Smith.....	12 58
Timothy P. Guy.....	75 33	Alvah S. Smith.....	5 58
Samuel Green.....	4 10	Lester Smith.....	6 23
Joseph Gowen.....	5 4	Jacob Smith.....	20 54
Timothy Gowen.....	30 5	Charles Sibley.....	15 44
William R. Gibbs.....	5 40	Cornelius Straight...	6 14
Alanson S. Huntley... 4	41	Augustus Snyder.....	15 47
Levi Hill.....	9 49	Horace Snyder.....	18 55
Ezekiel Huntley.....	12 49	Benjamin B. Snyder..	10 47
David Hilbrant.....	6 30	Hiram Sherman.....	10 56
Benjamin Horth.....	10 27	John W. Town.....	6 35
Alexander Horth.....	13 26	Sebastian Tingue.....	20 27
Erastus Horth.....	22 35	William Tingue.....	5 18
Peter Horth.....	3 34	William Travis.....	6 6
John S. Harvey.....	80 7	Leicester Tracy.....	10 1
Samuel B. Herrick....	3 4	Ezra Tubbs.....	15 22
Calvin Hall.....	4 64	Jeremiah Voster.....	14 13
Noah Higbee.....	10 46	Josiah Whitcomb.....	1 44
Sanford Higbee.....	17 46	Eber Wright.....	7 51
Calvin Hartwell.....	7 46	James Worden.....	3 26
Jonathan Jewell.....	18 53	Thomas J. Waters....	20 53
Melzer Jones.....	15 5	John Whipple.....	5 1
John Jones.....	2 23	John Woodworth.....	20 18
John A. Kinnicutt.....	15 42	Solomon G. Wright... 1	35
Benjamin Kelly.....	7 58	Thomas J. Williams.. 1	9
Horace Kenyon.....	16 59	William Wait.....	8 54
Stephen Kendall.....	12 62	Abraham Wait.....	10 54
Silas Kellogg.....	1 63	Horace C. Young.....	35 41
Joseph Luce.....	8 53	Robert Young.....	1 21

A very large proportion of these land-owners were actual settlers, and the foregoing list is valuable for showing not only the small area of the town substantially improved forty years ago, but gives also the names of those who endured the hardships of pioneers in their respective localities.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT,

as near as can be ascertained, was made by Matthew Dimmick, in 1818, on the southwest part of lot 57. He seems to have been a squatter only, and made but slight improvements, removing in a few years. The shanty built by him served the settlers as a place for shelter until they could provide their own humble homes. The same year, James Godard settled on lot 9, where he soon after opened a tavern, and lived there until about 1830. David Hammond settled on lot 33, and sold his interests, in 1822, to Robert Guy, who came from Otsego County. Guy's place was on one of the main roads to the west, and he built a log house for a tavern, which is yet standing, but which was not much used for this purpose. In 1818, Benjamin Chamberlain also settled on lot 1, but did not

remain in the town very long, selling his property, in 1824, to Leicester Tracy, who was elected the first supervisor of the town. Tracy built the first and only stone house in the town on this place. He removed to Napoli.

In January, 1819, Jonathan Kinnicutt came from Montgomery County and settled on lot 10. The season was unusually mild, enabling the family to gather forest leaves to fill their bed mattresses. About 1835, Kinnicutt again became a pioneer, this time removing to Illinois. He built one of the first frame barns in the town.

The following year, David Hill came from the same county as Kinnicutt, and settled on lot 18. He removed to Gowanda. Smith Waterman also came this year, or the year before, and made a home on lot 25. This was purchased by Robert Champlin, and Waterman moved to Perry.

John A. Kinnicutt, a native of Rensselaer County, but who had gone to Livingston County, was the next New Albion pioneer, coming with his wife and child on the 12th of January, 1821. He had visited the country the fall before, and put up a shanty on lot 18, into which he moved. Since 1834 he has lived on his present place on lot 42, and he and his wife, Sophronia, are now the oldest settlers living in town. Mr. Kinnicutt was the first town clerk, and held that office seventeen years. He was elected to several important offices in the old town of Little Valley; among others that of justice of the peace, an office which he creditably filled forty years. A son, John, was one of the supervisors of the town.

Jeremiah Maybee settled on lot 9, either in 1821 or 1822. His eldest son, James, was the first collector.

Horace Snyder came with his father from Onondaga County in 1825, and remained with him in the present town of Persia for two years. He then settled on lot 55, living in a log house twenty-four years, after which he built the frame house which he now occupies. When Mr. Snyder came to this place, his nearest neighbors south lived four miles away, and it was two miles to a neighbor on the north. After 1837 many settlers came to this locality, which is now one of the finest in the town. Some of Mr. Snyder's brothers were early settlers on lot 47.

Wm. Buffington came from the "Old Bay State" in his youth to Onondaga County. In the fall of 1824 he visited New Albion, purchasing land on lot 6. The succeeding year his son, James, came on to improve the land, and joined Timothy Gowen, who came from the same place, and settled on lot 5, in building a shanty which they covered with bark. In this they lived that summer and winter. In the early part of 1826, Wm. Buffington brought on his family, who took up their abode in a log house without doors or windows, in the almost unbroken forest, full of wild animals, which occasionally came close to the cabin. The cooking was done outdoors, in the most primitive manner. A son-in-law, Wm. Travis, settled near them. Buffington died in 1858. A son, Jeremiah, is yet a resident of the town, and the youngest son, the Hon. Wm. Buffington, is a well-known citizen of Connewango.

In this locality also settled, between 1826 and 1830, John S. Harvey, on lot 7, who was in early times the largest



John P. Darling

JOHN P. DARLING is a native of Berkshire Co., Mass. He was born on the 25th of February, 1815. His father, Rufus Darling, emigrated to New York in 1818, and settled in the town of Lenox, in Madison County. He was a practical farmer, and removed to Cattaraugus County in 1824, where he resided till 1828, when he died at Black Rock, Erie Co., N. Y., while absent from home, at the age of forty-seven. His wife, Prudy Lee, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in July, 1873, aged eighty-six years. Her family was from Wales, and her husband was of English descent.

John P. Darling received all his education in an old log school-house in the town of Otto, where his parents resided. He advanced in arithmetic as far as the single rule of three, and was taught to about the same extent in some of the more ordinary English branches of common school. At the age of thirteen, after his father's death, he remained at home with his mother, working out occasionally for himself, until he was about sixteen years old, when he employed himself on the Allegany River as a raftsmen. In the spring of 1831 he descended the river in this capacity to the Ohio, and thence to Louisville, Kentucky, cooking his own board and using the soft side of a plank for his bed. In the fall of 1831 he went on to Grand Island, in the Niagara River, where he spent the most of the winter in cutting cord-wood. In the spring of 1833 he hired himself out to work on a farm in Otto, Cattaraugus County, where he remained a large proportion of the time till 1834, when he became a clerk in the store of C. B. Allen, in the village of Waverly, New York. Here he remained about four years, when he went into the mercantile trade as a partner with Wm. F. Elliott, in the same village, and continued the copartnership until 1848, when he embarked in the same business on his own responsibility. In 1851 he started a branch store at Cattaraugus, on the New York and Erie Railroad, and in 1853 sold out at Waverly and removed to Cattaraugus, where he now resides, and where he followed the mercantile trade till 1856, when he disposed of his business altogether.

In 1837 he was elected inspector of elections in the town of Otto, and held the place for several years. In 1838 he was

elected town clerk, and held the office at different periods for several years. In 1845 he was elected supervisor of Otto, which position he held for a number of terms. He was subsequently elected to the same office where he now resides. In 1850 he was appointed postmaster of Otto, under President Taylor, and held the office during Taylor's and Fillmore's administrations. In 1851 he was elected treasurer of Cattaraugus County, and held the office three years. In the fall of 1856 he was elected a member of the State Senate, by a majority of eight thousand, from the Thirty-second district to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Roderick White, who died in the spring of that year. He was again nominated by the Republican party in 1857 for the same position, and was elected to the Senate by a majority of nearly four thousand. Was elected chairman of the board of supervisors at their annual session in 1860, and also in 1861; also at a special session of March, 1867; was appointed State assessor in the spring of 1864; served for that year and resigned.

Ex-Senator Darling has been somewhat of a politician, and very early in life identified himself with the Free-Soil Whigs. He has always been strongly free-soil in all his views and feelings, but never failed to act with the Whig party while it had an organization. Shortly after the American party came into existence he became a member, and was president of a lodge at Cattaraugus, New York; but coming to the conclusion that the organization was designed for pro-slavery objects and to kill, politically, Wm. H. Seward, he abandoned the organization, and the lodge or council of which he was president went out of being. In 1856 he took the stump for General Fremont, and since then he has been emphatically a Republican, voting for Horace Greeley as the embodiment of the principles of the party.

Ex-Senator Darling was married, in the fall of 1838, to Abiah Strickland, by whom he has two children,—daughters, both of whom are married and reside in the village of Cattaraugus, New York. The eldest, Helen J., married George Straight, who is an attorney at law. The youngest, Martha E., married M. G. Elliott, who is a private banker.



HON. HORACE C. YOUNG.

Henry Young, father of Horace C., was born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in the year 1775. His father, also named Henry, came from Scotland; he was a graduate of Edinburgh University, and was a teacher the greater portion of his life. He married Lydia Ross, a native of Martha's Vineyard. Henry Young, Jr., was a builder and architect. In his eighteenth year he removed to Williamstown, Mass., where he married Philena Kellogg, rearing a family of twelve children,—Electa A., Evelina E., Columbus K., Horace C., Caroline E., Sophia P., Eugene W., Julia A., Nancy, Mary H., Melinda M., and William C.,—of whom Sophia, Julia, Melinda, William, and the subject of this notice are still living. The parents are both deceased,—Henry Young, Jr., having died in March, 1852, and his wife in 1865. They died at Fenner, N. Y., to which place they had emigrated from Massachusetts.

Horace C. Young, son of the above, was born, Aug. 28, 1806, in the town of Smithfield (now Fenner), and there attended the district school until twelve years of age. At the age of sixteen he commenced working at the builder's trade with his father, following that occupation for several years, with occasional seasons employed in farm labor at home, and in chopping cord-wood. Jan. 19, 1831, he married Laura P., daughter of Gideon and Barbara (Olin) Walker, their family consisting of one son and five daughters, viz., Helen P., Laura P., Caroline E., Louisa E., Mary Z., and Horace Olin. Mrs. Young was a native of Cazenovia, N. Y., and her father lost his life in the defense of Fort Niagara, in the war of 1812.

In the spring of 1832, Mr. Young sold his small farm, and removed to Cattaraugus County, where he bought the "chance" on a tract of fifty-eight and a half acres of land, on which was a log shanty, roofed with bark, and having neither door nor window. During the succeeding years he worked upon his farm, making improvements, and in the erection of frame residences and barns for John Merchant, Isaac Dow, and Daniel Nichols, of Napoli; Elijah Woods, in Stockton; a school-house in the Curtis District, and a Baptist

Church, etc. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1833, and in 1843 was elected supervisor of New Albion; he then leased his farm, took up his residence in New Albion Centre, where he had purchased a house and lot, and worked at his trade in the village. Two years later he sold his village property, and moved back upon his farm.

In the fall of 1848 he was elected in a triangular contest to the Assembly of the State of New York, and much was due to his indefatigable efforts in defeating the scheme to make Buffalo the western terminus of the Erie Railroad, and in securing its direction through Cattaraugus County, with Dunkirk as its terminus, instead. In 1851 he built the railroad buildings at Cattaraugus, and later was in the employ (in the mechanical department) of the Buffalo and New York Central Railroad, from 1852 to 1854. The succeeding years he was engaged in contracting and building in New Albion and vicinity until 1861, when he was elected to the State Senate, serving there until 1864. The latter year he built the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cattaraugus, and in 1868 had charge of the erection of the County House at Machias. During all these years he erected also numberless residences, barns, bridges, etc. May 2, 1873, he, being in his sixty-seventh year, received a stroke of apoplexy, which prevented his further indulgence in manual labor. Notwithstanding his physical infirmities, in 1874 he took a journey of three thousand miles. Although physically disabled, he suffers but little, and spends most of his time in reading, writing, and overseeing his farm.

Mr. Young has led a very active and useful life. He had his full share of official honors, and discharged their several duties faithfully. He was school commissioner ten years; justice of the peace, assessor, and commissioner of deeds for about four years; supervisor, seven years; member of Assembly and of the State Senate for two years each. And now, in his seventy-third year, he has a consciousness of having faithfully performed all his trusts, political and social, and has an abiding faith in the future.

farmer in the town; Abner and Isaac Wood, on lot 8; John Ackley, on lot 15; John and Isaac Rice, on lot 13; and David Buffington, on lot 14. Nearly all of these came from Onondaga County. Isaac Rice was one of the first justices, and disappeared very mysteriously while on a business trip down the Allegany River. The Herrick families, J. H. and Samuel B., settled on lot 4, about the same time. In the southern part of the town Abram Day made a home on lot 34, before 1830. During Jackson's administration he was the keeper of the light-house at Dunkirk.

Calvin Hartwell, from Orleans County, came in the summer of 1826, and settled on lot 46; and Robert Champlin located on lot 33 the same year. Comfort E. Sumner was an early settler on lot 61. At a later day John Mosher, from Wyoming County, came to this locality. He left his family in the town of Leon until he could build a house, bringing them on in May, 1827, and for some time they lived in a very primitive way, doing their cooking by the side of a stump. A year later Stephen Bemis, from the same county, settled on lot 41; William Higbee, with his sons Noah and Sanford, located on lot 46, in May; and the Pepperdines on lot 56.

On lot 48, Calvin Rich, from Orleans County, made a home in 1828, building a large log house, which soon became one of the landmarks in this part of the town. His brother, Arad, settled a little north of this place. Calvin Rich was one of the most prominent men of the town, and took a deep interest in civil and religious affairs. He had sons named Salmon, Heman, and Charles. The latter was born on the old homestead, which he now occupies. Calvin Rich died in 1863, but his wife, familiarly known as Aunt Hannah, is still living, with unimpaired intellect, at the age of ninety years.

James and Warren Barnard came from the same county the same year, and settled on lots 36 and 55. The latter still lives in town. Charles Sibley settled on lot 44, about the same time, and a few years later erected the first grist-mill in town; and the Ross and Payne families also became citizens of the town before 1830, coming from Oneida County.

On the 1st of April, 1829, Jacob Smith, a poor but enterprising young man, made a beginning on lot 54. He married the following year, paying one dollar of the four dollars that composed his capital to have the knot properly tied by Esquire Rich. Neither he nor his wife had anything with which to commence housekeeping, and it was only by exercising the greatest economy that he was enabled to accumulate means to purchase household goods. Mr. Smith relates the following incident in his pioneer life: In 1836 he and his wife went to Gowanda to mill, intending to return the same day. Darkness overtook them before the journey home was half completed, and rain began to fall about the same time. In the gloom, their wagon ran afoul a tree, so that they were unable to extricate it. Nothing was left for them to do but pass the night in the woods. They accordingly chained the oxen to a tree, and placed the meal-bags under the wagon for a bed, the wagon-box keeping the rain off. The woods were infested with wolves, and their howling could be heard all

night. In the morning they resumed their journey, reaching their home safe.

Capt. Nicholas Everts, from Monroe County, settled on lot 60, in 1829, and has since lived there as one of the best known citizens of that part of the town. In 1831, James Jewell, from Otsego County, settled on lot 45; and a few years later Jonathan B. Jewell and a brother settled on lot 53. In this locality were also Daniel H. Powell and Thomas J. Waters as pioneers.

Horace C. Young, from Madison County, came in May, 1832, and located on lot 41, which was first improved by Stephen Bemis. Here he has lived ever since, holding many important offices. He was an Assemblyman in 1849-50, and State Senator in 1862-63.

After 1832 many settlers found homes in New Albion, and in a few years thereafter there were 120 improved places in town, as will be seen from the list elsewhere given. The population in 1860 was 1597; and in 1875, 1584.

PIONEER MILLS, STORES, AND TAVERNS.

A pioneer saw-mill was built on lot 29, on the south branch of the Cattaraugus Creek, by Mathew Nealy, some time about 1834. A few years later John Jones put up a saw-mill a short distance from the present "Wait" mill, which was operated about fifteen years. William Kendall erected a saw-mill on lot 35 at an early day, which was operated by Solomon G. Wright. The latter built a residence near the mill, which, from its unique shape, was called by the neighbors "Solomon's Temple."

On lot 44 Charles Sibley got in operation the first grist-mill in the town, in 1836. The power was furnished by a branch of the Connewango Creek, at that time a considerable stream, and the mill was run about twenty years. Near this site Warren Barnard had a saw-mill, which was allowed to go down after a few years. The other mills of the town are noted in connection with the villages in which they are located.

The first tavern in town was kept on lot 1, on the old Chautauqua road, by James Godard, probably as early as 1820. After Godard's death, in 1830, this tavern was continued by Abram Matteson, who married the widow of the former. The first store was kept at New Albion.

EARLY BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

It is said that the first born in town was a mulatto child, which lived but a few days, and was buried near the place of its birth, a short distance east of Robert Champlin's house.

The first white children were Robia A. and Avis C., daughters of Jonathan and Jane Kinnicutt, who were born in April, 1819. Both these ladies remained single, and are now living in the State of Illinois. In 1822, Leander, a son of John A. and Sophronia Kinnicutt, was born.

About 1824, Noel Hopkins, of Little Valley, married Sally Simmons, who had her home at Jonathan Kinnicutt's. The ceremony was performed by a Methodist minister, and it is believed that this was the first couple wedded in town. No other marriages took place for several years following.

The first death of a white person was a daughter of Noah Drew, who was buried on the roadside near Champ-

lin's. James Godard died about 1830, and was one of the first adults to depart this life in New Albion. He was interred on his farm, now owned by R. Champlin.

The cemeteries of the town are maintained by individuals in whose neighborhood they are situated, and as a general thing are not well kept. Lately an effort has been made for their better improvement and the establishment of a central cemetery.

The "Cattaraugus Cemetery Association" was formed under the rural cemetery laws of the State, Aug. 9, 1875. The trustees elected were Elisha L. Johnson, H. C. Rich, Henry Young, Danford Rich, Tompkins L. De Nike, J. P. Darling, Wm. G. Hall, Luther H. Northrup, H. W. Hinman, L. H. Maltbie, Jeremiah H. Herrick, and B. L. Babb. But nothing more than this organization of the board of trustees has been effected by the association.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The electors assembled at the house of John A. Kinnicutt, March 2 and 3, 1830, to hold their first annual meeting and to elect the following officers: Supervisor, Leicester Tracy; Town Clerk, John A. Kinnicutt; Justices, John A. Kinnicutt, Isaac Rice, Calvin Rich, Abram Day; Assessors, Josiah Peirce, Isaac Rice, William Ross; Collector, James Maybee; Constables, Timothy Guy, Noah Higbee, Isaac P. Wood, James Maybee; Commissioners of Highways, James Buffington, James Williams, Arad Rich; School Commissioners, William Buffington, William Higbee, Leicester Tracy; School Inspectors, Comfort E. Sumner, Calvin Rich, John A. Kinnicutt; Overseers of the Poor, Robert Guy, Timothy Gowen.

Since 1830, the principal officers of the town have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1831.....	Calvin Rich.	John A. Kinnicutt.
1832.....	"	"
1833.....	"	"
1834.....	"	"
1835.....	"	Thomas J. Waters.
1836.....	"	John A. Kinnicutt.
1837.....	John S. Harvey.	"
1838.....	Byron Graham.	"
1839.....	"	"
1840.....	"	"
1841.....	"	"
1842.....	"	"
1843.....	Horace C. Young.	"
1844.....	Byron Graham.	"
1845.....	Horace C. Young.	"
1846.....	"	Josiah Whitecomb.
1847.....	"	John A. Kinnicutt.
1848.....	"	"
1849.....	Wm. Buffington, Jr.	Reuben J. Waters.
1850.....	"	"
1851.....	John Mosher.	"
1852.....	"	"
1853.....	Alson Leavenworth.	Charles Kendall.
1854.....	"	John Cooper.
1855.....	John P. Darling.	Whitney Jewell.
1856.....	"	Hiram Rumsey.
1857.....	Wm. Buffington, Jr.	"
1858.....	John P. Darling.	L. H. Maltbie.
1859.....	Martin Hardenberg.	Hiram Rumsey.
1860.....	John P. Darling.	L. H. Maltbie.
1861.....	"	Elisha L. Johnson.
1862.....	Hiram Rumsey.	"
1863.....	John P. Darling.	"
1864.....	John Kinnicutt.	"
1865.....	John P. Darling.	"
1866.....	Bolivar R. Lamb.	Hiram Rumsey.
1867.....	John P. Darling.	"
1868.....	Horatio Babb.	E. L. Johnson.
1869.....	Eugene A. Nash.	"
1870.....	"	Hiram M. Herrick.
1871.....	Bolivar R. Lamb.	Wm. C. Maxson.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1872.....	Tompkins L. Ten Eyck.	Ozro Hunton.
1873.....	Eugene A. Nash.	"
1874.....	"	"
1875.....	John P. Darling.	Marion J. Rich.
1876.....	Sylvester M. Cox.	"
1877.....	Gilbert Milks.	George Hunton.
1878.....	Wilber J. Manley.	Tompkins L. Ten Eyck.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1831. Comfort E. Sumner.	1854. Beulah Tarbox.
Linus Sutliff.	1855. John A. Kinnicutt.
1832. Isaac Rice.	Arad Rich.
1833. Charles Sibley.	Jason Huntley.
Calvin Hall.	1856. Alson Leavenworth.
1834. Horace C. Young.	1857. Asa Pritchard.
1835. John A. Kinnicutt.	Allen Campbell.
Calvin Hall.	1858. Wm. C. Mills.
1836. Abram Matteson.	Melzer Jones.
1837. John Mosher.	1859. John A. Kinnicutt.
Adonijah Burrell.	Zimri Howe.
1838. John A. Kinnicutt.	Daniel Brown.
William Travis.	1860. Jared Puddy.
Robert Young.	1861. Arad Rich.
1839. Arad Rich.	1862. George Hunton.
1840. Calvin Hall.	1863. George A. Payne.
1841. Solomon G. Wright.	1864. George Straight.
1842. John A. Kinnicutt.	1865. Arad Rich.
1843. Seth Lane.	1866. Wilber F. Kinnicutt.
1844. Melzer Jones.	George Hunton.
Arad Rich.	Elias L. Matteson.
1845. Wm. D. Cornell.	1867. John A. Kinnicutt.
Harrison Judd.	John Russell.
1846. Levi W. Boardman.	1868. Truman Mattock.
1847. John A. Kinnicutt.	1869. James H. Ryder.
1848. Harrison Judd.	1870. George Hunton.
Solomon G. Wright.	1871. Edwin Davis.
1849. Wm. D. Cornell.	1872. Wm. Pfeuger.
1850. Arad Rich.	1873. Salmon L. Johnson.
1851. Orrin Tubbs.	1874. George Hunton.
Levi W. Boardman.	1875. Edwin Davis.
1852. Pliny L. Fox.	1876. Salmon L. Johnson.
Asa Franklin.	1877. George Straight.
1853. Warren Barnard.	1878. George Hunton.

THE TOWN RECORDS

contain several items of interest. In 1830, it was voted that cattle be free-commoners, and that a lawful fence be four and a half feet high.

In 1849, "Resolved, That there be a bounty paid of one shilling per head on all the crows killed in the town till the 10th of June next.

In 1866, "Resolved, That the Dog Money of 1864,—\$64.30,—now on hand, be used by the supervisor to pay to the Military Bureau of the State, for the purpose of erecting a hall to preserve military records, etc."

In 1871 the meeting protested against any appropriation to reimburse any parties for expenses contracted in the erection of the county buildings at Little Valley, and instructed the supervisor of the town to oppose every proposition to levy any tax designed to cover expenses contracted in the removal of the county-seat.

At various times during the Rebellion special meetings were held, but no record of the proceedings has been preserved.

PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES,

Most of the roads of the town were early located, many while the town was yet a part of Little Valley. One of the best known highways is the "Old Chautauqua Road." It enters the town at the southeast corner, and passes through

it westwardly, following the highlands. It is a very hilly road, and has been less frequently used since the lowlands have been settled and new roads located through the valleys. From being mere bridle-paths, the other roads have been improved generally to an excellent condition, and easy communication is now afforded in every direction.

At the first town-meeting, nine road districts were formed, with the following overseers: Robert Champlin, Linus Sutliff, John Drew, Elijah Drew, Jr., John Mosher, Josiah Peirce, Isaac Rice, John Peterson, and Timothy Gowen. In 1878 there were 56 road districts.

In 1851 the New York and Erie Railroad was completed through the town, giving it direct communication with Dunkirk and eastern cities. It greatly appreciated the value of real estate, and affords good shipping facilities at its station,—Cattaraugus.

CREAMERIES AND CHEESE-FACTORIES.

The Bigelow Creamery, at New Albion, is in a factory erected about 1867 by Robinson & Spore. It is a three-story frame 40 by 100 feet, with an ell 30 by 60, and is well supplied with pure water. The manufacture of cheese was here carried on until 1875, when Rush & Co. changed it to a creamery. Since the season of 1878 it has been operated by W. J. Bigelow, under the superintendence of F. Lawrence. The milk of 350 cows is used, yielding about 800 pounds of butter per week. The churning is done by a 12 horse-power engine.

The Cattaraugus Cheese-Factory occupies buildings formerly used as a sash-factory, and was adapted to this purpose by Robinson & Spore about 1870. There are two rooms, 35 by 60 feet, supplied with 3 vats. Nine thousand pounds of milk are consumed daily in the product of 10 60-pound cheeses. The factory has 40 patrons, and is carried on by Rush & Perkins.

The W. J. Manley Factory, No. 2, in the Snyder neighborhood, was erected in 1873 by Asa Pritchard. There is a main building 20 by 40 feet, and a wing, containing two vats, in which 6000 pounds of milk are used daily in the manufacture of cream cheese. The factory has 16 patrons.

Eben Sibley's Creamery and Cheese-Factory, on lot 9, uses the milk of 275 cows, and produces 9 cheeses per day, and butter of an excellent quality. The factory buildings are neat and well arranged.

Lemuel Jenks' Cheese-Factory is a private establishment, whose product is about 5 cream cheeses a day.

In addition to the foregoing, there are a number of private dairies in town. In 1874 the product of butter made in families was 84,489 pounds.

NEW ALBION.

This hamlet, locally known as Horth's Corners, is situated near the centre of the town, and contains two stores, a hotel, post-office, a cheese-factory, a lumber manufacturing establishment, several mechanic shops, and about 75 inhabitants. It is the oldest business point in the town, and was formerly the seat of an active trade. Here was opened the first store, in 1833, by Erastus Horth. A few years later Mr. Horth erected the building on the corner of the principal streets for a tavern, which he kept a long time. After

Mr. Horth's retirement from this place, Thad. Cornell kept the house. Other landlords were John Kinnicutt, J. B. Jewell, D. Clark, Chauncey Coe, S. Hubbell, W. F. Ross, and P. McCoon, the present proprietor.

Horth & Whitecomb opened a good store at the village, some time before 1840, in a building which, in a repaired condition, is yet used by L. D. Hill as a storeroom. Solon Spencer, Byron Graham, Whitcomb & Horth followed the first-named firm. The latter also had an extensive pearl-ash-factory. At a later period H. Parker and John Davis were in trade in this building.

A second store was opened by John Kinnicutt, in a building erected by him, and which for many years has been occupied for mercantile purposes by Jerome Andrews.

The post-office was established some time before 1833, with A. Horth as postmaster. John A. Kinnicutt was one of the first mail carriers from Gowanda to Ellenburgh, going on foot and horseback.

Besides Mr. Horth, the postmasters have been George Warden, Solomon G. Wright, John A. Kinnicutt, John R. Wescott, J. B. Jewell, Francis Allen, Jerome Andrews, George Hunton, and L. D. Hill. There is a tri-weekly mail from Cattaraugus.

About 1845 a man named Bronson operated a tannery at this place, in a building the lower story of which is stone. After it was abandoned the upper story was fitted up for a hall, in which were held the meetings of the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance. It is now a dwelling-house.

THE NEW ALBION CHEESE-BOX FACTORY, SAW- AND FEED-MILLS,

M. & M. W. Cook, proprietors, were established in 1876. The main building is 42 by 88 feet, two stories high, with an addition 45 by 20 feet. The power is supplied by a good 30 horse-power engine.

20,000 cheese-boxes are manufactured annually, and the capacity of the saw-mill is 800,000 feet per annum. The grinding capacity of the feed-mill is 30 bushels per hour. Hands employed, 8.

CATTARAUGUS.

This pleasant and thriving village is in the northern part of the town, eight miles from Little Valley, on the Erie Railroad. A station was here located in May, 1851, and Horatio Babb appointed agent, a position which he held until his death, twenty-four years later. In 1830 this locality was an unbroken wilderness, but that year Horace Snyder made a clearing of six acres on the present village site, manufacturing potash from the timber he cut down. His ashery stood just below the "Cattaraugus House," where Mr. Darling's residence now is.

When the railroad was located through here, Joseph Plumb, of Gowanda, who owned a large tract of land in this part of the town, platted that part of his farm on the hill-side facing south for a village to be founded on temperance principles. In the conveyance of the lots there was a "condition subsequent," by the terms of which the title should be forfeited if intoxicating liquors were sold as a beverage on the premises, and the property to revert to Plumb or his heirs. The plan proved favorable,

and the village grew rapidly, arousing the avarice of men interested in the liquor traffic, who regarded it as a favorable place for the prosecution of their trade. But the sentiment in favor of the prohibitory clause was so strong that it was respected a number of years. At length a man named Tubbs bought a lot, on which he built a shop and commenced selling liquor, in open violation of the restraining clause in his deed to the real estate on which his shop stood. Persisting in his course, against the entreaties of Mr. Plumb, the latter determined to test the validity of his assumed right, and secured an action of ejectment to enforce the condition of the deed and recover the lot. The friends of Tubbs abetted him, and urged him to resist to the extent of the law. Issue was taken, and the cause was tried before the Cattaraugus Circuit Court. The jury failed to agree, and the matter was again submitted to a subsequent court, which gave a verdict, subject to the opinion of the court at general term, resulting in a verdict for Mr. Plumb. The defendant carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which, in December, 1869, affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court, sustaining Mr. Plumb in his purpose to create a village where liquor should not be sold, and forming a very important precedent which will enable a community to protect itself from the evils and burdens occasioned by the liquor traffic. Since then no open attempt has been made to sell liquor, and intemperance has not been able to obtain a foothold in the place.

It may be here noted that Mr. Plumb generously deeded the reverted property to the family of the defendant, who had burdened himself in his efforts to overthrow this principle, and that before his death he ceded all his interest in forfeited lands to the Congregational Church of Otto.*

The first residence erected in Cattaraugus was that of Heman Rich, and which has since been occupied by him. Dr. Alson Leavenworth erected the first and only brick house, about 1854. "Darling's Hall," a large and comfortable place for public meetings, was erected in 1875. The village was once visited by a tornado and suffered from two fires, but has made a substantial growth, and at present contains about 500 inhabitants. Its principal interests and enterprises are detailed in the following pages. The place has several fine residences, two good churches,—Methodist and Roman Catholic,—and a fine union school.

The manufacturing interests of the village have attained considerable prominence, and embrace the following establishments:

The Cattaraugus Steam Flour- and Saw-Mills, which were erected in 1858, by Joseph Plumb, for the "Cattaraugus Steam-Mill Company," are among the most notable

* Joseph Plumb was born in Oneida County in 1792, and became a merchant at Paris, his native place, while quite young. In 1816 he moved to Fredonia, and in 1827 to Gowanda, where he engaged with his brother Ralph in trade, and resided there until 1854. He early became a reformer—avowing himself an abolitionist—and a temperance man, although formerly engaged in the traffic of liquor. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church and an active member of that body. In 1850 he purchased the farm at Cattaraugus, to which he moved in 1854. Here he worked zealously for the best interests of the place, and for the welfare of mankind at large, until his death, May 25, 1870. Several of his sons became distinguished clergymen, and another has filled important civil positions under the national government.

enterprises in the place. The articles of association forming the "Mill Company," bear date Feb. 18, 1857, and are signed by S. L. Johnson, Joseph Plumb, Enos Austin, M. K. Wilson, Hiram Rumsey, L. D. Bottsford, and L. H. Maltbie. S. L. Johnson was for many years president of the company, which disposed of its interests in the mills about 1860. The original cost was \$8000. The motive power is furnished by an 80 horse-power engine, and the machinery gives the mills capacity to grind 400 bushels of grain per day, and cut 3000 feet of lumber every ten hours. At present they are the property of S. L. & E. L. Johnson, who have materially improved them. These gentlemen are also general dealers in lumber, and operate planing- and matching-machines, etc., in connection with their saw-mills. At the same place George P. Walter is associated with them in the manufacture of fork- and hoe-handles, cheese-boxes, and in carrying on a large cooperage.

The Cattaraugus Tannery was built in 1857 by Martin and Addison Hardenberg, and was operated by them eight years. In 1865, Christopher Moench became the proprietor, and soon after associated with him Gaensslen Brothers, of Chicago, under the firm-name of C. Moench & Co., who are yet the owners.

The tannery embraces several extensive buildings, containing 50 liquor vats, and are supplied with improved machinery. The required power is supplied by the small stream on which it is located, in the eastern part of the village, and a 55 horse-power engine, the fires of which are fed on the refuse bark of the tannery.

About 22,000 hides are hemlock-tanned for sole leather per year, which gives employment to 12 men.

The Common-Sense Milk-Pan Factory, Oakes & Calver, proprietors, in the southern part of the village, was established in 1873. It occupies a large building, enabling the production of a great quantity of work annually. The pans are the invention of T. S. Oakes, and were patented Jan. 28, 1873. They are arranged in sets of 4 pans, holding from 8 to 100 gallons of milk, which rest on zinc-lined wooden vats, through which a stream of water is passed in such a manner that the milk is completely surrounded by water, which quickly reduces it to a temperature for the favorable production of cream, and completely removes the offensive animal odor which is sometimes connected with milk. The pans have been warmly commended by dairymen, and their use in this section has become quite general.

The same firm also manufacture scale boards for packing cheese, and have the only establishment of the kind in the State. The product in 1878 was 4,000,000 boards of the diameter of an ordinary cheese. The firm gives employment to 12 men.

In the same building the *Cattaraugus Fruit Package Company* carries on the manufacture of all kinds of baskets and crates for packing small fruits. The product of the factory is shipped to western and southern markets.

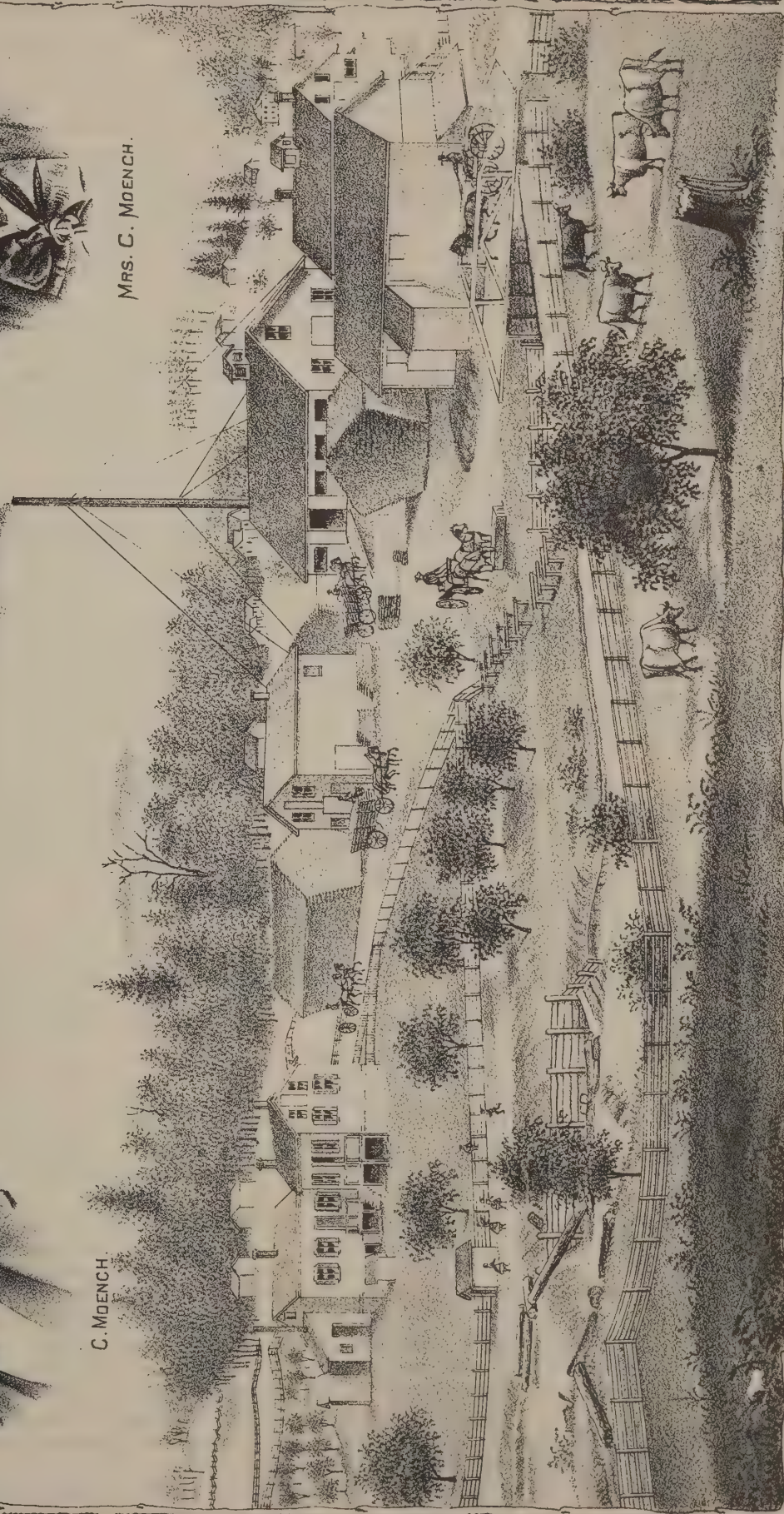
J. H. Ryder's Furniture-Factory was established in 1859, in a building on the corner of Main and Waverly Streets, which was destroyed by fire Oct. 2, 1875. In March, 1878, Mr. Ryder re-established his factory in the southern part of the village, in a lumber-mill erected in 1875 by Chauncy Jones. The motive power is steam, from a 40



C. MOENCH.



MRS. C. MOENCH.



RESIDENCE & TANNERY OF C. MOENCH & CO., CATTARAUGUS, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

horse-power engine, which drives a large circular saw, capable of cutting several thousand feet of lumber per day, and machinery especially designed for the manufacture of bedsteads and extension-tables. Nine men are employed.

At the same place is the *Cattaraugus Chair-Factory*, removed to this place from Salamanca in the fall of 1878, by B. H. Hale. Several excellent patterns are produced, among the leading ones being "The Old Arm" and "The Mother's Own Chair." For comfort and durability these chairs are seldom equaled. Mr. Hale is also a large manufacturer of foot-stools and piano-stools.

A short distance west of the village is *Ambrose Snyder's Furniture-Factory*, established several years ago by Hiram Blakely. The works have grown from a small beginning to an establishment of considerable business. The motor is steam, and the number of hands employed, 8.

Ross' Carriage-Works were established in 1873 by the present proprietor, A. A. Ross. They occupy several shops, and have a fine salesroom on South Street, near Waverly Street. Six men are employed in the different shops.

In addition to the foregoing, the place has a number of good mechanic shops, common to a country village, in which 8 or 10 men are engaged.

On the brook, in the eastern part of the village, Anson Smith erected a sash- and blind-factory soon after the village was founded, where a large amount of work was done, and which was continued a dozen years or more. In 1870 the buildings were converted into a cheese-factory, at present operated by Rush & Perkins.

Below the tannery, on a branch of the Cattaraugus Creek, is L. Rich's shingle-mill, having a capacity of 200,000 shingles a year; and yet farther below is the "Wait" Saw-mill, erected in 1865 by Leroy Rich, and operated since 1871 by Jesse Wait. Here is a water-power of 14 feet fall, which propels machinery to cut 2000 feet of lumber a day.

A mile north from this point, on the Cattaraugus Creek, a mill was built many years ago by a man named Camp. About 1860, David Carter became the owner and enlarged the business, adding planing- and matching-machines. At a later period C. & H. Carter owned and operated this mill.

STORES AND HOTELS.

As early as 1836, John Jones was in trade in a small way near where the village of Cattaraugus now is. His store was in a small frame house which stood near the site of Clark Holmes' residence, but which was moved south on the "flats," and is now the home of Henry Hyslop. But the first regular store in the place was opened in May, 1851, by Elliott & Johnson, in connection with their store at Otto. Since 1860, S. L. & E. L. Johnson have been in trade at this stand, and rank among the leading business men of the northern part of the county. The same year, 1851, L. A. Maltbie, clothier, came, and still continues. In the fall of 1852 the firm of Darling & Wilson, merchants at Otto, established a trade which is yet carried on by Darling & Straight. Mr. J. P. Darling, the senior member of the firm, besides being a successful business man, served his county as State Senator.

Among other former merchants at this place were Hiram

Rumsey, L. D. Bottsford, A. E. Leavenworth, James Ferris, Nathaniel Christie, Tuttle & Taylor, and T. Babb, and in addition to these already mentioned as being in trade, N. Higbee, L. Phillips, J. B. Cotrael, Hoag & Northrup, H. C. Rich & Co., J. Borgies, and W. J. Harkness are among the principal merchants.

In the fall of 1852, Enos Austin came from Otto and established himself as a dealer in dairy and farm produce. He made the first shipment of cheese by railroad from this point that year, and engaged so actively in this branch of trade that Cattaraugus became an excellent market for butter and cheese. The produce business is now carried on by W. J. Manley.

Wm. Buffington kept the first public-house, in 1851, in the building which, in a remodeled condition, is now known as the "Cattaraugus House." This was the first frame building in the place. Besides Mr. Buffington, P. Woodruff, J. H. Oyer, and Eugene Wescott have here served as landlords. In the same vicinity O. Chase opened and kept a tavern many years, which is now known as the "J. L. Clark House."

POST-OFFICE, BANK, AND THE PROFESSIONS.

The Cattaraugus post-office was established in 1851, with S. L. Johnson postmaster. His successors have been O. W. Tubbs, C. H. Cotrael, G. Straight, L. H. Maltbie, and S. L. Johnson. In October, 1877, it became a money-order office, and is the distributing office for the mails of Otto, Springville, and other eastern points, and Leon in the west.

The "Cattaraugus Banking Company," organized in 1869, conducts business as a private institution. M. G. Elliott is the acting president. The bank is in the Darling Block.

A Dr. Brown was the first to locate in the village as a physician, remaining but a few years. Dr. Wm. F. Underwood, a botanical practitioner, came next. Drs. Ackley, Allen, and Devoe were also in practice; and Drs. Babcock and G. Lattin at present represent the profession in the village.

The veteran Dr. Alson Leavenworth removed to this place after 1851, and lived here until his death, but did not practice medicine.

Pliny L. Fox was the first attorney. He was also elected a magistrate, and conducted his court with the utmost regard for the dignity of the law. Elias L. Matteson came soon after Fox. George Straight came in 1862, and is yet a counselor. E. A. Nash was here from 1867 to 1874; and since 1873, Hiram L. Herrick has here practiced law; and T. J. Farrar is a general insurance agent.

The publication of the *Cattaraugus Gazette* was begun some time in 1877, by J. S. Fidler, as a Republican sheet. In August, 1878, the paper was removed to Salamanca to advocate the cause of the National party.

The "Arizona Milling and Mining Company," organized July 25, 1878, has an office at Cattaraugus, and mines in Yuma Co., Arizona.

The directors chosen were A. W. Ferrin, B. B. Weber, P. H. Graves, E. L. Johnson, M. G. Elliott, T. J. Farrar, F. S. Oakes, Wm. Calver, and P. D. Barnhart. A. W.

Ferrin was elected president of the company, and B. B. Weber superintendent of the mines.

SOCIETIES AND SECRET ORDERS.

A lodge of Odd Fellows formerly existed in the village, having been removed here from Otto. The meetings were held in the Davis Block, which was burned in 1874. But the lodge had gone down many years before. Several lodges of Good Templars have also disbanded.

Cattaraugus Council, No. 41, Royal Templars of Temperance, was instituted March 2, 1878. It is a beneficiary organization, exacting a temperate life on the part of its members as being likely to reduce the death losses. The order also affords assurance against sickness, and in case of disability the insured can receive one-half of his policy, \$1000, in instalments, as a means of support, the remaining \$1000 to be paid at death.

Cattaraugus Council, No. 35, contains members of both sexes, and has for its principal officers, S. L. Johnson, P. C.; L. H. Northrup, C.; and F. S. Oakes, S.

Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 57, A. O. U. W., was organized Jan. 11, 1877, with Thomas Babb, P. M. W.; George P. Walters, M. W.; William A. Cox, G. F.; A. L. Palmer, O.; M. F. Lenox, R.; Daniel Kavanaugh, Rec.; Edgar Fuller, G.; William Weidner, I. W.; Caleb Van Gorden, O. W.; W. A. Cox, A. L. Palmer, Daniel Kavanaugh, Trustees; and Dr. George Lattin, Medical Examiner.

There is also in the village a temple of the Knights of Honor, concerning which no definite information has been received.

SCHOOLS

were taught in the town as soon as the settlements were strong enough to maintain them. The first was kept in a log house, which stood on lot 10, in the summer of 1823, by John Allen, a Scotchman. Among the pupils were the children of Jonathan Kinnicutt and David Hill. Soon after another school was taught at New Albion Centre, and still another in the Rich neighborhood. In 1826, Francis Winchester kept a school in the Buffington Settlement, in a log shanty which was covered with split logs, and which was regarded as a very comfortable place for those times.

The town is at present provided with fair school buildings, and good schools are generally maintained. The school-house at Cattaraugus was erected in 1852, and is a good two-story frame structure. The enrollment of pupils is nearly 200, and 3 teachers are employed. Prof. E. J. Swift has been the principal for the past two years.

Oct. 29, 1878, the Union Free-School system was adopted, and a board of education elected, composed of J. L. Higbee, T. L. Denike, F. S. Oakes, C. Moench, and J. S. Gibbs.

The town, by the report of 1878, contained eight school districts, with eight school-houses, which, with sites, are valued at \$4000, and having 185 volumes in library valued at \$75. Nine teachers were employed, to whom was paid \$2505.50. The number of children of school age was 475, and the average daily attendance was $251\frac{995}{1000}$; number of weeks taught was $220\frac{1}{2}$; amount of public money received, \$1143.44; amount received from tax, \$1245.25.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Methodists were the first to hold regular meetings in town. About 1827 a class was organized on Snyder Hill by the Rev. Joseph S. Barria, at that time the preacher on the Forestville circuit, having among its members Horace Snyder's family, Silas Kellogg, Rufus Peirce, Samuel Kendall, etc. The meetings were held at Snyder's house until after Calvin Rich settled here and built a larger house, when they were held at the latter's place several years. The quarterly meetings were held in barns belonging to Rich and to George Snyder, living north from here in the town of Persia. Subsequently the meetings were held in the school-house, and the pioneer ministers were Revs. Samuel Ayres, James Gilmore, R. Plimpton, David Preston, Samuel E. Babcock, N. Henry, John K. Halleck, J. H. Jackett, S. Gregg, and others.

Occasional Methodist services are still held in this locality, although the greater part of the interest has been absorbed by the church at Cattaraugus.

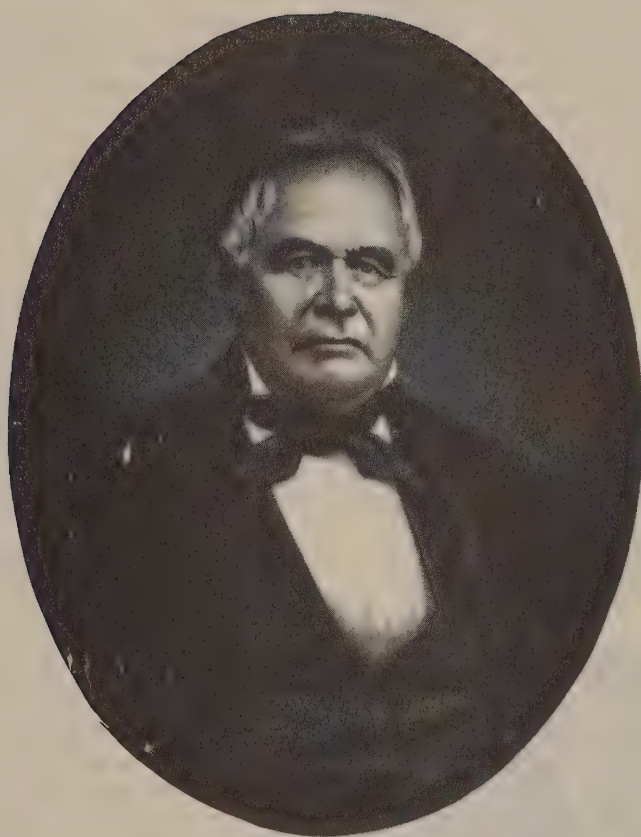
In 1832 another Methodist class was formed at New Albion Centre, its members having been the Wrights, Davises, Barnards, Days, etc. Eber Wright was a local preacher and a very active member. In time an effort was made to build a house of worship at this point, and work was done to the extent of laying a foundation. The removal of members had so much weakened the class that the purpose had to be abandoned at this stage.

About 1840 a Free-Will Baptist society was formed in the eastern part of the town, holding its meetings in the school-house, on lot 6. Among other members were Samuel and Heman Green, and George Babcock, the latter being a local preacher. Rev. Joseph Davis occasionally preached here. The loss of members by removal caused the society to disband in eight or ten years.

About this time the *Christians* held meetings in the log school-house northeast of the village of Cattaraugus, and many of the Baptists joined this church. Elders Lee, Cook, Davis, and Waldon were among the ministers who stately preached here. This society also went down after a few years.

The Methodists held services in the school-house at Cattaraugus soon after its erection, in connection with the work in the western part of the town. On the 8th of January, 1857, "the Cattaraugus Methodist Episcopal Society" was duly incorporated, and Arad Rich, L. D. Botsford, Spencer Rich, Danford Rich, and Ephraim Ford chosen trustees. A frame meeting-house was erected, at a cost of \$2500, for the society by H. C. Young, and used in that condition until 1874, when it was remodeled and made more attractive. It occupies an eligible site, and is reported worth \$3000. There is also a good parsonage, valued at \$2000, donated by Anson Smith. The society has also received a benefaction from Mrs. Mary Rich.

On the 4th of April, 1877, the title of the society was changed to that of "The Methodist Episcopal Society of the village of Cattaraugus." The trustees chosen were Morris J. Hovey, Wm. G. Hall, Charles J. Rich, Norman Higbee, and Hiram Rumsey. The church has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and at present has 62 members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. S. S. Burton.



Alson Leavenworth

There is a Sunday-school having 130 members, superintended by A. A. Ross, connected with the church, and a library of 300 volumes is maintained.

THE ST. MARY'S CHURCH AND SOCIETY (ROMAN CATHOLIC) OF CATTARAUGUS VILLAGE

was incorporated Dec. 12, 1863, according to the act of April 5, 1863. The trustees were John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo; F. N. Lester, Vicar-General; John Baudnelli, Pastor, residing at Dunkirk; Stephen O'Donnell, John Gordon, Lay Members.

A plain but substantial frame church was erected west of the depot, in which worship is held stately by a non-resident priest in connection with other places on his parish.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALSON LEAVENWORTH

was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., in October, 1788. He enjoyed the meagre privileges of the common schools of New England. During the summer season his time was employed on the farm with his father until he was of age. He then commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued until May, 1811, when he was licensed to practice in his native State. After a year's experience, he felt the necessity of more thorough preparation for the successful practice of his profession.

Accordingly, in the autumn of 1812, Dr. Leavenworth journeyed to Philadelphia, and entered as a student in the University of Medicine, in which the eminent Dr. Benjamin Rush was one of the professors; and it was the good fortune of the young doctor to be of the class that attended his last course of lectures in the University.

Graduating in the spring of 1813, he returned to Connecticut, and resumed practice. Soon after he received the appointment of surgeon in the State militia, and was ordered into the service of the United States.

In consequence of the dispute between the general government and the State authorities, regarding the right of each to appoint the general and regimental officers in command of the State militia while in the service of the United States, Dr. Leavenworth did not see actual service.

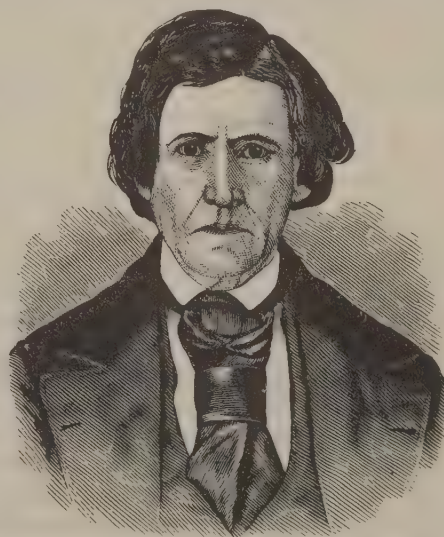
In the few years following the war of 1812, the attention of the young men of the State of Connecticut was turned to the territory west of Pennsylvania, known as "New Connecticut," and in the spring of 1818, Dr. Leavenworth decided to emigrate thither. A large covered wagon was loaded with the necessary outfit and drawn by oxen. The young doctor and his wife bade farewell to home and friends, and began the long and tedious journey. In four weeks they arrived at Batavia, where they halted to rest and recruit the oxen. While sojourning there the doctor became acquainted with the agent of the Holland Land Company, and being interested in land and meeting persons from different parts of the "Purchase," and from representations made of the abundance and quality of the timber and excellence of the soil in Cattaraugus County, he was persuaded to examine it himself. After a tedious journey

of about a week with his ox-team through the almost unbroken wilderness, they reached the village of Ellicottville on the 25th of September, 1818. The village then consisted of the public square, the land-office, a tavern, and a few log houses.

He filled many important public offices. In 1823 he was appointed First Judge of the County Courts of Cattaraugus, Jan. 25, 1823, which office he held for ten years, and was succeeded by Judge Chamberlain. He was one of the committee to superintend the erection of the county buildings at Ellicottville, and commissioner of loans, also commissioner to lay out public roads on the Indian reservation. He was instrumental in procuring from the Holland Land Company an entire surrender of accumulated interest on land contracts, held by them against the early settlers, and was also one of the original founders of the Randolph Academy. In the year 1831 he removed from Ellicottville to Little Valley, and subsequently to Cattaraugus Station, in the town of New Albion, where he passed the remainder of his days.

WILLIAM R. GIBBS

was born in the county of Saratoga, State of New York, the 25th of May, 1797. His father died when our subject was a mere child; too young, indeed, to have any remembrance of him. He was a farmer, and upon the home farm young Gibbs received his education, and passed



WILLIAM R. GIBBS.

his youth and early manhood. There, also, he was married, June 8, 1817, to Miss Sally Mix. He subsequently removed (about the year 1827) to Wayne Co., N. Y., thence to the county of Orleans, from whence, in 1834, he emigrated to this county, settling in the town of New Albion, upon the farm now occupied by his son, John S. Gibbs. He was a hard-working and enthusiastic farmer, and all the improvements upon his place were the result of his own labor. Mr. Gibbs, although no aspirant for political office, was assessor of the town of New Albion for several years. Although holding no political office by

which to distinguish himself in the annals of the town and county, he is justly entitled to be enrolled among the many sturdy yeomen who have lived here, did their part, and then passed away, leaving to their descendants visible results in broad acres, comfortable homes, and all the advantages of an enlightened society. He died Aug. 16,

1865, and his remains repose in the Snyder Hill cemetery, along with those of his wife, who departed June 23, 1849. Of the eight children of William and Sally Gibbs (viz.: Isaac, Elisha, Norman, Emeline, William, John S., Philemon, and Sally) two only are living at the date of this writing,—Isaac and John S.



A. L. GIBBS.

F R E E D O M.

FREEDOM is the northeast corner town of the county. The surface is a rolling or moderately hilly upland. Its principal water-courses are Clear Creek, which takes its rise from Fish Lake, and flows northwest through the central part, and the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek, which flows in the same direction across the southwest corner. Fish Lake in the east part, Beaver Lake in the south, and Scum and Laws Lakes in the centre, are small bodies of water. The soil is of good quality, of clay and gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing, dairying, fruit-culture, and all other pursuits of agriculture. Several quarries of good building-stone are found in different parts of the town. Stock-raising and the manufacture of cheese engages the attention of the agricultural classes. The three cheese-factories of Mr. J. B. Lewis, and the two controlled by Mr. John G. James, use the milk of 2500 cows, and manufacture about 700,000 pounds of cheese yearly. At the Sandusky factory are nine cheeses, made the present year, which weigh from 1200 to 1500 pounds each. Sales are made monthly, and the products shipped to New York and the markets of Europe.

The town contains a total area of 25,998 acres, of which 18,125 acres are improved, and in 1875 had a population of 1341 inhabitants.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Contracts for land in township 6, range 4, of the Holland Purchase, were entered into by Aquilla Robbins, Joseph Edminster, Jr., Seth Pratt, Elihu Daggett, and Joseph Franklin, in the year 1809, and by Warren Stanley, Enoch Howlett, Ezekiel D. Runals, Rufus Metcalf, Earl Sawyer, and Jonas C. Irish, in 1810, for land in township 6, of the third range. It has not been learned that either Robbins, Edminster, Pratt, or Franklin ever became actual settlers. The remainder did, and located as follows: Elihu Daggett, from Vermont, on lot 37, in the west part of township 6, range 4; Enoch Howlett on the west part of lot 21; Rufus Metcalf on the west part of lot 13; Earl Sawyer on the east part of lot 13; Jonas C. Irish on the west middle part of lot 5; and Stanley and Runals in the vicinity of Fish Lake,—all of the last named were in township 6 of the third range. But little

is known of Messrs. Daggett, Stanley, and Runals,—and that little by a few old residents,—as they removed at quite an early day, and, we believe, have no representatives here at the present time. It is related of Mr. Daggett that during a time of great scarcity—probably the year following the cold season of 1816—his family were obliged to dig up and eat the potatoes just planted. He was the first freeholder in the town.

Stanley and Runals were from New Hampshire. Enoch Howlet came from Bradford, N. H., and settled first on the farm now cleared by Alonzo Osman in 1811; soon after he contracted for the farm of 200 acres now owned by his son, John Howlet, and remained there until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Howlet was a prominent man in the early days, and at the first town-meeting was elected to the offices of assessor, overseer of the poor, commissioner of common schools, and poundmaster. He was one of the first justices of the peace appointed, and the second supervisor of the town. He also opened the first tavern, in 1823; was the second postmaster, and held the office for a quarter of a century.

Colonel Earl Sawyer, Jonas C. Irish, and Rufus Metcalf came from Vermont, and settled here the same year, viz., 1811. Mr. Sawyer was the first town clerk, one of the first justices, and in all his business and social relations a popular and prominent citizen. He built the first frame house in 1822, introduced the first improved agricultural implements, and was ever to be found among the foremost in all matters looking to the advancement of the interests of his townsmen. The homestead is still owned by his children, all of whom are of the most eminent worth and respectability. Mr. Irish remained a resident of the town until about 1866, when he removed to the State of Tennessee.

Rufus Metcalf acquired considerable notoriety during the Mormon excitement of 1835 as a zealous adherent and believer in that faith, and, we believe, continued with the faithful when they migrated from this vicinity to Kirtland, O. His brother, Gregory Metcalf, settled on the northwest part of lot 3, in the southeast part of the town, about 1812. In 1816, John G. Ensign, one of the first constables, was in the west part, near Elihu Daggett. Nathan and Daniel Cole, brothers, who were active and prominent citizens during the early settlement, were at Cole's Settlement in the southwest in 1817; also Seth Makepeace, the first surveyor, and his sons Jarvis and Elijah, on and near the site of Sandusky village; and Zadock Randall, Amos P. and James Randall, south of the central part. The year 1819 found Nathan Holmes in the south part, on lot 10, range 4; Gillet and David Hinckley on the west part of lot 38, third range; and Oliver and Truman Alger just north of Cole's Settlement. William Price, the first surveyor, was on lot 40, in the extreme northwest part. From this time forward settlers came in rapidly. In 1820, Frederick Beekman, a veteran of the Revolution, and his son, Christopher Beekman, were on lot 40 of the third range. The elder Beekman was of Dutch parentage, and himself and wife, as regards longevity, have but few parallels in the world's history. He died at the age of one hundred and nine years, and his wife, who died two years previously, was one hundred and five years of age. Very many of the

present residents of Freedom remember the old veteran and the words of his patriotic toast. It was his custom to shoulder his "howling-piece" early on Fourth of July mornings, and awaken his sleeping neighbors by a salute from his heavily-loaded piece, which was discharged at arms' length, held high over head, and then he would repeat the following words: "Hurrah for Washington, Gates, Putnam, und Lee; und all de brave men who fought for libertee!" Through some irregularity in his papers or muster, he received no aid or pension from the government until a short time before his death.

John Blocker was a resident in 1820; also Lot Crowel, one of the first justices and assessors, who was located on lot 36, third range; Bicknal Cole in the Fish Lake neighborhood; Dr. Elihu Cruttenden and Hurlbut Cruttenden on Clear Creek. Dr. Cruttenden was the first resident physician, and built the first grist-mill, in 1822. It stood where the present mill of Thomas Dornan now stands. Wycum Clark, Jonathan Cook, Sullivan Drew, James T. Drew, Lewis Daggett, Delinus Daggett, and Reuben Daggett, supposed to be brothers or other relatives of Elihu Daggett, were also here, and Robert Daniels, who kept the first tavern in Sandusky, in 1824. Austin Daniels was located at the same place,—Stephen Hollister in the west part. Willard Law, who afterwards gained an unenviable reputation, built the first saw-mill in town, on lot 20, in 1820. John Marricle in the central part, Simeon Magoon in the western, Joseph Pasco in the north part, James D. Sischo in the west part, Nehemiah Sparks on lot 4, third range. He was a zealous Mormon, and called "the Prophet." Joseph Wait, on lot 6, third range; Mark and Thomas White, on lot 20, third range; and Israel Runals and Jonathan Stow, whose exact location is unknown.

Charles Beebe, a native of Vermont, and for some time a resident of Madison Co., N. Y., removed to Genesee County in 1815, and settled in China, near Arcade. He remained there until 1820, when he removed to this town and settled on the farm now owned by his sons, Wellington and Charles Beebe. He was accompanied here by his sons Hiram and Charles. Mr. Beebe was elected an assessor, commissioner of schools, and fence-viewer, at the first town-meeting held in Freedom. He was a successful farmer, and highly respected as a citizen. Died at the age of eighty-six years. His wife still survives, aged eighty-three. Of a family of eleven children, six are living. The sons located as follows: Hiram and Charles, in Freedom; Wellington and Clinton, in Arcade; and Darius, in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Among those here in 1821 was Barnes D. Bixby, on lot 24, fourth range; James Cahoon, on lot 8, fourth range; Dr. Warren Cowdery, an early physician, in the Fish Lake Settlement. He built the first brick house in 1828, and was the first postmaster in town; the office was established about 1824. Enoch and Ephraim Cheney, Elbridge Demming, Samuel Gibbs, Henry and Jacob Hitsman,—Henry was on lot 6, fourth range, and is still living; Caleb Lamb, Eliphas Lafferty, in the southwest part; Jesse and Philander Murray, Orange Powell, in the north part; Benjamin E. Taft, A. B. Wadsworth, David D. Wells, were on lot 37, third range; and Roswell Webb, location unknown.

Elam Ellithorpe, accompanied by his sons, Samuel, George

D., William T., Elam, Jr., Chauncey, Charles, and Jacob, came from Monroe Co., N. Y., and settled here in 1822. He established the first tannery, in 1824, on the farm now owned by John Charles. In 1828 he removed to Sandusky village, and started a tannery near Hayden's Woolen-Mills. Other residents in 1822 were Josiah Cheney, who, with Heman Hyde, established the first fulling, wool-carding, and cloth-dressing works, near Dr. Cowdery's, in 1822; Aaron Cheney was on lot 12, and Benjamin Cheney on lot 19, in the third range; Henry E. Denio, near Sandusky village; Sardis Davis, in the same locality; Heman Hyde, Heman T., and Josephus Hyde, in the Fish Lake Settlement; John S. and Peter S. Johnson, on lot 28, third range; Robert Nicholas, on lot 33, fourth range; James and Moses Parmelee, location unknown; Henry Treat, on lot 39, third range; John Treat, on the same lot.

Francis Crane, from Fabius, Onondaga Co. (formerly from Vermont), with his sons Ulysses P., Lockart B., Ira P., and Squire D., settled on lot 8, in the third range, in 1823. His son, Hon. Ulysses P. Crane, one of Freedom's most worthy and respected citizens, who has held many offices of trust and honor, and represented Cattaraugus County in the State Legislature in 1860, occupies the homestead at the present time.

Previous to 1825 the following-named settlers were here and located as follows: David Austin, in the south part; David Alton and Elliott Alton, on lot 1, in the third range; James R. and Edward Ball, on lot 7, third range; Gideon Baker, on lot 3, third range; Reuben and Nathaniel Brown, on lot 26, of the fourth range; Charles Baldwin, on lot 40, of the third range; Isaac Crawford and his son, Isaac Jr., on lot 18, third range; Chauncey I. Calkins, on lot 3, fourth range; also Isaac R. Calkins, same vicinity; Robert and Alvah Durkee, on lot 9, fourth range; Benjamin and Joseph Farley, on lot 18, fourth range; Abel Gordon, lot 8, fourth range; Abram and John Harwick, on lot 31, third range; Elisha Leonard, on lot 18, fourth range; Peter Marble, on lot 20, fourth range; Joseph and William Marsh, in the west part; Delevan Nelson, on 36, of third range; Elijah Oakes, in the northwest corner; Elijah Oakes, Jr., on 32, fourth range; Lane Rounds and Isaiah Rounds, on lot 2, fourth range; John Selfridge, on 15, of third range; Charles E. Stewart, on lot 33, fourth range; John Thomas, lot 2, fourth range; William Thomson, a surveyor, and town clerk for many years, on lot 5, third range; David Wild, at Sandusky. He was a hotel-keeper at an early day, about 1825, and built the present Sandusky Hotel in 1833. His daughter was married to Judge Sanford E. Church. Amos Wright, on lot 25, fourth range; Hartley Weld near Enoch Howlet's, where he sold the first goods in town, in 1821.

Others who were here during the years before mentioned, *i.e.*, from 1823 to 1825, but whose location we are unable to ascertain, were Aaron Armstrong, John Aiken, Joseph Bradish, William and James Cooper, John Champplain, Jr., Aaron Clark, George Dunn, Peter I. Toland, David Franklin, Peter Huggerboom, David Hillman, Noah C. Howe, Jehiel Kibbe, John King, John Knowlton, Abram and Henry Keller, Barber Lawson, John W. Leonard, Christian Myers, John Martin, James McKey, Lemuel Rounds, John Richmond, Garra-brant Spear, Aaron Seavey, Earl Seaman,

S. R. Thornton, Ashbel W. Treat, David Van Buskirk, Chauncey D. Webster, Wm. W. Ward, Seth Winslow, John Willis, and John Welch.

Eber Holmes, a native of Vermont, and a soldier of 1812, accompanied by his wife and children, *viz.*, Myron, Milo, Julia, Hannah, and Martha, came from York, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1827, and settled on lot 38, of the third range. He became quite an extensive land-owner, built a saw-mill on Clear Creek soon after his settlement, and was engaged in mercantile business at an early period. Mr. Holmes was prominently identified with all the public interests of his town, and served as supervisor for a period of ten years.

John I. Weir, with his sons, Daniel, Samuel, and Ambrose, came from Washington Co., N. Y., and settled on the farm now owned by David D. Davis, in 1833.

From 1832 to 1835, Alexander Vallance, Daniel Lammie, William Mitchell, Andrew Mearns, and their families, came in from Ayrshire, Scotland, and settled in the northeast part of the town. James McKerrow, from the same place, settled in 1844.

In 1841, Robert Williams, John Higgins, Thomas Rees, Daniel Morgans, H. O. Roberts, John Lewis, and others came in from Oneida Co., N. Y., and formed the nucleus of a Welsh settlement, which has prospered and increased in numbers until there are found in this and the adjoining towns of Farmersville and Centreville a population of at least 500 of these thrifty, law-abiding, enterprising people.

Rufus Metcalf and Earl Sawyer were the first cheese manufacturers, and thereby hangs a tale which Samuel Weir and other old residents can unfold. The first child born was Rufus Metcalf, Jr., Dec. 24, 1812, and the first death of an adult was that of Peter Davis, Dec. 17, 1816. The first marriages were those of Elihu Daggett and Sally McKee, and Sylvester Davis and Miss Daggett, all of whom were married at the same time, in 1817. Jemima Clark taught the first school, in 1816. The first school-house was built in 1819, in District No. 1.

The pioneers of Freedom, as in many adjacent towns, were mainly from the States of New Hampshire and Vermont. They brought with them and practiced here in the wilds of Cattaraugus all their habits of thrift, economy, and industry, so eminently characteristic of the transplanted New Englander. That those habits and teachings have been inculcated to good purpose to succeeding generations is amply testified to by the appearance of the well-improved lands and neat farm-houses of the present inhabitants.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Freedom was formed from Ischua by an act of the State Legislature, passed April 13, 1820, and at that time contained a population of 320 inhabitants. The act describes the territory as "being all that part of the town of Ischua known and distinguished as townships number six, in the third and fourth ranges of townships, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate town by the name of Freedom; and the first town-meeting shall be held at the dwelling-house of Gillet Hinckley, in said town, on the first Tuesday of March next." The west tier of lots was annexed to Yorkshire in 1844.

"At a town-meeting held at the house of Gillet Hinckley, in the town of Freedom, the first Tuesday in March, 1821, the following-named town officers were elected:"

Supervisor, William Price; Town Clerk, Earl Sawyer; Assessors, Enoch Howlet, Charles Beebe, Lot Crowel; Collector, Daniel Cole; Overseers of the Poor, Lot Crowel, Enoch Howlet; Commissioners of Highways, Elihu Daggett, Nathan Holmes, Nathan Cole; Constables, Daniel Cole, Israel Runals, John G. Ensign; Commissioners of Schools, Enoch Howlet, Charles Beebe, Nathan Cole; Inspectors of Common Schools, Earl Sawyer, Wycum Clark, Nehemiah Sparks; Poundmasters, Gillet Hinckley, Daniel Cole, Enoch Howlet; Fence-Viewers, Earl Sawyer, Nathan Holmes, Nehemiah Sparks, James D. Sischo, Jonathan Stow, James T. Drew, Charles Beebe, Delinus Daggett, David Hinckley; Overseers of Highways, Willard Law, Earl Sawyer, David Hinckley, Israel Runals, Lot Crowel, James T. Drew, John G. Ensign, Simeon Magoon, Reuben Daggett, James D. Sischo, Jonathan Cook, Oliver Alger.

At this meeting other matters relating to the affairs of the town were voted upon as follows: "Voted, to have the two roads layd out by Nathan Holmes last year recorded. Voted that swine should be free commoners if they were yoked and Rung with a good and sufficient yoke and Ring. Voted, to raise \$250 Road Money. Voted, to raise double the amount of school money received from the State. Voted, to raise \$10 on every bear killed by actual residents of the town. Voted, to raise \$20 on every Wolf and Panther killed by actual residents of the town. Voted, to raise fore Dollars to buy a Town Book."

Signed by William Price, Moderator; Enoch Howlet, Clerk.

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1821 to 1878:

SUPERVISORS.

1821. William Price.	1850. Eber Holmes.
1822. Enoch Howlet.	1851-52. Daniel Lammie.
1823-26. James Parmelee.	1853. William V. Smith.
1827. Enoch Howlet.	1854-56. Hugh H. Jones.
1828-30. William Price.	1857. Daniel Lammie.
1831-32. David Wild.	1858. Reuben M. Jameson.
1833-35. Eber Holmes.	1859-60. John Higgins.
1836. David S. Barrows.	1861. Harrison Cheney.
1837-39. Eber Holmes.	1862. William V. Smith.
1840. John G. Wood.	1863-66. Daniel Lammie.
1841-43. Eber Holmes.	1867. Warren J. Sawyer.
1844-45. Jarvis Leonard.	1868. J. D. Colborn.
1846. John R. Knowles.	1869-70. Oliver R. Knight.
1847. Myron Holmes.	1871-72. John W. Rees.
1848. Reuben M. Jameson.	1873-74. Harrison Cheney.
1849. Henry Crandall.	1875-78. John Lammie.

TOWN CLERKS.

1821-28. Earl Sawyer.	1851-56. William Thomson.
1829. David Wild.	1857-60. Benjamin Hillman.
1830-31. James Sherwood.	1861. Leroy W. Brown.
1832-34. Lyman Scott, Jr.	1862-63. C. Mason.
1835. Albert Seaman.	1864-65. Martin Hayden.
1836. Thomas White.	1866-67. Maynard W. Lanckton.
1837-38. Chester W. Williams.	1868-69. Eugene Haskell.
1839-40. Ralph Lewis.	1870. L. W. Baldwin.
1841-44. Daniel Warner.	1871-74. T. H. Crandall.
1845-47. Benjamin Hillman.	1875-76. M. J. Crandall.
1848. Joseph Hinckley.	1877. Marcus P. Beebe.
1849. Milo Holmes.	1878. B. B. Lewis.
1850. Benjamin Hillman.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.*

Enoch Howlet.	1852. David H. Olney.
Lot Crowell.	1853. Ulysses P. Crane.
Earl Sawyer.	1854. John G. Wood.
Amos Wright.	1855. Thomas White.
Jonathan Cook.	1856. Reuben Brown.
Eber Holmes.	1857. Aaron G. Hovey.
James Parmelee.	Alexander Mitchell.
William Price.	1858. Isaac T. Wheeler.
1830. Leonard Mason.	1859. Alfred Lewis.
1831. William Price.	1860. Aaron G. Hovey.
Stephen Schutt.	1861. Alexander Mitchell.
1832. Lyman Scott.	1862. R. E. Jameson.
1833. Lyman Scott, Jr.	1863. Alfred H. Lewis.
1834. Stephen Schutt.	Thomas White.
1835. William Price.	1864. Daniel Brown.
1836. Lyman Scott.	Isaac T. Wheeler.
Denison Ashley.	1865. Alexander Mitchell.
Nathaniel Brown.	1866. Harrison Cheney.
1837. Nathaniel Brown.	1867. William Charles.
1838. Stephen Schutt.	1868. Daniel Brown.
1839. Denison Ashley.	Thomas White.
1840. Henry Foot.	1869. Alexander Mitchell.
Thomas White.	1870. Thomas White.
1841. Nathaniel Brown.	1871. Reuben Ball.
1842. Henry Foot.	1872. Daniel Brown.
1843. Lyman Scott.	1873. Alexander Mitchell.
1844. Luther Cummings.	Isaac T. Wheeler.
1845. Ulysses P. Crane.	1874. Isaac T. Wheeler.
1846. John G. Wood.	1875. David D. Morgan.
1847. Thomas White.	1876. Daniel Brown.
1848. Stephen Schutt.	John Mitchell.
1849. Ulysses P. Crane.	1877. John Mitchell.
1850. John G. Wood.	1878. Perry Merrill.
1851. Thomas White.	

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF EXCISE, 1824.

"At a meeting of the board of the commissioners of excise for the town of Freedom, in the county of Cattaraugus, held at the house of Enoch Howlet, innkeeper in said town, on the 3d day of May, 1824, present: James Parmelee, Supervisor and Commissioner; Lot Crowel, Justice of the Peace and Commissioner; Enoch Howlet, Justice of the Peace and Commissioner. Enoch Howlet and Robert Daniels, having made application to the said commissioners, now convened, for a license to keep an inn or tavern at their present dwelling-houses and stands in said town, and the said commissioners having satisfactory proof that the said Enoch Howlet and Robert Daniels are of good moral character and of sufficient ability to keep an inn or tavern, and that they have accommodations to entertain travelers; and the said commissioners being of the opinion that an inn or tavern is absolutely necessary at the said houses for the accommodation of travelers, therefore the said commissioners have, in pursuance of an act entitled an act to lay a duty on strong and spirituous liquors and for regulating inns and taverns, passed April 7, 1801, Resolved, and do hereby resolve, that a license, according to the applications aforesaid, be granted to the said Howlet and Daniels from the date hereof until the first Tuesday of May next. In testimony whereof we, the said commissioners, have respectively subscribed this resolve, this day and year aforesaid.

"JAMES PARMELEE, Supervisor and Com'r.

"LOT CROWEL, Justice of the Peace and Com'r."

The following is an alphabetical list of resident land-owners, town of Freedom, for the year 1835, showing the number of acres owned and improved by each:

Owned. Imp.		Owned. Imp.	
Austin, Jonathan.....	1 1/2	Alger, Searl.....	51 1
Angle, Wm. P.....	98 10	Alton, David.....	98 30
Ashley, Denison.....	108 10	Ball, Alvin.....	146 22
Applebee, John.....	42 8	Ball, James.....	102 16
Alger, Oliver.....	156 8	Ball, Edward.....	98 16
Alger, Truman.....	155 8	Ball, Reuben.....	119 7

* Appointed by State authorities since 1821 and prior to 1830. No means of ascertaining when appointed.

Owned. Imp.		Owned. Imp.		Owned. Imp.		Owned. Imp.	
Baker, Gideon.....	132½ 29	Goff, David.....	99 3	Porter, Amasa.....	100 15	Tallmage, Asa.....	75 20
Baker, Almon.....	49 9	Gleason, Samuel.....	97 2	Page, Josiah.....	49 14	Treat, John.....	100 18
Bakes, Ira.....	198½ 60	Garner, Gilbert.....	50 ...	Phillips, Jonah.....	55 2	Treat, Henry.....	163 25
Beach, C. R.....	60 ...	Guild, Felix.....	53 8	Peck, Joseph.....	49 3	Thomas, John, Jr.....	121 30
Ball, Elisia.....	48 8	Goold, Francis.....	98 ...	Peck, Joseph, Jr.....	48 3	Thomas, John.....	22 6
Bixby, Luther.....	82 3	Greenfield, Bethuel.....	92 30	Pixley, John.....	49 5	Thayer, Elijah.....	113 20
Brown, Reuben.....	88 16	Greenfield, Beth'l, Jr. 50 ...		Pixley, Alonzo.....	50 2	Thomson, William.....	57 16
Brown, Nathaniel.....	131 9	Holmes, Lester.....	88 7	Plucker, John.....	24 ...	Thomson, Henry.....	77 10
Beckwith, Nelson.....	50 5	Hitsman, Henry.....	98 30	Price, William.....	145 3	Taylor & Howard.....	423 90
Barrows, John.....	95 15	Hinckley, Gilbert.....	124 14	Reed, Jacob.....	49 8	Turner, L. H.....	60 4
Bishop, George.....	49 5	Hill, Frederick B.....	79 5	Ruby, Horace.....	49 ½	Van Duzer, Abram.....	114 15
Brown, James.....	47 3	Holmes, Eber.....	292 39	Robeson, Robert.....	49 4	Van Duzer, John B.....	98 20
Bushnell, Norman.....	382 35	Holmes, Ezra.....	170 60	Rounds, Lemuel.....	49 ...	Vallance, Alexander.....	77 10
Bixby, Barnes.....	57 12	Hooker, Jonathan.....	94 5	Rounds, Isaac.....	49 2	Van Epps, Abram.....	80 15
Bump, Moses.....	49 12	Hooker, J. & J. C.....	98 65	Rounds, Isaiah.....	49 15	Vrooman, Peter C.....	99 8
Barnes, Wm. B.	100 6	Hooker, Jonathan & Sanford.....	46 7	Rounds, Lane, Jr.....	20 7	Van Acker, Malachi.....	99 ...
Bliss, Eleazer.....	94 ...	Hooker, Sanford.....	78 30	Rounds, Nathaniel.....	52 20	Wood, Elias.....	97 10
Baldwin, Charles.....	145 34	Harnick, Abram.....	79 10	Randall, Zadock.....	126 25	Williams, Chester W.....	½ 4
Beckman, Christo-pher.....	122 40	Holland, Simon.....	102 7	Rounds, Lane.....	65 15	White, Thomas.....	133 40
Beebe, Charles.....	160 53	Howard, Franklin.....	84 9	Reynolds, Luther.....	50 8	White, Horatio.....	6 ...
Beebe, Hiram.....	67 5	Hopkins, David.....	66 8	Rounds, Cyrel.....	40 ...	Wing, Vespasian.....	½ 2
Bartlett & Cole.....	9 6	Howlet, Enoch.....	199 50	Rounds, Jacob.....	50 10	Worthington, John.....	63 3
Barrows, D. L.....	10 4	Hatfield, Wm.....	160 40	Ramsdell, Joseph R.....	153 20	Wetherbee, Milo D.....	67 15
Burleson, Owens.....	35 5	Howard, Talcott.....	15 2	Rogers, Alexander.....	49 5	Wells, David.....	48 7
Bushnell, John.....	75 ...	Hawkins, Ezra.....	55 5	Richardson, Isaac.....	112 ...	Worthington, Thad's.....	48 2
Bushnell, James.....	79 ...	Havens, Rex.....	125 5	Selfredge, John.....	99 4	Weeks, Ruth.....	97 9
Bartlett, Wilder.....	49 3	Hancock, Zina.....	94 5	Shattuck, Calvin.....	39 5	Worthington, Samuel.....	59 4
Cheney, Simeon.....	132 17	Irish, Jonas C.....	71 25	Sparks, William.....	148 40	White, Joseph.....	94 5
Caboon, James.....	42 15	Jenkins, Amasa.....	½ 2	Sawyer, Earl.....	113 40	Wing, Vespasian, Jr.....	70 5
Cheney, Nathan.....	2 2	Jackson, Henry.....	145 25	Sparks, Nehemiah.....	48 20	Wait, Cook.....	34 4
Cheney, Alexander.....	50 ...	Johnson, Peter.....	48 12	Sanborn, Enoch S.....	102 15	Wait, Joseph.....	50 15
Cheney, Josiah.....	91 1½	Jaquish, Hazen.....	64 10	Smith, Hiram.....	8 3	Weir, John L.....	111 40
Congdon, James W.....	99 12	Jaquish, Daniel.....	40 7	Showerman, John.....	269 68	Wood, John G.....	50 20
Congdon, Joseph.....	156 37	Johnson, Pomeroy, Jr.....	39 1	Sparling, —.....	50 6	Ward, P. M. & Co.....	229 20
Congdon, John.....	316 30	Joslin, Lyman.....	129 8	Streeter, Elias.....	½ ½	Wood, Charles W.....	50 ...
Cheesman, Abner.....	49 12	Jackson, Cyrus.....	89 6	Smith, Hiram.....	119 18	Wedge, Joseph.....	56 10
Crowell, Lot.....	15 9	King, Elijah, Jr.....	98 15	Schutt, Stephen.....	100 38	Whitney, Nathaniel.....	80 25
Corwin, Nathan.....	49 3	King, Cyrus.....	70 ...	Stimson, Jeremy.....	57 8	Watson, Jacob.....	61 15
Calkins, Chauncey J.....	189 3	Knight, Milo.....	50 3	Smith, Ebenezer.....	78 2	Watson, Jerry.....	75 10
Crossman, Amos.....	158 20	Kellogg, Calvin.....	42 8	Scott, Lyman, Jr.....	½ ½	Watson, Benjamin.....	97 10
Cleveland, Thomas.....	57 3	Knight, Gordon.....	158 12	Spencer, Seth, Jr.....	122 41	Wheeler, Oliver.....	1 1
Cole, N. W.....	60 8	Knight, Wm.....	145 15	Selfridge, Susannah.....	174 36	Whitcomb, Edward.....	69 8
Crawford, Franklin.....	100 6	Lewis, Ralph.....	20 1	Scott, Lyman.....	50 7	Whitcomb, Ebenezer.....	54 ...
Cornell, Thomas J.....	258 65	Law, Wm.....	82 20	Steward, Charles.....	130 15	Wilson, Alva.....	49 1
Cagwell, George.....	50 3	Letson, Wm. C.....	20 4	Shaver, Philip.....	99 ...	Winters, Daniel.....	49 3
Carpenter, Isaac.....	99 ...	Letson, Freeborn.....	29 5	Sherman, Justus.....	97 8	Winters, William.....	49 9
Cheney, Hurd.....	50 6	Lake, Conrad.....	50 ...	Steele, James.....	104 3	Winters, John.....	49 9
Cheney, Aaron.....	113 20	Lyman, Huntingdon.....	50 ...	Spoor, Nicholas.....	10 ...	Williams, Proctor.....	50 3
Cheney, Benjamin.....	20 8	Lammie, Daniel.....	98 12	Taylor, Asahel.....	46 1	Weeks, Obadiah.....	59 3
Chamberlin, Levi.....	131 20	Lewis, Laban.....	62 9	Twomey, Luther.....	111 20	Wright, Amos.....	70 10
Crawford, Isaac.....	303 18	Law, Willard.....	169 20				
Crane, U. P.....	115 13	Law, Chauncey.....	48 8				
Crane, Francis.....	97 10	Leonard, Elisha.....	98 20				
Cole, Asahel.....	150 18	Lafferty, John.....	77 5				
Cole, Nathan.....	60 25	Langmade, Stephen.....	99 5				
Colby, James, Jr.....	98 5	Mead, Guy C.....	106 14				
Cobb, David.....	100 ...	Mason, Washington.....	120 20				
Cheney, Daniel W.....	65 12	Mason, Henry M.....	48 16				
Cheney, Wells.....	49 1	Mason, Leonard.....	187 47				
Davis, James M.....	½ 1	Martin, Benjamin.....	72 3				
Denio, Joseph.....	1 1	Mason, Isaac.....	157 20				
Depew, Nicholas.....	30 2	Marsh, Ira.....	30 ...				
Dort, Silas.....	98 12	Mitchell, Wm.....	76 8				
Dailey, Sam'l C.....	76 4	Metcalf, Rufus.....	102 55				
Durkee, Robert.....	45 3	Miles, Samuel.....	64 18				
Dibble, John C.....	120 6	Metcalf, Gregory.....	265 52				
Dresser, Lewis.....	98 1	Martindale, Elisha.....	2 1				
Denning, David.....	99 12	McIntyre, Royal.....	49 3				
Dresser, William.....	95 20	Moore, John C.....	70 5				
Dibble, Asahel.....	271 20	Moore, Oliver.....	99 6				
Daggett, London & Leeland.....	147 1	Marble, Peter.....	170 30				
Daggett, Danford.....	185 10	Marble, Jesse.....	88 ...				
Ellithorp, Elam.....	52 6	Martin, Isaac I.....	99 3				
Ellithorp, Elam, Jr.....	½ ½	Marsh, Wm.....	99 5				
Ellithorp, Wm. T.....	37½ 8½	Newman, James.....	124 13				
Ellithorp, Geo. D.....	79 8	Norris, Edward.....	125 34				
Eddy, Almon.....	49 12	Nichols, Samuel.....	143 30				
Eddy, Moses.....	198 11	Nelson, Delevan.....	98 15				
Ellis, Heman.....	58 12	Nichols, John.....	49 6				
Ellis, Elias.....	49 6	Nelson, James R.....	149 20				
Fisk, Sheldon.....	69 12	Nelson, George.....	51 6				
Frank, Samuel G.....	98 10	Nicholas, Robert.....	99 18				
Fisk, Weaver G.....	128 25	Nichols, Jacob.....	176 2				
Fersons, Marion.....	56 8	Nichols, John.....	92 10				
Freeborn, Holder.....	100 ...	Nurse, Silas.....	99 5				
Fox, Chauncey.....	75 9	Nurse, Wm.....	100 2				
Findlay, Francis.....	149 26	Owens, Uriah.....	70 8				
Fox, Rodolph.....	83 15	Oakes, Elijah.....	70 8				
Fox, Willis.....	79 14	Oakes, Elijah, Jr.....	134 12				
Farley, Benjamin.....	39 5	Oakes, Nicholas.....	16 1				
Fox, Luke W.....	99 3	Powell, Samuel.....	140 20				
Gordon, Benjamin.....	35 10	Pickett, Asahel.....	80 12				
Green, Hiram.....	96 10	Preston, Joshua.....	60 3				
		Putney, Asa.....	29 14				

We give herewith a comparative statement of the number of acres improved and value of the same, amount of live-stock, mills and manufactories, school statistics, etc., for the years 1835 and 1875:

1835.	
Number of acres of improved land.....	6,600
Assessed value of real estate.....	\$72,095
“ “ personal estate.....	962
Number of cattle.....	2,106
“ horses.....	484
“ sheep.....	3,952
“ swine.....	2,205
“ yards of fulled woollens.....	3,270
“ “ unfulled woollens.....	4,959
“ “ linens.....	3,612
Amount of county tax.....	\$430.02
“ town tax.....	\$497.65
Number of grist-mills.....	2
“ saw-mills.....	5
“ fulling-mills.....	1
“ card-machines.....	1
“ asheries.....	2
“ tanneries.....	1

1875.	
Number of acres of improved land.....	18,125
Assessed valuation of real estate.....	\$773,881
“ “ personal estate.....	237,000
Tons of hay produced.....	6,427
Bushels of buckwheat.....	1,072
“ Indian corn.....	1,292
“ oats.....	40,941
“ spring wheat.....	580
“ potatoes.....	28,623
“ apples.....	12,096
Pounds of maple-sugar.....	26,738
Number of horses.....	445
“ cattle.....	3,417
“ cows whose milk was sent to factory....	1,965
Pounds of butter made in families.....	62,775
“ wool clipped.....	2,788
“ pork made on farms.....	79,264

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The first highway in the town of Freedom was surveyed Oct. 20, 1813, by order of Solomon Rawson and Elijah Gibbs, highway commissioners of the town of Ischua: and is described as beginning at the north line of township 6, in the fourth range, at a stake, being the end of a road laid in the seventh town, fourth range; thence running in a general southeast course until passing through the village of Sandusky, whence its direction is nearly east, reaching the east border of township 6, range 3, near the centre. Or, in other words, the highway which follows the valley of Clear Creek.

In scanning the work performed by the first board of highway commissioners of the town of Freedom, it is notable how many roads are described as beginning and terminating at and near the residence of Nathan Cole.

The Rochester and State Line Railroad enters the town on the east border, north of the centre, and running in a southwesterly direction, passing Freedom Station, which is about two and one-half miles southeast of Sandusky, leaves the town on the south border, near the centre of range 3. It enters the town again near the southwest corner. This road was completed in the spring of 1878. The town paid no money to encourage its building, but the citizens paid for the construction of the depot at Freedom Station with funds raised by subscription.

SANDUSKY

is situated on Clear Creek, a little north of the centre of the town. It contains 2 church edifices (Baptist and Universalist), 3 religious societies, 1 hotel, 1 cheese-factory, 1 cheese-box factory, 1 carriage-factory, a woolen-mill, 2 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 tannery, district school-house with two departments, post-office, 5 stores of general merchandise, 1 drug-store, 1 hardware-store, 1 stove- and tin-store, 1 boot- and shoe-store, 2 millinery-stores, 2 harness, 1 tailor, 3 blacksmith, and 2 shoe-shops, 2 meat-markets, 2 medical, 1 dental, and 1 clergyman's offices, and about 250 inhabitants.

Seth Makepeace, Robert Daniels, and David Wild were the first owners of the village site. Robert Daniels kept tavern in a small log house, in 1824. He also sold goods at the same place and time, but failed in his business speculations. The brick block of Hiram Beebe now occupies the site of his tavern. David Wild erected the present hotel in 1833. He also gave to the village the common in front of the same. Elam Ellithorp built a tannery in 1828. Josiah Cheney established the wool-carding and cloth-dressing works about 1830. Thomas White kept store here at the same time. Eber Holmes was also an early merchant.

The woolen-mills of M. & T. Hayden, in Sandusky village, were established, as before mentioned, by Josiah Cheney, in 1830. In 1850, the works were purchased by Mr. M. Hayden. Until 1864 the business had been confined to wool-carding and cloth-dressing. The latter year the Messrs. Hayden began the manufacture of woolen yarn, and two years later they extended their business by the manufacture of flannel. The mills give steady employment to 8 hands, and produce 20,000 yards of flannel and 5000

pounds of yarn annually. The products are sold principally in Central and Western New York.

The carriage-works of William E. Jones, in Sandusky, were established by himself in 1867. All the leading styles of light and heavy sleighs and carriages are manufactured; 8 men are steadily employed, and the sales will amount to from \$8000 to \$10,000 per year.

ELTON,

on the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek, in the southwest part of the town, contains a church (Free-Will Baptist), store, cheese-factory, saw-mill, blacksmith-shop, about 15 dwellings, and 75 inhabitants.

The first settlers here, and the original owners of the site, were the brothers Nathan and Daniel Cole, and the locality was known in early days as *Cole's Settlement*.

SOCIETIES.

Freedom Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W., was instituted Jan. 25, 1878, with 25 charter members, and the following board of officers: Harrison Cheney, P. M. W.; J. D. Colborn, M. W.; R. O. Jones, Foreman; M. D. Scobey, O.; B. B. Lewis, Recorder; E. W. Earle, Financier; P. E. Merrill, Receiver; William M. Davis, M. B. Stone, E. Wilson, Trustees; Harrison Cheney, Representative; C. C. Wood, Alternate; C. C. Newman, Guide; F. R. Crowell, O. W.; G. H. Mills, I. W. Present membership, 39. Regular meetings are held every other Monday evening at their lodge-room, in Sandusky village.

Sandusky Cornet Band was organized by O. C. Wood, the first leader, in October, 1875. It consists of 12 pieces, as follows: B. B. Lewis, 2d E-flat and leader; H. W. Davis, 1st E-flat; Richard Hooper, 1st B-flat; M. K. Darling, 2d B-cornet; Charles Lemmler, 1st alto; John Charles, 2d alto; Joseph M. Murray, 1st tenor; Willis Steele, 2d tenor; Geo. H. Mills, baritone; D. J. Law, F-flat tuba; John Edwards, tenor drum; David Hooper, bass drum.

Freedom Lodge, No. 459, I. O. G. T., was organized at Sandusky village, Dec. 2, 1867, with 31 charter members, and the following named officers:

Jacob Ellithorp, W. C. T.; Martha A. White, W. V. T.; J. B. Kendall, W. Chap.; Eugene Haskell, W. Sec.; Florence A. Beebe, W. A. Sec.; Hattie A. Hayden, W. F. S.; Calvin Haskell, W. T.; Theodore Hayden, W. M.; Ellen J. Jones, W. D. M.; Jane A. Lewis, W. I. G.; H. E. Cheney, W. O. G.; Louisa Beebe, W. R. H. S.; Elsie M. Peck, W. L. H. S.; A. J. Beebe, Past-W. O. T.

The present officers are R. H. Snyder, W. C. T.; Cora Preston, W. V. T.; John Thomas, W. S.; Miss McMurray, W. A. S.; Lucina White, W. F. S.; Wm. M. Davis, W. T.; John Charles, W. M.; Ida Robles, W. A. M.; D. D. Newman, W. Chap.; Ada Law, W. I. G.; George Davis, W. O. G.; R. O. Jones, Past W. C. T.; E. W. Earle, Lodge Deputy. This lodge has ever been in a prosperous condition, and has a fund of \$200 in its treasury at the present time.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneers of Freedom, true to the teachings and principles of their New England ancestry, took early and

earnest action in regard to their schools. The board of school commissioners, composed of Messrs. Enoch Howlet, Charles Beebe, and Nathan Cole, met Sept. 18, 1821, and established five school districts, described as follows:

District No. 1 was to include 12 lots, viz.: lots 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, and 30 of township 6, range 3.

District No. 2 was to include lots 37, 38, 39, and 40 of township 6, range 3, and lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of township 6, range 4.

District No. 3 was to be composed of 8 lots, viz.: 33, 34, 35, and 36 of township 6, range 3, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of township 6, range 4.

District No. 4 was to include lots 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, and 35 of township 6, range 4.

District No. 5 included lots 7, 8, 15, 16, 23, 24, 31, and 32 of township 6, range 3.

At the same meeting they revised their work and established but two school districts instead of five. This fact is of interest, as it shows conclusively on what lots the first settlements began.

District No. 1 remained as described above.

District No. 2 included the northwest, northeast, and southeast quarters of 37, the whole of lots 38, 39, and 40 of township 6, range 3, and lots 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, and 16 of township 6, range 4.

During the four succeeding years, 5 additional districts were formed. These included three parts of districts connected with districts in towns of Wyoming and Allegany Counties.

From the reports of trustees of school districts for the year ending March 1, 1825, are taken the following statistics:

Number of school districts in town.....	4
Number of parts of school districts in town.....	3
Number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years residing in the town.....	220
Number of children attending school during the year.....	183
Average duration of time school has been taught in the several districts during the year, months.....	6
Total amount of money received and disbursed for school purposes.....	\$73.57

In 1835 there were 13 districts and parts of districts.

The amount of public money expended was \$237.

Number of scholars, 610.

And the town then contained a total population of 1835 inhabitants, an excess of 494 over the census report of 1875.

The following statistics are taken from the report of the county school commissioner for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878:

Number of school districts in town.....	11
Number of school-houses in town.....	11
Value of school-houses, with sites.....	\$3915
Number of volumes in library.....	186
Value of volumes in library.....	\$55
Number of teachers employed.....	11
Amount of wages paid teachers.....	\$1772.50
Number of children of school age.....	437
Average daily attendance.....	201.843
Number of weeks taught.....	315
Amount of money received from State.....	\$1129.88
Amount of money received from tax.....	\$1767.70

CHURCHES.

It is stated that the first religious services were held at the house of Rufus Metcalf, in April, 1813, by Elder P.

Root; that the first church was formed by the Methodists in 1820, and that the Free-Will Baptists held meetings in 1822.

It is very reasonable to believe that, from 1812 to 1820, preachers of different denominations visited the settlers, and held meetings in their dwelling-houses. But none of the churches, as they exist to-day, possess any records to prove that a church, or branch of a church, existed here prior to the formation of the South branch of the First Baptist Church in Concord, Nov. 4, 1820.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN FREEDOM, AT SANDUSKY.

The earliest records of this society mention that, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1820, a meeting was held at the house of Silas Parker, in China, to take action for the purpose of having the privileges of the Concord Baptist Church extended. The meeting was composed of people residing in the towns of China and Freedom. Silas Parker was moderator, and Joseph Pasco clerk of this meeting. After proceeding to take the minds of the people present, it was resolved that the Covenant meetings of this branch should be held on the first Saturday in each month.

The first Covenant meeting was held at the house of Stephen Hollister, in Freedom, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1820, when the following-named members denominated themselves as the South Branch of the First Baptist Church in Concord: Deacon Colby, Samuel S. Nichols, Silas Parker, Joseph Pasco, Caleb Calkins, Stephen Hollister, E. R. Wilbor, Sardis Davis, Samuel Upham, Hurlbut Cruttenden, and Isabella Clark.

At a Conference meeting, held Feb. 4, 1821, the members of this branch took into consideration the expediency of becoming an independent church, and thereby resolved to invite the following churches in council, viz., Hamburg, Eden, Boston, Aurora, Sheldon, and Concord. Ministers and delegates from these churches met in council at the house of Silas Parker, in China, Feb. 22, 1821. Elder Thomas Barker was chosen moderator, and Elder Clark Carr clerk of the council. Elder Jonathan Haskell delivered an appropriate discourse, and, after due consideration, this branch was received as an independent church to be known as the China Baptist Church. Caleb Calkins and Deacon Colby were chosen first deacons, March 7, 1821.

At a meeting held in the Fish Lake school-house, Nov. 12, 1825, it was proposed to form a new church, to be composed of those members of the China Church who resided in Freedom. This proposition was voted down, but the name was changed to the China and Freedom Baptist Church, the meetings to alternate between the towns.

At a meeting convened at the lower school-house (District No. 2), July 27, 1826, Hurlbut Cruttenden, moderator, it was voted that this church be hereafter known as the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN FREEDOM,

and the following members were granted dismission to Sardinia churches, viz., Samuel W. Pattison, Caleb Calkins, Samuel Upham, Samuel S. Nichols, Anna Hollister, Emma D. Hollister, Ruth L. Hollister, Marietta Finney, Elizabeth Calkins, Polly Upham, Sally Nichols, and Ann Oakes.

This church was now well started on its way as an

independent Freedom church. The members then remaining were 44 in number, as follows: Hurlbut Cruttenden, Ashbel W. Treat, Amos P. Randall, Rufus Metcalf, Sardis Davis, David Austin, David Hinckley, Samuel Ellithorp, William Ellithorp, Henry Treat, Leonard Mason, David S. Hollister, John Welch, Abijah K. Martin, Hannah Austin, Delia Randall, Anna Cruttenden, Sally Davis, Delia Metcalf, Ann Eliza Metcalf, Catharine Sweet, Lois Nichols, Hannah Ellithorp, Lydia Ball, Martha Sparks, Eleanor Law, Esther Knowlton, Betsey Hartshorn, Eliza Ellithorp, Elizabeth Treat, Patty Armstrong, Mary Lawson, Polly Sawyer, Minerva Hinckley, Laura Hartshorn, Sally De Long, Sally Calkins, Rollotia Mason, Olive Worthington, Miriam McPherson, Phebe Bump, Mary Parker, Anna Wilbor, and Rachel Hodges. The early pastors, prior to 1826, were Elders Blake, Harmon, Thomas Baker, and Eliab Going. Elder Whitman Metcalf was employed in 1826 to preach one-fourth of the time, and Elder W. Freeman the following year for the same amount of time. An effort was made at about this time to obtain a license for Hurlbut Cruttenden to preach, but it failed by a unanimous vote of a council of ministers. We find no records from 1827 to 1857. Since the latter date the pastors of this church have succeeded each other as follows, viz., Revs. B. H. Card, — James, R. D. Hayes, N. F. Langmade, A. Morrill, J. S. Everingham, and A. S. Kneeland, the present pastor. The present house of worship was erected about 1847, and will seat 300 persons. Present membership, 127. Number of pupils in Sabbath-school, 160. Theodore Hayden, superintendent.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SANDUSKY.

The oldest records possessed by this society state the fact that, on the 6th day of October, 1827, there was granted to Lot Crowel, Joseph Wait, Asa Putney, Alva Durkee, and Aaron Cheney, trustees of this church, by Wilhem Willink and five others, acting for the Holland Land Company, 50 acres of land, "Being the northwest part of lot 28, township 6, range 3." This lot was sold by the society, in 1867, for \$1200, of which amount they now have invested in good securities the sum of \$1100. The early meetings of the society were usually held in the Fish Lake school-house. Prior to 1835 they were strong in numbers, and in a flourishing condition, but the Mormon excitement at about that date split and disrupted the church to such an extent that it has since lived a precarious existence. At an early period they were connected with the Franklinville Church, and among their pastors were Revs. John E. Gulick and A. D. Wilbor. For the last ten years they have formed part of the Sardinia charge. Revs. G. Delamater, J. H. Freeland, and O. C. Goodrich, pastors. Meetings are held in the Universalist church semi-monthly. Present membership, 8. H. Jones, J. B. Lewis, and D. D. Newman, present board of trustees. Rev. O. C. Goodrich, present pastor.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AT SANDUSKY

was organized with 25 members, May 24, 1845, by Rev. Gideon S. Gowdy, their first pastor. The first meetings

were held at the house of Elias Wood. The church edifice was erected the same year, at a cost of \$1500, and has sittings for 200 persons. Among the original members were Elias Wood, David Olnes, Henry Crandall, Walter B. Smith, Eber Holmes, Lot Crowel, Enoch Howlet, Samuel Norton.

There are about 40 members, but the society is without a pastor.

EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH (WELSH)

was organized with 42 members, March 2, 1843, by a council composed of ministers and delegates from surrounding churches. B. Cherryman was chairman, and B. Palmer, of Centreville, D. B. Corbyn, of Freedom, secretaries of the council. The first pastor, Rev. Richard Morris, was ordained March 16, 1843. There were present at the ordination ceremonies, Revs. M. Fuller, B. Cherryman, W. Metcalf, E. S. Smith, E. W. Clark, and J. M. Purinton. The first church edifice was dedicated in November, 1844, and cost \$500. It was named the Ebenezer Church at the time of its dedication. Deacon John Lewis gave the land upon which it was erected. The present church edifice was erected in 1870, and dedicated in June, 1871. Its dimensions are 40 by 60 feet, cost \$5000, all paid, and has sittings for 400 persons. Aneurim Jones was the architect, William and Thomas Davis builders. Among the first members of this church were Robert Williams, John Higgins, Thomas Rees, John Lewis, Daniel Morgans, H. O. Roberts, and Thomas Higgins, who came here from Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1841. Among the most prominent members of the church may be mentioned Robert Williams, who died in 1871, aged eighty-four years. Deacon John Lewis, who died, 1877, aged seventy-six years. He was a member for thirty years, and collected \$1000 for the church edifice. John W. Rees, Daniel Rees, John H. Owens, Evan Owens, Mrs. Ann Morgans, Thomas Evans and wife, Wm. Thomas, and Stephen James, have also been prominently identified with this church. The first deacons were Robert Williams, John Lewis, and H. O. Roberts. The present deacons are Daniel Morgans, John Higgins, H. O. Roberts, and J. W. Williams.

The pastors have been the Revs. Richard Morris, who came in 1843, and remained two years; Wm. F. Phillips, from 1845 to 1850; D. Jenkins, two years; Thos. Roberts, came in 1853 and remained six years; J. P. Harris, 1860, and remained four years; J. W. James, came in 1864 and remained two years; John P. Harris, again in 1866 and remained eight years; W. M. Evans, came in 1875, and is the present pastor.

John C. Williams, a member of this church, is a student at Hamilton University. This church has always been in a prosperous condition, and possesses, in addition to the church edifice, a parsonage valued at \$800. Present membership, 193; number of pupils in Sabbath-school, 70. Samuel Morgan superintendent, and D. H. Evans secretary of Sabbath-school.

SALEM CHURCH (WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST).

The first meetings of this church were held in the school-house, near Mr. Powell's, Centreville, Allegany Co., in 1851, and Rev. Edward Rees preached the first sermon. Among

the first members were Joseph Parry, David Powell, and Wm. W. Thomas. They soon after held their meetings in the "Sand-Bank" school-house, and during the years 1852 and 1853 Rev. John D. Jones preached to them.

In 1854 the church was regularly organized with about 30 members by Rev. James Lamb, now of Liverpool, England. Among the first members of this later organization were David Charles and John G. Jones, deacons; David Powell and wife, John D. Jones and wife, David Jones and wife, Mrs. Margaret Thomas, Wm. W. Thomas, John Thomas and wife, Evan Morgan and wife, Hugh Jones and wife, Wm. J. Williams and wife, Benjamin Parry and wife, and David P. Hooper and wife.

The church edifice was built in 1855 at a cost of \$900, and has sittings for 250 people. The pastors since 1854 have been the Revs. Mr. James, John Williams, Joseph Rees, Richard F. Jones, and Benjamin D. Davies, who is the present pastor. Number of present members, 66; number of pupils in Sabbath-school, 60. John Parry superintendent, Isaac W. Morgan secretary.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FREEDOM AND LYNDON.

In 1840, William Mitchell, Alexander Vallance, James McKerrow, John Gillmore, Stephen Findlay, and others, representing Scotch families residing in the towns of Freedom and Lyndon, formed a religious association called the Associate Reformed Church. The meetings were held in the school-house, now known as District No. 1, and Rev. William Howden was the first preacher. He had been followed by Revs. D. C. McVean and R. G. Campbell, present pastor. About 1858 the name was changed to that of the United Presbyterian Church of Freedom and Lyndon. Present membership, 30.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH AT ELTON was organized at the school-house of District No. 25, of Freedom and Yorkshire, in the town of Freedom, by Rev. A. C. Andrews, their first pastor. The society was incorporated March 20, 1834.

Among the first members were Nathan Cole, Jabez B. Hancock, Oliver Algar, Amos Wright, Elisha Manwaroine, Lyman Algar, and William Felch.

The first church edifice was erected in 1833; the present one, which will seat 350 persons, in 1873, at a cost of \$2200. The present members are about 80 in number. Rev. C. Cook, pastor.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FREEDOM

was organized in 1827, and was incorporated January 20 of the same year. The first board of trustees was composed of Jonathan Hooker, Heman Hyde, Joseph Braddish, John W. Leonard, Henry Jackson, and William Sparks. This church was disbanded many years ago.

THE MORMONS.

In concluding these historical sketches of the churches in the town of Freedom, it may be proper to add in the same connection some facts in regard to the Mormon excitement of 1835, and the success attending the labors of the Mormon leaders in their efforts to obtain proselytes.

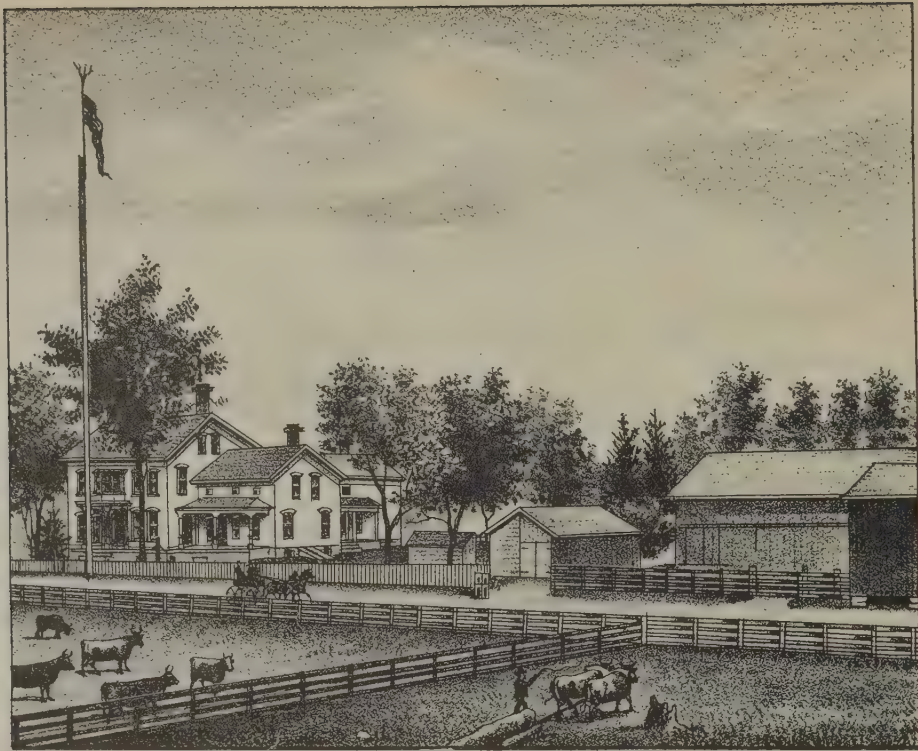
At the time mentioned, the quiet precincts of Fish Lake neighborhood were invaded by Joe Smith, Sidney Rigdon, John Gould, and Parley Pratt. They made their headquarters at Rufus Metcalf's and Dr. Warren Cowdery's. Meetings were held, daily and nightly, in barns and dwelling-houses, and a prodigious excitement pervaded the minds of many people in that immediate vicinity. Among those residents who were conspicuous as believers in the humbug, were Dr. Cowdery, Rufus Metcalf, Nehemiah Sparks, Orrin Cheney, Hurd Cheney, Capt. Heman Hyde, Heman T. Hyde and wife, and Barber Lawson. As a result, 30 men and women were induced to join the Mormons, and emigrated with them to Kirtland, Ohio. Some came back and renounced their faith in Mormonism, while others continued with them to the end of their lives.

MILITARY RECORD.

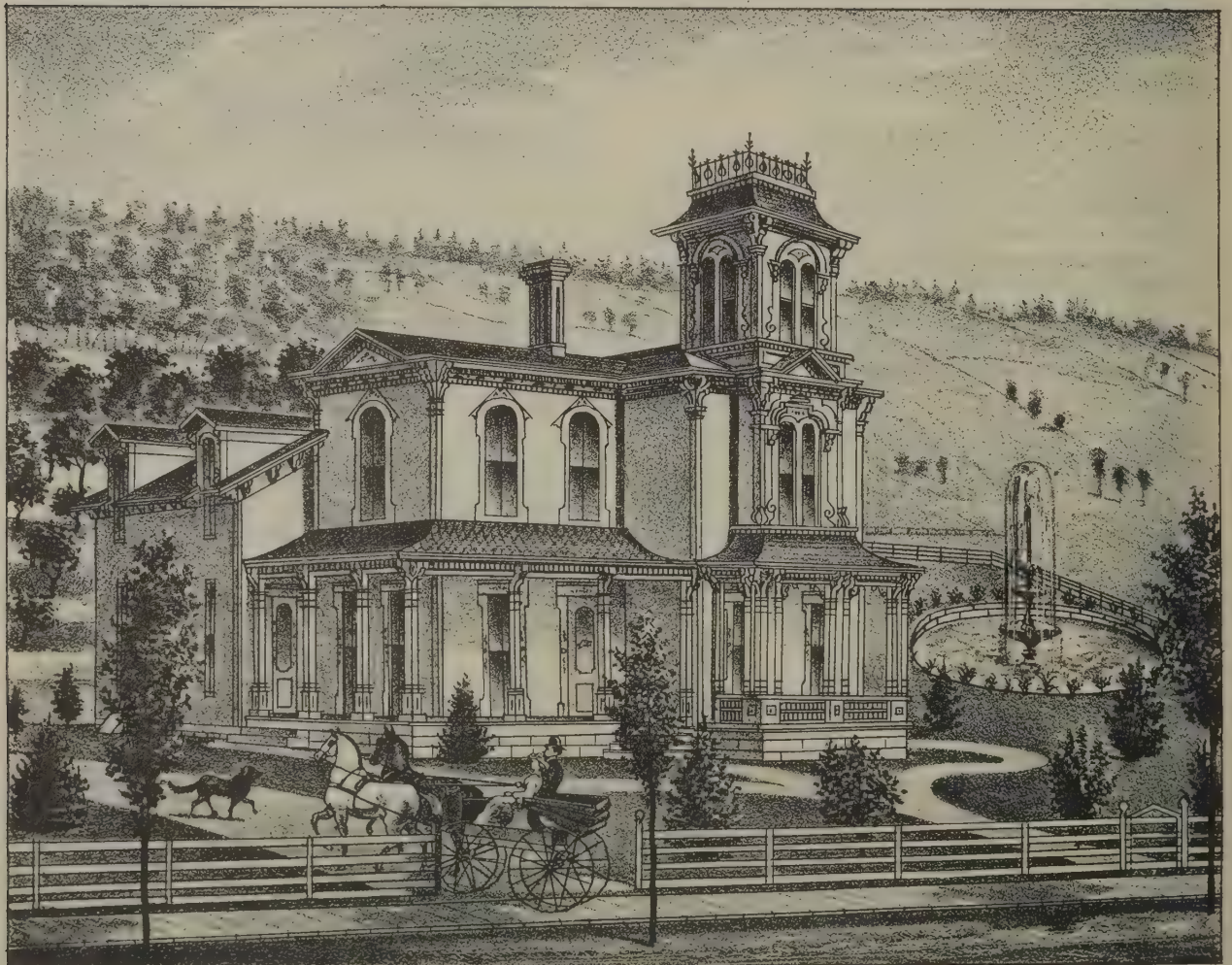
At the taking of the sixth census (1840), the following named revolutionary pensioners were residents of the town of Freedom, viz.: John Nichols, eighty years of age; Zera Norton, aged seventy-six years; Betsey Fuller, aged eighty-three years; and Susanna R. Champlin, seventy-eight years of age. Frederick Beakman was also a veteran of the Revolution, and Eber Holmes a soldier of 1812.

During the war of the Rebellion the town paid in bounties to her soldiers the sum of \$16,434; the county paid to the same soldiers, \$5400, making a total of \$21,834.

The town received credit for 100 men, whose names, and the remarks opposite each—as found in the town records—are given in the soldiers' list in the general history of the county.



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS J. MCINTOSH, ASHFORD, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF HAM BEARDSLEY, LIMESTONE, NEW YORK.

CARROLTON.

CARROLTON, named in honor of one of the original proprietors of this part of the county, is one of the border towns, erected from Great Valley. March 9, 1842, and embraces all of township 1 and the lower half of township 2, in range 6, of the Holland Survey, the area being 26,872 acres. The Allegany Reservation extends through the town, and was annexed to it for civil purposes in 1847. It comprises here, as well as in the other towns along the river, the finest lands for farming, and that which was most heavily timbered in the primeval condition. With the exception of the Tuna Valley but little of the land is well adapted for agricultural purposes, the greater portion of the town being elevated and much broken by the spurs and ridges of the Allegany range of mountains, which here extend into New York. The most elevated portion is Ball Hill, in the southeastern part of town, whose height above the valley is reported 800 feet; and other elevations closely approximate this height. North of the Allegany the surface is also much broken, and too elevated to be arable. Between these breakers and along the streams of the town there were originally heavy growths of timber, which rendered lumbering the most profitable employment of the people; and since the forests have been cleared away, the search for petroleum, which is found in paying quantities in town, has become the chief industry. The soil varies from a clay and shallow loam to a gravelly loam, the latter being the composition in the Tuna Valley, which is very fertile. The Allegany River crosses the northern part of the town and is the principal stream. Its principal tributaries are on the south side, and are Chipmunk or Trout Creek and the Tunegawant, or as it is now most generally called, the Tuna Creek. The latter name is deemed the more appropriate, and will be hereafter employed in this sketch of the town's history. The stream rises in Pennsylvania, and flows in a very tortuous manner, nearly through the centre of the town, north to the Allegany. It has low banks and does not afford good water-power, there being but one good mill-site on its course in town. Along the Tuna the chief oil developments have taken place, and its banks are now lined with derricks and machinery to reach the hidden wealth. Nichols' Run is the chief affluent of Tuna Creek from the east, and Limestone Creek from the west.

THE EARLY SETTLERS

of the town were led hither by the lumber interests, and came and went as their business required. They did not come to open farms or yet to build mills, but simply to cut down the finest trees for saw-logs, which were floated away to be manufactured. To this class belonged Chas. Foster, Horace Howe, and Marcus Leonard, who came in 1814, and lived temporarily on lots 28 and 29. Others in the

same business followed, but no account of them has been preserved except their names, among them being John and William Moore, Elias Stone, the Morrisons, and a few others.

Aaron Kellogg claims to have made the first permanent settlement in the Tuna Valley. He came from Madison County, N. Y., in 1822, to McKean County, Pa., and in 1828 moved down the valley to his present place on lot 41, where he has resided ever since, being now the oldest resident in town. Soon after, Jonathan Fuller made a small improvement at the mouth of Limestone Creek, but did not remain long here, moving farther up the creek to what afterwards became known as the Moore lot.

In 1831, Samuel Webber, a native of Maine, moved his family as far west as Angelica, in Allegany County, then came to the Tuna Valley, buying land on lot 41, just north of Kellogg, and then made the first substantial improvements in town, his family coming as soon as he had provided a home. This was first a rude shanty, but the following year was replaced by the first frame house in town. Webber removed in 1841, but a daughter married Aaron Kellogg, in 1831, and in their family was born, in 1832, the first child in town,—a son, who was named Franklin Augustus. Mrs. Kellogg is now the oldest female resident in Carrollton, having lived here more than forty-seven years.

Levi Leonard came about the same time as Webber, and settled on the Reservation, below the mouth of Tuna Creek, where he had a ferry across the Allegany about twenty years. He also kept a public-house at that place, which was the first regular tavern in town, although it is said Elias Stone had a place here as early as 1829, at which travelers were entertained. Leonard then moved to a farm a mile below Limestone, where Edward Houck had previously settled, and still lives there.

In February, 1831, John O. Beardsley came, with his family of a wife, four sons, and three daughters, from Chautauqua County to lot 17, on the Pennsylvania line. The journey was very difficult, and had to be made by sleds over rough paths, barely wide enough to admit their passage. The names of the sons were James, John O., Hiram, and William. Some of these became prominently identified with the interests of the town, and are to-day among its leading citizens.

Peter Zelff made a settlement on the east side of Tuna Creek, about the same period as the foregoing. The original farm is now occupied by C. Willis, but a son, James Zelff, yet lives in the village of Limestone. In this neighborhood Seth Wixon was an early settler, having a number of sons, among them being Barney, William, Wilson, and Reuben; and farther south were Charles McCune and his son, Wilson W., as pioneer settlers.

Calvin Leonard settled at an early day on lot 26, where two of his sons now reside. At a later period Ira Rice settled the place occupied at present by Harper Andrews; he was an innkeeper and a man of some prominence in those days.

In 1844, Chase Fuller came from Erie County, and bought the whole of lot 25, where the village of Limestone now is, on which he resided until 1856, when he removed, but is at present again a citizen of the town. He had sons, named Philetus M., Lafayette T., and Manley C., none of whom remained in town.

A number of others had come to Carrolton as permanent citizens before this period, but the paucity of the settlements at that time and later years is shown from this list of

LAND-HOLDERS IN 1849,

most living on the lots described :

Lot.	Town.	Lot.	Town.
William Beardsley.....	17 1	Francis Moore.....	41 1
Hiram Beardsley.....	17 1	Joseph McCoy.....	17 1
J. O. Beardsley.....	40 1	Ira Rice.....	44 1
Chase Fuller.....	25 1	Orange Spafford.....	42 1
Manley C. Fuller.....	25 1	Nathan S. Sears.....	48 1
Lafayette T. Fuller.....	25 1	John N. Wixon.....	26 1
Philetus M. Fuller.....	25 1	Barnebus Wixon.....	26 1
Sidney Fuller.....	16 1	Daniel Warner.....	41 1
Lester Granger.....	39 1	Sylvanus Walker.....	41 1
Abner O. Hunt.....	48 1	William S. Wixon.....	25 1
Ellis Hazzard.....	41 1	Delos Whittaker.....	39 1
Talcott Howard.....	2 1	George Zeliff.....	19 1
Guy C. Irvine.....	29 1	Peter Zeliff.....	24 1
Giles Kellogg.....	40 1	William Grimes.....	1 2
Aaron Kellogg.....	41 1	Alfred Martin.....	3 2
Levi Leonard.....	Res. 1	Ira Washburne.....	1 2

In 1860 the entire population of the town was only 779; in 1875 it was 1218; and it is now, 1878, more than 2000. In 1849, the valuation of the town was \$35,041; in 1878, it was \$613,072.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town-meeting was held in May, 1842, when the officers elected were: Supervisor, Ferdinand D. Perkins; Town Clerk, John Palmer; Justices, Ira Rice, George W. Farr; Assessors, Aaron Kellogg, Wm. L. Wixon, Ira Rice; Commissioners of Highways, George W. Farr, Peter Zeliff, Levi Leonard; Commissioners of Common Schools, John Palmer, Wm. L. Wixon, E. E. Perkins; Inspectors of Common Schools, John Palmer, Wm. L. Wixon, Isaac Wright; Collector, Lafayette Rose; Constables, Dearborn F. Fellows, Lorin E. Lewis; Poormasters, Levi Leonard, George W. Farr; Sealer of Weights, Isaac Wright.

From this period until 1846 the records of the town are missing. In 1846, Chase Fuller was elected Supervisor; James Fuller, Clerk; and Enos Parsons and Wm. Grimes, Justices.

Since 1846 the principal town officials have been—

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1847.....Chase Fuller.	Daniel Warner.
1848.....Ira Rice.	Enos Parsons.
1849.....Chase Fuller.	James Fuller.
1850.....Abner O. Hunt.	Nathan L. Sears.
1851.....Chase Fuller.	Manley C. Fuller.
1852....."	"
1853....."	A. O. Hunt.
1854.....Abner O. Hunt.	Edwin A. Jones.
1855.....Chase Fuller.	"
1856.....Wm. Beardsley.	Samuel W. Fish.
1857....."	Wm. E. Zeliff.
1858.....James Nichols.	John L. Baxter.
1859....."	"
1860....."	"
1861....."	"
1862....."	"

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1863.....James Nichols.	Milton Westbrook.
1864.....Daniel Smith.	Giles M. Kellogg.
1865.....James Nichols.	Shep. S. Vibbard.
1866....."	"
1867.....Felix Bailer.	Giles M. Kellogg.
1868.....Nelson Parker.	Edwin M. Bell.
1869....."	Shep. S. Vibbard.
1870.....Job Moses.	"
1871....."	"
1872....."	"
1873.....Harper G. Andrews.	"
1874.....Shep. S. Vibbard.	George Paton.
1875.....Harper G. Andrews.	"
1876.....James Nichols.	"
1877....."	E. M. Bell.
1878.....J. H. Beardsley.	George Paton.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1847. Wm. Beardsley.	1863. James Zeliff.
V. I. Lowe.	John L. Baxter.
Lafayette Rose.	1864. Reuben Du Boise.
1848. Isaac Freeland.	Marshall D. Harris.
Wm. Grimes.	1865. Ira Rice.
1849. Isaac W. Hall.	1866. Shep. S. Vibbard.
James Fuller.	Isaac Adams.
1850. Chase Fuller.	1867. Job Moses.
Daniel Warner.	Charles H. Kellogg.
Abner O. Hunt.	1868. Milton Westbrook.
1851. Eliphalet Roselle.	R. E. Fuller.
1852. Ira Rice.	A. B. Hunt.
1853. Daniel Warner.	1869. A. V. Hill.
1854. Chase Fuller.	James Zeliff.
1855. Monroe Hayford.	1870. Shep. S. Vibbard.
Wm. Beardsley.	1871. R. E. Fuller.
1856. Ira Rice.	Wm. J. Clark.
1857. Daniel Warner.	Walter J. Wright.
Manley C. Fuller.	1872. John F. Bassett.
1858. Michael Wheeler.	1873. Giles M. Kellogg.
1859. J. Baillett.	1874. Shep. S. Vibbard.
J. A. Hazzard.	Clark Frank.
Wm. Grimes.	1875. Levi H. Stephens.
1860. Michael Wherby.	1876. G. O. Cutler.
1861. M. J. Titus.	1877. Clark Frank.
Patrick McMahon.	1878. R. E. Fuller.
1862. Manley C. Fuller.	E. C. Topliff.
Ira Rice.	

A special meeting was held at the house of Ira Rice, May 19, 1846, for the purpose of ascertaining the minds of the people on the propriety of licensing the sale of spirituous liquors. Whole number of votes cast, 9; in favor of retailing liquor, 6.

Among other action called forth by the late rebellion was a special meeting, Dec. 28, 1863, when Daniel Smith presided and James Nichols acted as secretary. Calvin Leonard, Wm. E. Zeliff, Sherman Jacobs, M. D. Harris, and M. C. Fuller were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, the import of which was that each volunteer or drafted man should receive a bounty of \$300 from the town. The subsequent quotas were filled in the usual manner.

In 1878 the receipts of the town for the support of the poor were \$611.08.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

In 1846 the town was divided into three road districts, having Wm. Grimes, P. M. Fuller, and Ira Rice as overseers. The number of districts was increased as the county settled up, but owing to the peculiar nature of the territory, the mileage of roads was never so great as in other towns of the county having the same or no greater area. A favorite means of communication, in early times, was by boats or scows on the Tuna Creek and the Allegany River. Nearly

every family in the Tuna Valley, where were the principal settlements, had one or the other of these crafts, and most generally employed them in bringing in provisions and taking out such products as the country then afforded.

A ferry, owned by Levi Leonard, was first employed to cross the Allegany, at the mouth of Tuna Creek, but on the 14th of July, 1849, measures were taken to erect a bridge across the stream at some convenient point. A tax of \$1500 was voted, and Daniel Warner, Wm. Beardsley, and Isaac Freeland were appointed a committee to solicit additional aid from the people of Pennsylvania to help erect this structure, which was put up near the mouth of Chipmunk Creek. June 27, 1868, a new bridge across the Allegany was authorized by a special meeting. This was erected farther down the river, below the mouth of Tuna Creek, and the old site was abandoned.

In 1878 the commissioner reported that \$1494.92 had been expended on the public roads, placing them, considering the nature of the country, in a very fair condition. There are highways on either side of Tuna Creek and along its principal affluents, and a road on the Reservation, on the north side of the Allegany.

Parallel with this road runs the Erie Railroad. It consists of the main line and side-tracks and switches at Vandalia and Carrolton Junction. The length of the former is $5\frac{2}{10}$ miles; of the latter about 2 miles. A good station is maintained at Carrolton Junction. In 1876 the assessed value of the road in this town was \$75,000.

The Bradford branch of the Erie Railroad extends from Carrolton Junction southward, on the east side of Tuna Creek. It was begun as the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad, and was afterwards known as the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad. It was intended primarily as an outlet for the coal in Northern Pennsylvania, and was located and graded to some extent before 1860, but was not completed until after that period; and after the track was laid some time elapsed before rolling-stock was supplied. It is said that various expedients were resorted to by the people along the line to transport freight. Among other means employed was a flat car on which was placed a stationary engine, from which power was communicated to the car by means of a leather belt. A Mr. Newell, of Bradford, is credited with having been the proprietor of this novel vehicle. The main line of the road in town is $7\frac{1}{10}$ miles, and the switches and side-tracks about three miles longer. Besides the junction building at Carrolton, there is a station at Limestone and a stopping-place at Irvine's Mills. The road does a large passenger and shipping business, and in 1876 was assessed at \$80,000 in Carrolton.

MANUFACTORIES.

The application of machinery for manufacturing in town was first made in 1828, by Stephen and Jesse Morrison, who put up a saw-mill on Tuna Creek, where Irvine's Mills now are. After this had gone down, a mill was put up on the opposite side of the stream, about 1840, by F. E. Perkins and others. In 1857, B. F. Irvine and Nelson Parker put up the present mills, which have since been improved. The firm engaged extensively in lumbering, some years cutting 4,000,000 feet of lumber and making

2,000,000 shingles per year, which were formed into rafts and floated down the Tuna to the Allegany, and so on to market. In addition to the power from the Tuna steam is employed, thus keeping engaged continually a large force of men. Parker was killed by the cars at Carrolton in 1874, and Irvine died in September, 1878. The lumber business is now here carried on by the Irvine Bros.

Near these mills M. Babcock & Son erected a handle-factory in 1874, having a capacity of 15,000 handles per day, which were shipped principally to European markets. At present the factory is idle.

Twenty or thirty years ago A. O. Hunt put up a small saw-mill on lot 41, to which a run of stone was added for grinding purposes. A saw-mill was operated at Limestone, on the Tuna, by Chase Fuller, and a steam saw-mill, at the same point, by Fish & Baxter, and above the village, on the Tuna, J. O. Beardsley had a saw-mill. But all these have long ago been discontinued.

In 1856, J. Nichols & Co. built a steam saw-mill on lot 2, on Nichols' Run, whose capacity was 8000 feet per day. In 1872 the mill was removed to Limestone village, where it is yet operated by Nichols, and now combines saw-, shingle-, and planing-mills. The motive power is furnished by a 30 horse-power engine.

In 1865, Wm. Grimes put up a steam saw-mill in town 2, west of Vandalia, which was destroyed by fire in 1872, and rebuilt by Grimes. It is yet operated by his family, and a saw-mill on the Reservation is carried on by J. L. Soule.

At Vandalia a planing-mill was put up in 1871, which was burned in 1873, and was rebuilt by Roy, Stone & Co., and is at present operated under the management of George O. Cretline. It contains excellent machinery, and is capacitated to prepare 15,000 feet of lumber per day. Seven men are employed.

THE VANDALIA CHEMICAL-WORKS

were established by a company which became a corporate body Feb. 16, 1874. The capital stock was fixed at \$20,000, in 800 shares. The first directors were Roy Stone, Cushman Bishop, and Edward D. Loveridge.

The object of the company was to extract tannin from hemlock and other barks, and vend the same. An establishment, having a capacity of 15 barrels per day, was erected under the direction of the company, and operated two years, when a suspension followed. When fully worked, 13 men were employed. At present it is operated at less than its full capacity, by S. E. Bishop, for the proprietors, Adams & Shaler.

THE LIMESTONE TANNERY.

The business of tanning was begun at this point about 1858, by Dodge & Smith, who purchased Chase Fuller's interest in this real estate, and put up buildings of much smaller capacity than those at present employed. In 1863 A. E. & G. W. Palen became the proprietors, and soon enlarged the works,—introducing new machinery,—and conducted the business on a large scale. The panic of 1873 affected the firm, and in November of that year work was suspended. Nothing was done until 1875, when F. H.

Perry & Co. purchased the property, and began operating the tannery in its old condition, continuing until the spring of 1877, when the tannery was enlarged by them, and now embraces the following buildings: the tan-yard, 126 by 308 feet, containing 480 full-sized vats, whose capacity is 500 sides per day; 2 leach-houses, 38 by 130 feet, containing 28 leaches, each 16 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, in which 10 cords of hemlock-bark are leached per day; a brick engine-house, 30 by 60 feet, containing an 80 horse-power engine, 5 Blake pumps, a hose-cart, with 300 feet of 4-inch hose, and work-benches; a very large dry-house, containing a 40 horse-power engine, having 7 lofts, which are reached by means of an elevator driven by steam; a beam-house, containing 30 vats; a freight-house and business-office. The latter is warmed by steam, and every part of the tannery where warmth is required is heated by the same means. Side-tracks lead from the railroad to different parts of the ground and into the principal buildings, and every necessary convenience has been supplied, making this one of the most complete, as well as one of the largest tanneries in the Union. 12,000 cords of hemlock bark are consumed annually in the manufacture of 150,000 sides of sole-leather, which is sold to European buyers through the office of Palen & Co., of New York City.

The tannery gives employment to 70 men, and since January, 1876, has been under the management of John Goodsell.

THE OIL INTERESTS.

The search for oil in the Tuna Valley began in 1864. That year, James Nichols, Henry Renner, and Daniel Smith leased 1000 acres in the neighborhood of Limestone, and began sinking a well in May, on the Baillett farm. At a depth of 570 feet oil was struck, but nothing further was realized than a confirmed belief that oil abounded in paying quantities. For some cause the enterprise was abandoned at this stage, but the prosecution of the oil discoveries was continued by "The Hall Farm Petroleum Company." This was composed of New York capitalists, and had among its members Job Moses, who was the leading spirit of the company, and eventually became the sole owner of its interests. A tract of land containing 1250 acres was purchased of Lewis Hall by the company and a well sunk, three-fourths of a mile west of Limestone village, in the fall of 1865. The second sand was reached at a depth of 540 feet, and the third, or oil-bearing sand, at 1060 feet. In this, oil was found, and all the indications favored a good well. It yielded for a part of a day at the rate of 200 barrels, but was lost by an accident before its capacity was fully ascertained. Mr. Moses was so much encouraged that he purchased 9000 acres in addition to the Hall tract, and leased 1000 acres more for oil purposes. In 1867 he put down another well, a short distance west of the first well, and after a depth of 1100 feet had been reached it was tubed; and again an accident prevented the realization of anything from this source. The following year a third well was sunk more than 1000 feet, which produced at first 10 barrels per day, but was soon reduced to 3.

The oil development now dragged slowly, and nothing important was done until 1871, when a fourth well was put

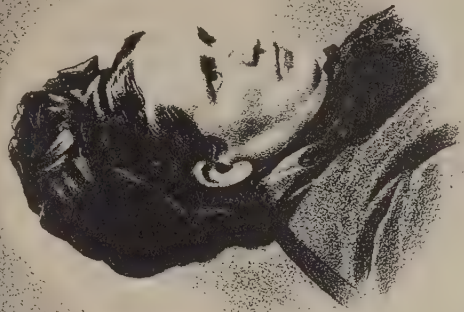
down on the Moses tract, on lot 41, in which oil was struck in the second sand, at a depth of 540 feet; but the well was extended to the third sand, and a depth of about 1100 feet. In this, the yield of oil was not large but the quality was good, and the well proved remunerative. Other attempts to strike the "oil belt" were made, but it was generally believed that it did not extend so far north, and in the spring of 1875 the two wells named above were the only producing ones in town, chiefly because, as was afterwards ascertained, the other wells were not sunk deep enough. The work of putting down new wells was now directed to points nearer Bradford, and in December, 1875, Harsh & Schreiber begun work on a well on Wm. Beardsley's farm, near the State line, and on the west side of the Tuna. About the same time, Wing & Lockwood were engaged in boring a well on the Hiram Beardsley farm, on the east side of the creek. Oil was struck in the second sand, 775 feet from the surface, the yield being about 25 barrels per day. These wells were completed and tubed in February, 1876; and soon after another well was finished on the Muller farm by the "Consolidated Land and Petroleum Company," oil being struck at a depth of 1075 feet.

Inspired by the success which attended these wells, new combinations and companies were formed, leases of new tracts of land were effected and larger leases subdivided, and in a few months a forest of derricks crowned the upper part of the valley in Carrolton, which gradually extended its growth until now it has taken root on the Reservation on the Allegany, six miles from where it received the impulse which caused it to expand. In October, 1876, there were in town 35 producing wells and 60 more in course of drilling. At this date (December, 1878) 250 wells have been sunk in town, of which at least 225 produce in paying quantities. The largest producing wells have been the "Eureka," on the Clark farm, in 1877, and the "Irvine Farm Company's," in the fall of 1878, each about 175 barrels per day at first, but gradually decreasing to below 100. The average yield of the wells in this part of the Bradford region is probably less than 10 barrels per day; but as there is sufficient gas in most of them to force the oil to the surface, the expense of maintaining them is not so great, and nearly all the wells are remunerative. And when the expense of putting them down has once been defrayed, many of them afford incomes which will enrich their owners. It may be said, in this connection, that the oil development in Carrolton is attended with no such great excitement as usually prevails in oil regions, but is more of the nature of a legitimate occupation; and many of the improvements caused by the oil interests will remain after the field has been exhausted.

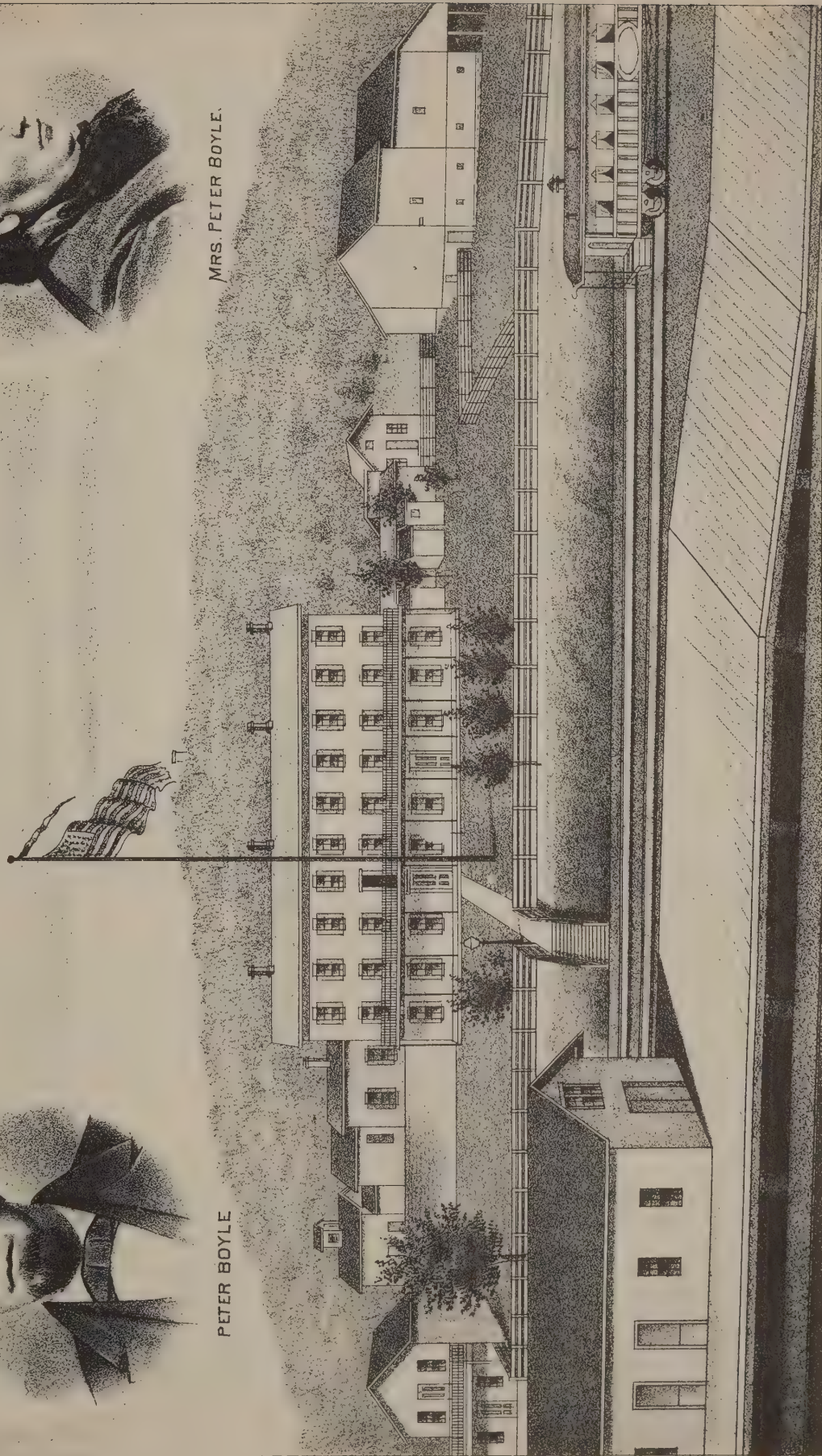
It is a work of no small moment to dispose of the oil after it has once been produced, and various means are employed to transport the crude petroleum to the refiner or consumer. The usual method by railway carriage was found insufficient and unsatisfactory. Accordingly, carriage by means of pipe-lines has been advantageously employed. The oil from the tank of the producer is concentrated at some convenient point, by gravity or otherwise, where a pump-station is erected, either to force it into huge tanks on the spot or miles away. This work is done in Carrol-



PETER BOYLE



MRS. PETER BOYLE.



RESIDENCE OF PETER BOYLE, OPPOSITE THE ERIE DEPOT. CARROLTON, NEW YORK.

ton by the "United Pipe-Line Company." The first station was established in the fall of 1875, at the State line. This is yet maintained, and the company has now at this point three tanks, whose united capacity is 75,000 barrels. In 1877 the pipes were laid to Carrollton Junction, and a station there established. From this the oil is pumped into four tanks here located, or forced to Salamanca. At Irvine's Mills, a station and a 25,000-barrel tank were erected in the fall of 1878. At these points are also loading-racks, by means of which the oil is conveyed from the tanks to oil-trains on the railroads. In October, 1878, the company had 15 miles of 2-inch and 17 miles of 4-inch pipe in the town of Carrollton, and were laying more as the demand increased.

Several attempts have also been made to refine the crude oil in town. For this purpose the "Producers' Refining Company (Limited)" was organized, in 1875, but did not succeed in its aims, its franchises being transferred to the Pipe-Line. A second refining company was formed in 1877, which also failed to become operative.

A refinery is now (December, 1878) being built on the McCarty farm, a mile from Limestone, by a company of producers, assisted by the business men of the village. Its capacity will be 60 barrels per day; and, if the experiment proves successful, other refineries will soon be built by men who are anxiously watching what success shall attend this effort.

In the course of the oil development some important discoveries have been made and interesting curiosities revealed. Veins of salt water have been struck at various depths, some so strongly saline that 7 gallons of the water produced 1 gallon of salt of excellent quality. Pieces of petrified wood have been taken from wells 185 feet deep; and in a well now being sunk on the Reservation a piece of charcoaled wood was found at a depth of 200 feet, and 90 feet above the first rock. Salt water was struck at a depth of 900 feet.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

At Irvine's Mills is one of the oldest hamlets in town, the lumber interests here having caused quite a settlement. It is now a way-station on the Bradford Railroad, and contains 2 lumber-mills, a handle-factory, and a number of residences. A store was kept here at an early day by Thomas Clements, and afterwards by the owner of the mills. A tavern was also kept here.

VANDALIA

is a hamlet on the east line of the town, on the north bank of the Allegany, and consequently within the Reservation. The Erie Railroad has a switch at this place, but it does not regard it as a regular station, and no buildings or platform have been provided. Here are several lumber-mills, hemlock-extract works, several shops, store, tavern, and 130 inhabitants.

One of the first to engage in trade was Shepard Soule. He was followed by John Carr, Gilbert Soule, A. B. Canfield, M. H. Sweeten, and A. C. Bishop, at present in business.

John Carr kept the first public-house; the present is kept by Mrs. L. A. Vanetta.

The Vandalia post-office was established in 1867, having as the first postmaster William Soule. The subsequent appointees have been John Carr, Gilbert Soule, and David Vanetta.

CARROLTON,

five miles down the Allegany, owes its existence wholly to being the junction of the railroads,—the Erie and the Bradford branch. Aside from what usually attends such a place it has no interests, there being but a small store and a few dwellings of the nature usually found in villages located on the Reservation; but the travel to the oil regions has brought considerable traffic to the junction, and there are three public-houses, and a large depot building, containing telegraph and express offices, an engine-house, having two stalls. The largest of these is kept by Peter Boyle, who is also the postmaster of the office established here a few years ago.

The United Pipe-Lines have a pump-station here, and four iron tanks, whose combined capacity is 60,000 barrels of crude oil. Hundreds of cars are loaded daily from a large loading-rack. There is also an elevated track for the reshipment of coal brought by the Bradford Railroad.

LIMESTONE,

on the east side of the Tuna Creek, two miles from the Pennsylvania line, is a very flourishing village, containing about 1200 inhabitants, and interests noted in detail in the following pages. Where the village now is was first a hamlet, locally known as Fullersburgh, from the number of Fuller families, who were the original settlers of the village site, and Limestone was the name applied to a hamlet on the west side of the creek, about three-fourths of a mile from the railroad-station. The term is evidently a misnomer, as no limestone rock formation exists anywhere in this locality. It is said to have had its origin from the circumstance attending the exhumation of some skeletons in prehistoric mounds near by. When the bones were exposed to the air they crumbled to pieces, producing a white dust resembling slacked lime. This fact caused some of the settlers to remark that the bones were just like limestone; hence the application to the stream on which the mound stood, and later to the hamlet. This contained a store, some time after 1850, by Daniel Warner, and soon after another store, by Hunt & Walker; subsequently Brown & Hall and others were in trade, Daniel Walker being the last thus engaged.

A large public-house was erected at this place about 1855 by Nathan S. Sears, and kept by him a few years. Other landlords were James Blake, William Clark, and Henry Renner. The building is at present used as a tenement.

The location of the railroad on the east side of the creek and the subsequent building of the tannery where Limestone now is, diverted the business interests of the old village to this point; and the latter place is at present simply a farm settlement. Although Limestone had a substantial growth after the railroad was fully in operation, it did not rise above the character of a country trading-point until the oil interests in this section assumed importance; and only since 1876 has the village attained anything like its present proportions.

In 1876, H. H. Perry & Co., the chief owners of the village site, platted it, and from this time on the place has taken a position among the active, enterprising villages of the western part of the State, and, unlike many villages in the oil regions, has a permanent and inviting appearance. There are already many fine residences and business blocks, and others are being built.

Limestone was incorporated under the provisions of the act of 1870 on the 7th day of December, 1877, at an election held for this purpose, when 52 voters declared for incorporation and 2 against. The bounds comprise 1000 acres of land lying along the base of the east hill, about 1½ miles long and 1 mile wide. On the last day of December, 1877, village officers were chosen to serve until the regular meeting in March, 1878,—E. R. Schoonmaker, President; Geo. Paton, E. J. Knapp, M. G. Bell, Trustees; Shep. L. Vibbard was appointed Corporation Clerk; James Zelif, Street Commissioner; and J. W. Fritts, Fire-Warden.

Among other measures adopted and executed by the village board was the appropriation of \$800 for a "lock-up" and public pound, which were erected in 1878; the streets have been graded at an outlay of \$1600, and other interests have been materially enhanced since incorporation.

The present village officials are: President, E. R. Schoonmaker; Trustees, E. M. Bell, James Nichols, E. J. Knapp; Treasurer, C. M. Stone; Collector, J. C. Deuell; Clerk, S. S. Marsh; Street Commissioner, James Zelif; Fire-Warden, J. W. Fritts; Police Constable, O. M. Drake; Police Magistrate, Shep. L. Vibbard.

In 1847, Chase Fuller put up a small building at the head of Main Street, in which he opened a store, which was kept by him, Talcott Howard, and others, until 1856, when it became the property of Dodge & Smith, the proprietors of the tannery. They continued a store in this building until the fall of 1863, when they occupied what became known as the "Tuna Valley Store." This is a two-story building 75 feet long, and the upper story was originally used as a hall. In 1868, A. E. & G. W. Palen became merchants here, continuing until 1873. Since that period various firms have occupied this building, the store being at present kept by Schoonmaker, Goodsell & Co.

The second store in the place was put up in 1864, by D. E. & J. D. Bell, near the railroad-crossing, and is now known as the Harper building. In this, the Bell Bros. were in trade until 1876, when they moved into their fine building which was erected that season. They are the oldest merchants in the place. Another dry-goods store is kept by C. M. Stone.

The first drug-store was opened by Dr. James Nichols, in 1871, in the place occupied since 1876 by Nichols & Paton. A second drug-store, opened by Leonard & Co., in February, 1877, is now continued by H. S. Baker.

M. F. Higbee kept the first hardware-store, in 1876, in the Nichols' Block, which was erected that year. The upper story forms a room 36 by 57 feet, and is the public hall of the place. Greenwood & Coope, hardware dealers, have traded here since 1877.

The first grocers were Barry & Shafer, the former being still in trade. In this line are also W. H. H. Harper, J. C. Knapp & Co., William Paton, and others.

About 1862, William H. Cable opened the first tavern in a building yet used for hotel purposes, and known as the "Eagle House." Soon after Henry Renner put up a part of the present "Limestone House," which was enlarged to its present size by an addition on the west end in 1877. This house is yet kept by the widow of Renner. Opposite is the largest building in the place, a long three-story structure, enlarged in the fall of 1876 by E. R. Schoonmaker, and since favorably known as the "Tunegwant House." E. C. Topliff and others have been landlords here. Besides these hotels, there are 6 or 8 other public-houses in the place.

The Limestone post-office was first kept at Irvine's Mills, about 1840, by F. E. Perkins. A. B. Rice was next appointed, then Abner O. Hunt, and after him Chase Fuller, the office being moved from time to time to the places occupied by the foregoing. The office has since been held by L. D. Warner, P. Hull, Daniel Smith, A. E. Palen, and E. R. Schoonmaker. There are five mails per day.

The Limestone Bank, by Bell Bros., was opened November, 1877, as a branch of the First National Bank of Olean.

The newspapers of Limestone are mentioned in the chapter on the press of the county.

The medical profession had as its first permanently located representative Dr. James Nichols. He came to the town in 1856, and since 1863 has been in active practice. In 1871, Dr. M. C. Bissell located as a practitioner, and still continues; and since the spring of 1878 Dr. Smith has been a resident physician.

As attorneys, there are at Limestone Frank H. Robinson, admitted May 18, 1876, and located here September of that year; P. O. Berry, since November, 1876; Z. M. Swift, admitted in 1866, located January, 1877; and W. H. Gibbs, admitted in 1877, and located in the fall of 1878.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1850 it was reported that the receipts from the county treasurer for school purposes were \$63.33. In 1876 the receipts from the same source were \$892.23; and total money received from all sources was \$2038.33. Almost the entire school interests of the town are represented by the Limestone Union Free School.

This was formed of Districts Nos. 1 and 3, in June, 1870, and a short time after had District No. 2 attached to it. Arthur Palen, Job Moses, John McKenzie, John Hazzard, John A. De Voe, Eli Hooker, James Nichols, Nelson Barker, and R. E. Fuller constituted the first board of education.

A commodious two-story frame school-house was erected on a large lot the following year, which has been enlarged by the addition of a two-story wing on the north side of the main building. An appropriation of \$2000 has been made for the erection of a similar wing on the south side, when it will be one of the largest school buildings in the county. At present it contains five well-appointed rooms, in which a like number of teachers are engaged.

The Union district also embraces branch schools at Hooker's, near the State line, and at Irvine's, north of

Limestone. The number of children of school age in 1878 was 510, from which the school secured an attendance of 387. The amount expended for the support of these schools was \$4000.

Oct. 7, 1878, an academic department was established, and an appropriation of \$500 made for apparatus and library purposes. To conform to the new order, the name of the school was changed Nov. 4, 1878, to

THE LIMESTONE ACADEMY AND UNION SCHOOL,

and as such it is regarded by the Regents of the State, who have received it among the schools controlled by that body. The school is at present under the principalship of C. W. Robinson, assisted by three primary, one intermediate, one junior department, and one senior department teachers. The graduation is thorough, and the reputation of the school for scholarship is excellent.

The Board of Education is at present composed of E. R. Schoonmaker, President; S. S. Marsh, Secretary; E. M. Bell, Treasurer; George Paton, Collector; and James Nichols, M. C. Bissell, L. H. Stevens, D. F. Woodford, George W. Baker, M. G. Cogswell, and N. S. Kellogg, Trustees.

The town is at present comprised in five school districts, containing school-houses valued, with sites, at \$7260. Number of teachers employed, nine, to whom was paid, in 1878, \$2623. Number of weeks taught, 154½. Number of children of school age, 736; average daily attendance, 276. Amount of money received from the State, \$1214.83. Amount of money received from tax, \$3617.69.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Aaron Kellogg relates that the first religious meeting in Carrolton was held at his place in 1831, that being the most roomy house in town at that period. The minister was a Rev. Mr. Glazier, of the Baptist persuasion. No church organization followed his efforts, and no organic body existed until 1843, when a class of Methodists was formed in the southern part of the town. It appears, however, to have had many obstacles to overcome, resulting principally from the meagre settlements, and did not gain much in membership the following years. The minister on the Bradford circuit preached to this people every few weeks or less frequently, but not until the population of the town had been augmented by the oil development, was a movement made to erect a spiritual home. The first movement in this direction was the organization, May 21, 1872, of

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CARROLTON.

The trustees selected were James Nichols, Wm. McGill, Job Moses, Henry Wade, Cortes Harris, Israel Adams, Arthur Palen, George Higgs, and Ann Harris. But the purpose to build a church was not immediately consummated. In the spring of 1877, James Nichols, E. R. Schoonmaker, and E. M. Bell were appointed a building committee, and that season a very fine frame edifice, 35 by 50 feet, with a well-proportioned vestibule and corner tower, was erected in the village of Limestone, at a cost of \$2100. It was dedicated Aug. 26, 1877, by the presiding elder,

Rev. L. F. Watson, and the Rev. John A. Copeland. The appointment now became a separate charge under the pastoral care of the Rev. Benjamin Copeland, who remained with the church until September, 1878, since when the Rev. R. C. Grames has been the pastor, preaching also at State Line and Nichols' Run.

The Limestone Church has 45 members, and a board of stewards composed of J. G. Drehmer, A. L. Metcalf, James A. Lewis, and George Paton. The former two, E. R. Schoonmaker, E. M. Bell, and Cortes Harris compose the board of trustees.

The Sunday-school connected with the church had its origin in a union school organized in 1876, with C. M. Stone superintendent. Since May 15, 1878, a separate Methodist Sunday-school has been maintained, having 87 scholars, and J. G. Drehmer as superintendent

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

had its origin in the labors of the Franciscan brethren of Allegany, who preached here (Limestone) once a month. To accommodate the worshipers a small house was erected in the eastern part of the village, in which meetings were held with such success that in August, 1878, the mission became a parish, having the Rev. Father George as a resident priest. Fifty families at present constitute the membership.

The original house of worship was much enlarged and improved in 1877, and was consecrated anew in June, 1878. It is a plain frame, with annexes, and can seat 300 persons. In the fall of 1878 a very fine priest's house was erected on the same lot, by the devoted members of Limestone parish, and the entire property is valued at \$2500.

THE LIMESTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was formed June 19, 1877, with the following members: C. M. Stone, C. Johnson and wife, J. W. Fritts and wife, and Mrs. M. K. Todd. The Rev. R. G. Williams, of Bradford, supplied the society with preaching until the last Sunday in May, 1878, the meetings being held semi-monthly in Nichols' Hall.

Since June 1, 1878, the Rev. C. F. Goss has served here and at Tanport, as pastor of the Presbyterian churches, his labors being attended with encouraging results. The members of the Limestone church number 18, and J. W. Fritts is their elder.

The first board of trustees, formed soon after the church, was composed of C. M. Stone, W. H. Harper, and Fred Gerwick.

In July, 1878, a Sunday-school was organized by the church, which at present has 40 members, and appears to be in a flourishing condition. The services of the church are still held in Nichols' Hall.

A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

has recently been formed at Limestone, and under its direction a public reading-room was opened, Dec. 2, 1878. A building on Pennsylvania Avenue has been fitted up and supplied with a good collection of books and periodicals. The project has been instituted and is carried forward mainly by the Revs. Goss, Grames, and Prof. C. W. Robin-

son, although the citizens of the place manifest a commendable interest in the matter and give it encouraging support.

SECRET ORDERS.

Limestone Lodge, No. 780, F. A. M.—This flourishing lodge first held its meetings under a dispensation granted in 1877, and in June, 1878, it was duly chartered with 9 members. The initiations and additions from other sources have increased the membership to 35, having the following officers: Warren Dow, W. M.; H. V. Day, S. W.; F. H. Robinson, J. W.; James Nichols, Treasurer; E. R. Schoonmaker, Secretary; John A. Todd, S. D.; Guy C. Irvine, J. D.; E. E. Herrick, J. H. Beardsley, Masters of Ceremonies; J. G. Drehmer, Tiler. The lodge meets in an elegant hall in the Bell Block.

Tuna Lodge, No. 1217, K. of H., was instituted at Limestone, with 21 charter members, Sept. 19, 1878. The first officers were T. N. Cooper, P. D.; H. G. Andrews, D.; C. M. Stone, V. D.; M. R. Wheelock, Ass't D.; S. R. Vibbard, Rep.; M. H. Paxon, F. R.; E. M. Bell, Treas., J. W. Fritts, Chap.; E. E. Hardy, G.; J. Greenwood, Guard; J. F. Bassett, Sen.

Limestone Lodge, No. 177, A. O. U. W., was organized Oct. 18, 1878, with 57 members, and, as officers, F. H. Robinson, P. M. W.; J. H. Beardsley, M. W.; J. G. Drehmer, G. F.; Lorenze Hill, O.; S. L. Vibbard, R.; C. M. Stone, F.; George Paton, Rec.; A. L. Metcalf, G.; S. Woodring, J. W.; E. S. Knapp, O. W. The meetings of both of the above orders are held in Masonic Hall, and both are highly prosperous.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

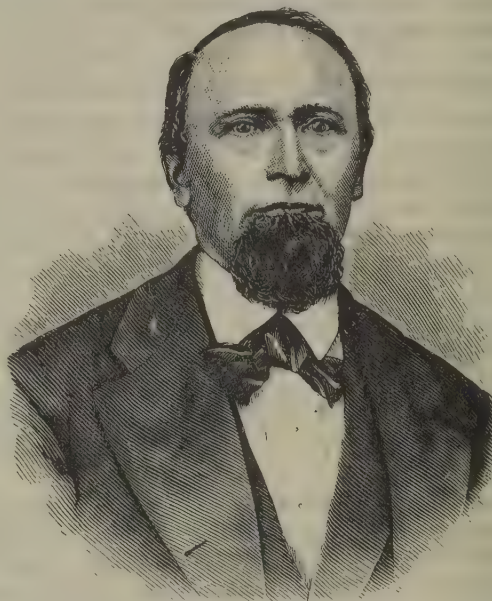
HENRY RENNER.

Among the most prominent business men of Limestone, and those whose industry made them successful in life, none deserve more credit than he whose name heads this brief notice. He was a self-made man in every sense of the term, and one whose influence was felt wherever he lived, particularly in the community in which he passed the last eleven years of his active business life.

Henry Renner was born in Mense, Germany, June 6, 1826. He emigrated to America about the year 1840, and first settled near Glenwood, Susquehanna Co., Pa., where he remained nine years engaged in tanning, a trade which he learned in Germany. Among other firms he worked eight years for Messrs. Schultz & Eaton, of Susquehanna County, and after coming to Limestone, in October, 1869, he worked three years at his trade there. In 1873 he purchased the present site of the Limestone House, and two years afterwards he erected the present hotel thereon, which stands to-day a monument to his enterprise and a credit to the village.

On the 24th of December, 1857, he was married to Mrs. Juliana Bell, widow of Worthy Bell, a native of Susquehanna County. The result of this union was much mutual happiness and one daughter, Maud, who was born

June 13, 1860. After a useful and busy life Mr. Renner died, April 19, 1878, respected by all who knew him, and loved by a host of friends. He was a good practical business man, honest and fair in all his dealings, and always sustaining a reputation for integrity that was above reproach.



Henry Renner

Mr. Renner held several offices in the town in which he lived, and in all of them his official conduct was actuated by the same principles of honor that characterized his private business life.

Mr. Renner was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being in good standing at the time of his death as a member of Olean Lodge, No. 253, and also of St. John's Commandery. He was interred with the beautiful ceremonies of the Masonic order.

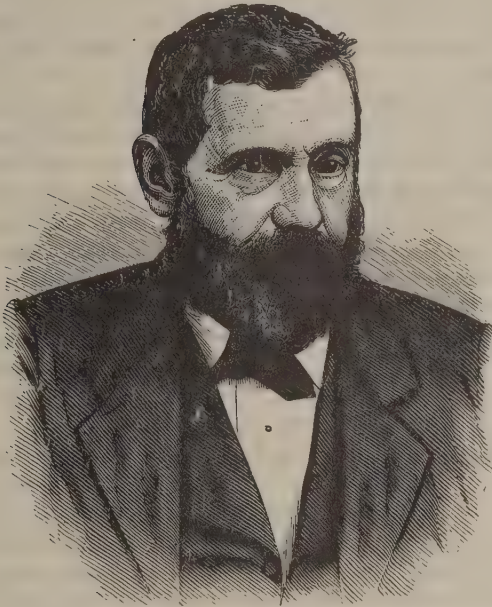
By her first husband Mrs. Renner had three children, two sons and one daughter, of whom the latter is deceased. Her other sons, Edwin M., and Maurice J. Bell, are extensively engaged in the mercantile and banking business at Limestone, under the firm-name of Bell Brothers.

JAMES NICHOLS, M.D.

Cattaraugus County is noted for the number and excellence of its professional men. Nor are these confined to any particular locality, but we find them in various parts of the county; one or more in every village of any considerable size. The representative physician and surgeon of Limestone and its surroundings is Dr. James Nichols, who has practiced medicine in this county for about fifteen years with reasonable success.

James Nichols was born at Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y., July 23, 1825. He was the oldest son of John and Sally Nichols, who came to Arcade in 1812, and were among its first as they were among its most respectable settlers. He

moved with his parents to Centreville, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1837. About that time his father met with financial misfortune, losing his property, so that young Nichols was compelled to depend upon his own labor for support and education. He went to Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., in 1844, and there taught the village school several terms. He subsequently chose medicine as a profession, and engaged in its study with E. S. Stewart, M.D., of that place, now of Ellicottville, completing his medical education at



James Nichols M.D.

the Buffalo Medical College, from which institution he was honorably graduated. On account of ill-health he did not immediately engage in active practice, but moved to Carrolton in 1856, where he followed the lumber business, and, through the arduous, muscular labor of that, greatly improved his physical condition. He commenced the regular practice of medicine in 1864, and has since been uninterruptedly engaged therein. He is a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society, of which he has been president, and also elected delegate to the State Medical Society.

On the 1st of March, 1852, he was united in marriage with Mary Jane Wade, the eldest daughter of Henry Wade, Esq. They have had four children, namely: Henry James, born Aug. 26, 1856, died Sept. 19, 1857; Jennie M., born Jan. 19, 1858; H. James, born Sept. 16, 1859; John B., born Jan. 1, 1861.

Dr. Nichols was twice elected a member of the board of supervisors for Farmersville, and nine times to the same position in the town of Carrolton. He was a war Democrat, and was appointed upon the Senatorial Committee by Gov. Morgan, and assisted in raising and organizing the

113th and 154th Regiments of New York Volunteers. His political record has been a peculiarly honest one. Actuated always by the same principles of integrity that characterize his private business, he succeeded in fulfilling the duties of the various offices to which he has been elevated with a remarkable fidelity.

He is at present a member of the firm of Nichols & Paton, druggists, of Limestone, and besides attending to his extensive medical practice, finds time to attend the requirements of his business. He has been almost a constant member of and at different times president of the board of education of Limestone Union Free School, and was largely instrumental in procuring the organization of that and also of the Limestone Academy. The doctor became a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. A. M., Bradford, Pa., about sixteen years ago. He withdrew from that lodge in March, 1878, and was one of the charter members of Limestone Lodge, No. 780. He is now a member of Olean Chapter, No. 150, and of St. John's Commandery, K. T., No. 24.

PETER BOYLE

was born in County Mayo, Ireland, about the year 1835. He emigrated to America in 1850, and settled in Dunkirk, where he remained for about fifteen years. In 1865 he removed to Carrolton, where he embarked in the mercantile business. He continued in that for about two years, with fair success. In 1870 he erected the Junction Hotel, to fill a want long felt by the traveling public, as there was no good public stopping-place at Carrolton before. He has done well, and made a financial success of the enterprise.

In 1868 he was appointed postmaster at Carrolton, and has retained the office ever since.

He was in the 68th Regiment of New York National Guards, which was called out to do duty during the rebellion, being stationed near Harrisburg, Pa., during an emergency. He is a consistent Republican.

On New Year's day, 1862, he was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of John T. Tyrrell, Esq., a prominent Irish citizen of Buffalo, a man noted for athletic strength and a fondness for manly sports. Mrs. Boyle was born near St. Catharine's, Canada, April 5, 1852. They have had eight children, namely: John J., Edward D., Nellie May, Kittie Maud (deceased), Grace C. (deceased), Charles Peter, Mary Maud, and William P. Boyle.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyle are consistent and earnest members of the Roman Catholic Church, and attend the same as regularly as services are held at Carrolton, and frequently at Dunkirk.

Peter Boyle is now proprietor of the Junction Hotel, in connection with which he has a restaurant, billiard-room, and livery-stable. In addition to his regular business he farms quite extensively. He is an intelligent and practical business man, enjoying a good reputation for honesty and fair dealing. A fine illustration of his hotel and surroundings, with portraits of himself and wife, can be seen in another part of this volume.

PORTVILLE.

THE town of Portville lies in the southeast corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Hinsdale, east by the county of Allegany, south by the State of Pennsylvania, and west by Olean.

The surface is mostly a hilly upland, especially in the southern part, the highest summits being from 500 to 600 feet above the valleys.

Its principal water-course—the Allegany River—enters the town about the centre of the south border, and flowing in a northerly and northwesterly direction, leaves it about the centre of the west border. It receives as tributaries Haskell Creek from the north, Dodge's Creek from the east, and Oswayo Creek from the south, all of which enter it on the east bank. Many smaller streams unite their waters with these, the principal of which is Wolf Run.

The soil is a sandy loam, and quite fertile, especially in the valleys. The people in the southern part are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of lumber, shingles, and leather. In the northern part the pursuit of agriculture more particularly engages the attention of the people. Ultimately, as the forests disappear, and lumbering ceases to occupy so large a share of the employed capital and labor, good farming lands will be opened all over the township.

At the depth of about 1600 feet, petroleum has been found in the west and southwest parts, and indications point to it as lying within that region of the Bradford district which may yet be developed into good oil-producing territory.

The town contains a total area of 23,106 acres, of which 7000 acres are improved; and in 1875 had a population of 2140 inhabitants, of whom 261 were foreign born, and 21 colored.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

During the year 1806, Jacob Swartz, John Young, Asahel Atherton, Rufus Atherton, Wm. Atherton, Daniel Edwards, John Holdrich, Simeon Munson, Samuel Todd, Richard Frayer, Isaac Phelps, Ira Higgins, Daniel Church, Daniel McKay, Reuben Clark, and James Green made contracts for land in township 1, range 3, of the Holland Purchase.

Now, while several or all of those named in the foregoing list may have been settlers for a time, and then, becoming discouraged with the herculean task before them,—*i.e.*, of converting the howling wilderness into cultivated fields during their lifetime,—had sold out their “betterments” and removed to other more inviting localities, it seems to be a conceded fact—by those who have been in a position to know—that the only residents in the territory now known as the town of Portville, in 1809, were the Athertons. William Atherton seems to have been the leading spirit among them. It is stated that he came in from the Genesee River country in 1809, and settled upon the east bank of

the Allegany River, just below the mouth of the Oswayo Creek. The following year he built a saw-mill on the same creek, about forty rods below the present site of Smith's Mills.

He was joined soon after by his brothers, Asahel and Rufus. The Athertons remained in this vicinity until about 1819, when they removed farther west. In 1810, Gideon Haskell and Hill, his brother-in-law, came in and settled on Haskell Creek, in the western part of the town. The same year they built a saw-mill on Haskell Creek, about sixty rods above where the railroad crosses, and soon after Haskell erected the first framed house in town. This house is described as having been 1 story in height, 18 feet wide, and 50 feet long. In 1820, Haskell & Hill owned parts of lots 63, 64, 65, 73, 74, and 75, comprising in all about 550 acres.

John Morris, in 1813, became the first settler upon the site of the village of Portville. Although still a young man, his life had been an eventful one. A native of Rhode Island, he had been with Aaron Burr on Blennerhassett's Island, and, during “Mad Anthony's” campaign against the Indians, served with Gen. Shelby's command of Kentuckians. He arrived in Olean in 1811, and for some two years was employed by Maj. Hoops.

During this time he married the daughter of an emigrating German family, whose destination was the valley of the Hockhocking River, Ohio, and in 1813, as before mentioned, he became a resident of Portville. Here was born, in 1814, the Rev. Dexter Morris, of State Line, whose birth is the first of which there is any record in the township. The elder Morris, after a residence of but a short period, sold his improvements to the Dodges, and joined his wife's people in Ohio. Returning to the Allegany River Valley again, he opened a tavern, and for many years after, as his son states it, “kept tavern all along the river from Olean to Pittsburgh.”

The same year, 1813, the brothers Jonathan, Lynds, Alfred, and Daniel Dodge settled in the central part of township 1, range 3. Jonathan located upon lot 27, and Lynds upon lot 28. Their lands embraced all the territory lying within the present limits of the village of Portville, and the creek which flows through it derives its name from this family. The Dodge brothers are described as having been large, muscular men, peculiarly well fitted for the period in which they lived, when the sole occupation of the people was lumbering and rafting, when brains, in comparison with brawn and muscle, were at a discount.

Dennis Warner, from Ontario Co., N. Y., settled in Olean in 1816, and until 1819 was employed as salesman in Judge Martin's store. The latter year he became a resident of Portville, and located at Weston's Mills, then *Rice's Mills*.

Mr. Warner was an active and prominent man in the town of Olean, and as a town officer served in various capacities. He died at the age of twenty-six years.

Settlements did not increase very rapidly in this town until about 1840, for it is found by referring to an assessment-roll of the town of Olean, for 1820, that the only resident land-owners in township 1, range 3, at that date other than those already mentioned, viz.: Haskell, Hill, and the Dodge brothers, were John J. Cook, who was settled on lot 13; Jacob Downing, lot 28; Ebenezer Jones, on lot 29; Kennard and Mead, who owned parts of lots 1, 2, and 9; William Pinkerton, who resided on lot 11, and owned parts of 2, 11, 20, and 21; Allen Rice was at Weston's Mills, and owned an extensive saw-mill (for that time) and 1000 acres in the immediate vicinity; Luman Rice owned 137 acres of lot 47; Elihu Fobes was on lot 17; David Fosbinder, who owned 378 acres on lots 3, 9, and 10; John Thompson, Jr., who owned about 525 acres on lots 23, 24, 25, and 26; Ebenezer Reed, on lot 40; and John Thompson, lot 39.

A majority of the pioneers of Portville came in from Allegany County, where they had first settled after coming from sections in Eastern New York and the New England States.

Joel Wakefield and Rodolphus Scott made contracts for land in township 2, range 3, as early as 1815, but it seems that the Wakefields and Scott did not become residents until some ten or twelve years later.

In 1824, Samuel, John, and A. V. P. Mills were settled in the valley of the Owayo, in the south part. John Pinkerton was also in the south part, and Truman Parker, on lot 47. Walter Rea was on the southwest part of lot 22, Elias Williams on lot 39, John, John Jr., and H. H. Wilson were south of the village of Portville, and Daniel Weymouth on 55.

The year 1832 found Loyal Stevens on lot 9, Alexander Woodruff on lot 1, Joseph Crandall on lots 10 and 22, David McCormick on lot 21, Henry T. Leighton on lots 23 and 38, Roswell Jackson, south of the village. Luman Rice, who had become a settler in 1822, was keeping tavern on lot 27, John Wolcott was on lot 29, John W. Baxter on lot 9, Reuben Rice on lot 46, Paul Reed on 63 and 62, Josiah F. Mason on lot 73, Ransom Bartlett on lot 74, and Newton Parker on the north part of lot 63; all in township 1, range 3.

In township 2, range 3, there were John Conrad, on lot 25, Joel, Jonathan, Enoch, and Alpheus Wakefield, on lot 20, Rodolphus Scott on lot 19, and Alfred Dodge on 18.

Other residents, not land-owners, in 1832, were David Bales, Milton Main, Marion Reynolds, Prentiss Moore, Cyrenus Ackley, Daniel W. Disbrow, Thomas T. Wasson, James Bowers, Silas Ferry, Clark Cooper, Peter Cooper, Samuel Brown, Jacob Nichols, S. Judd, E. Tubbs, V. Tubbs, J. Tubbs, V. Caswell, S. Horner, William Palmer, Alexander Sykes, Miles Andrews, John Searl, Charles Jewell, Erastus Boyington, Robert Lacey, Jeffrey Godfrey, Thomas Bissell, Smith Parish, Jonathan E. Parker, Loomis Bartlett, Asahel Slafter, and Thomas Sherlock.

Smith Parish, then a young man, became a resident of Portville in 1830, and from that time to the present has

been prominently identified with its history and business interests. He has served his town in various official capacities, and represented the county in the State Legislature during the session of 1864.

William F. Wheeler, from Delaware Co., N. Y., settled in 1834, and has since become widely known as a banker, manufacturer, and lumber-dealer.

CIVIL HISTORY.

By an act of the Legislature of the State, passed April 27, 1837, Portville was formed from Olean, and comprises all that part of the Holland Purchase known as township 1, range 3, and the south half of township 2, range 3.

It derives its name from the fact that at an early day it was a prominent point for the shipment of lumber, shingles, etc., down the Ohio and Allegany Rivers to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other points on those rivers.

At the first town-meeting the electors of the town of Portville assembled at the house of Luman Rice, in the village of Portville, March 6, 1838. William Wales, a justice of the peace, called the meeting to order, when Luman Rice was chosen moderator, and Isaac Senter and Harvey D. May poll clerks. The meeting then adjourned to the district school-house in the village of Portville, and the following-named town officers were elected:

Supervisor, Luman Rice; Town Clerk, Addison J. Wheeler; Assessors, Lemuel Smith, Harvey D. May, Alpheus Wakefield; Commissioners of Highways, Ezra May, Smith Parish, Joseph Crandall; Overseers of the Poor, John Conrad, Isaac Senter; Collector, Henry T. Leighton; Constables, Charles C. Jewell, Henry T. Leighton, Harlow M. Hopkins; Commissioners of Common Schools, Henry Dusenbury, Walter Rea, Darius Wheeler; Inspectors of Common Schools, Lemuel Smith, Harvey D. May, Ambrose P. Willard; Justices of the Peace, Smith Parish, Stanton H. Laing, Olcott P. Boardman; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Addison J. Wheeler; Overseers of Highways, Henry Terry, Albert Burdick, Clark Lillibridge, Gardner Coon, Amos Scofield, Barzilla Scofield, Rodolphus Scott.

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from 1838 to 1878, inclusive:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1838.....	Luman Rice.	Addison J. Wheeler.
1839.....	Alpheus Wakefield	Isaac Senter.
1840.....	" "	" "
1841.....	" "	Addison J. Wheeler.
1842.....	" "	Isaac Senter.
1843.....	Henry Dusenbury.	Harlow M. Hopkins.
1844.....	" "	William Wales.
1845.....	John Meddaugh.	" "
1846.....	Henry Dusenbury.	" "
1847.....	David Books.	" "
1848.....	Lemuel Smith.	" "
1849.....	Henry T. Leighton.	" "
1850.....	" "	" "
1851.....	Henry Books.	" "
1852.....	Smith Parish.	" "
1853.....	Henry Dusenbury.	" "
1854.....	" "	" "
1855.....	Samuel I. Mesereau.	" "
1856.....	" "	" "
1857.....	Henry Dusenbury.	" "
1858.....	Lewis D. Warner.	" "
1859.....	" "	" "
1860.....	" "	" "
1861.....	" "	Orson S. Keyes.
1862.....	" "	Henry C. Schofield.
1863.....	John G. Mesereau.	" "
1864.....	John E. Dusenbury.	" "
1865.....	" "	J. M. Copp.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1866.....	John E. Dusenbury.	John H. Warden.
1867.....	" "	" "
1868.....	" "	" "
1869.....	Lewis D. Warner.	" "
1870.....	" "	" "
1871.....	" "	" "
1872.....	" "	" "
1873.....	" "	" "
1874.....	J. E. Dusenbury.	" "
1875.....	" "	" "
1876.....	" "	" "
1877.....	" "	H. J. Crandall.
1878.....	" "	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1838. Smith Parish. Stanton H. Laing. Olcott P. Boardman.	1858. Lewis D. Warner. Willis M. Howe. Andrew D. Rice.
1839. Isaac Senter. Luman Rice.	1859. Adam T. Warden. Asa E. Halbert.
1840. William Wales. David Coon.	1860. Guy T. Lowrey.
1841. James R. Barnes. Darius Wheeler.	1861. Oliver B. Langworthy.
1842. John Meddaugh. Thomas Shelly.	1862. Lewis D. Warner.
1843. Smith Parish. David Bockes.	1863. Adam T. Warden. Atwood Fales.
1844. William Wales. Charles C. Jewell.	1864. Schuyler M. Gaston.
1845. James R. Barnes.	1865. Oliver B. Langworthy.
1846-47. Alpheus Wakefield. David Bockes. Leonard Anson.	1866. Atwood Fales. William E. Hornblower.
1848. William Wales. Harlow M. Hopkins.	1867. Mark Comstock. Allen Sherman.
1849. John Meddaugh.	1868. S. M. Gaston. Adam T. Warden.
1850. Harlow M. Hopkins.	1869. William E. Hornblower.
1851. Norman Wheaton.	1870. Guy T. Lowrey.
1852. Willis M. Howe.	1871. Henry Conrad.
1853. Mark Comstock. William Wales.	1872. Guy T. Lowrey. Lewis D. Warner.
1854. John L. Smith. Harlow M. Hopkins. Lewis D. Warner.	1873. Schuyler M. Gaston. H. D. Bennie.
1855. John Sanderson.	1874. H. B. Smith. W. W. Weston.
1856. Willis M. Howe. Joseph Crandall.	1875. A. G. Packard. Jacob Bedford.
1857. Lewis D. Warner. Willis M. Howe. Adam T. Warden.	1876. Guy T. Lowrey. Lewis D. Warner.
	1877. E. M. Bedford.
	1878. John Millgate.
	1879. A. G. Packard.

The following is a list of resident land owners in township 1, range 3, 1820. Showing the number of acres owned, and the assessed valuation.

	Acres.	Valuation.
John J. Cook.....	285	\$2135
Alfred Dodge.....	50	200
Jonathan Dodge.....	233	2400
Lynds Dodge.....	183	1197
Jacob Downing.....	50	200
Haskell & Hill.....	547	3142
Ebenezer Jones.....	210	1000
Kennard & Mead.....	557	3085
William Pinkerton.....	556	5640
Allen Rice.....	1007	7676
Luman Rice.....	137	548
Elihu Fobes.....	152	538
David Fesbinder.....	378	1512
John Thompson, Jr.....	524	6895
Ebenezer Reed.....	88	352
John Thompson.....	105	420

At this period there were no residents in that part of township 2, range 3, now included within the present town of Portville.

The following is a complete list of all the residents of the town who were assessed for highway labor in 1832: Loyal Stevens, David Bales, Milton Main, Marion Reynolds,

Alexander Woodruff, Prentiss Moore, Cyrenus Ackley, Joseph Crandall, David McCormick, Walter Rea, Daniel W. Disbrow, Thomas T. Wasson, James Bowers, Silas Ferry, Clark Cooper, Peter Cooper, Henry T. Leighton, Samuel Brown, Roswell Jackson, Luman Rice, Lynds Dodge, John Wolcott, John W. Baxter, Ebenezer Jones, William Plimpton, Reuben Rice, Jacob Nichols, S. Judd, E. Tubbs, J. Tubbs, V. Tubbs, V. Caswell, S. Horner, William Palmer, Paul Reed, Josiah F. Mason, Alexander Sikes, Miles Andrews, John Searle, Charles Jewell, Erastus Boyington, Daniel Weymouth, Robert Lacy, Jeffrey Godfrey, Thomas Bissell, Ransom Bartlett, Newton Parker, Smith Parish, John Conrad, Freeman Parker, Jonathan E. Baker, Loomis Bartlett, Jonathan Dodge, Joel Wakefield, Jonathan Wakefield, Enoch Wakefield, Alpheus Wakefield, Asahel Slafter, Rodolphus Scott, Alfred Dodge, Thomas Sherlock.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1857, an extension of the Genesee Valley Canal was authorized from Olean eastward across Olean Creek, and thence along the bottomlands on the north bank of the Allegany River, to Mill Grove Pond; the distance being 6½ miles. This extension has been of great usefulness to merchants, lumbermen, and others, but, with the main line, it was abandoned at the close of the season of 1878.

The Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad enters the town near the centre, on the west border, and extending up the valley of the Allegany River on the north bank, leaves the town near the centre, on the south border. Portville and Weston's Mills are stations. The road was completed in 1873. The citizens of Portville subscribed \$1100, and erected the depot in their village.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The early settlers were mainly engaged in the manufacture of shingles and lumber. The fall and winter season was devoted to the preparation of a stock on hand, so that with the coming of the spring floods they were ready to make the trip down the rivers to the markets of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville. They were enabled to return about the first of June, and debts which had been accumulating during the preceding twelve months were then canceled. Scarcely a man can be met, who has lived along the river for twenty years or more, or who is "to the manor born," who has not made the voyage on a raft down the Allegany and Ohio Rivers. The life was a rollicking one, and country youths, while down the river, were enabled to obtain a glimpse of city life, as represented in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Not to have made the trip and walked back, once at least, lessened one's worth, ability, and manhood in the estimation of himself, his fellows, and all veteran raftsmen. But the hill-sides and valleys have been denuded of their primeval growth. The towering pines have almost disappeared from view, and rafting, as an occupation, has become a thing of the past.

PORTVILLE LEATHER-MANUFACTORY.

The tanning and leather-manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Wright, Wheeler & Co., situated in the village of

Portville, is one of the leading industries of the town, and as it is one of the largest and most completely appointed of its kind in the State, a brief sketch of its inception and history to the present time is deemed proper.

Mark Comstock, in 1849, erected upon its site a small tannery, which had a capacity for tanning 500 hides yearly, and gave employment to one and sometimes two men besides himself. He continued this with indifferent success for a period of six years, when Mr. C. K. Wright, in 1855, bought a one-half interest. The firm of Comstock & Wright continued two years, when Mr. Wright bought out Comstock's interest and became sole owner. Up to that time the power used was obtained by water, and the capacity of the establishment had not been increased.

In 1858, Mr. Wright rebuilt and enlarged the works, applied steam-power, and brought the capacity up to 10,000 yearly. The same year, B. F. Thompson and A. W. Bingham were admitted as partners, and the firm then assumed the title of Thompson, Wright & Bingham. After a lapse of three years, this firm and copartnership expired by limitation, and C. K. Wright again became sole proprietor. Soon after he sold a one-half interest to Daniel Munson. In 1862 the firm of Wright & Munson enlarged the capacity of their tannery to 20,000 hides annually. In 1864, Munson sold his interest to J. & H. H. Clark, of Keokuk, Iowa. The firm of Wright, Clark & Co. continued until November, 1870, when the Messrs. Clark sold out to William T. Wheeler & Co. The firm of Wright, Wheeler & Co. soon after admitted as partners B. F. Thompson & Co., of Boston, Mass., and this partnership continues at the present time. The firm-name in Boston is B. F. Thompson & Co., and in Portville, Wright, Wheeler & Co.

In 1875 the works were again rebuilt and enlarged, new engines and boilers were put in place, and the capacity increased to 40,000 sides of finished leather yearly. Previous to this time the finishing had been done in Boston.

An idea of the vast amount of business done by this firm can be inferred, when we state that an 80 horse-power engine and 4 immense boilers are employed to propel their machinery, which consists of the best and latest improvements; and instead of 2 men, not less than 150 skilled artisans are steadily employed. 3000 cords of hemlock-bark are used yearly; and from 10 to 12 tons of finished leather are shipped weekly, mainly to Boston and St. Louis. The manufactured goods consist of imitations of pebble goat, morocco, French kid, straight grained, buff, white leather, and splits of all kinds. The disbursements of this company in the village of Portville aggregate \$1200 per week. They own 2500 acres of timbered lands in the towns of Portville and Olean, of which several hundred acres in the latter town have been developed as good oil-producing territory. In fact, this is an establishment which is an honor to its projectors and owners, and one in which the citizens of Portville—as they point to its growth and wealth-producing elements—may take a just pride and interest.

LUMBERING.

The saw-mills of Messrs. Weston Bros., Weston & Meserau, Wm. F. Wheeler & Co., and Luther Gordon, manu-

facture 12,000,000 feet of lumber, and many thousand shingles yearly.

PORTVILLE,

situated on the Allegany River and the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal at the mouth of Dodge's Creek, and southeast of the central part of the town, is a station on the line of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

It contains two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal), a boarding-house, four stores of general merchandise, two drug-stores, one hardware-store, two grocery-stores, one flour and feed store, one furniture-store, two millinery-stores, post-office, a district school-house with four departments, one leather-manufactory, shingle-mill, steam grist-mill, various small mechanic shops, and about 700 inhabitants.

Jonathan and Lynds Dodge, who settled here in 1813, were the original owners of the site. Lynds Dodge built a framed house on lot 28 in 1818, and in 1820 the 133 acres (with improvements) of Jonathan Dodge on lot 27 was assessed at \$2000.

In 1822, Luman Rice built a house in the village, and soon after it was opened by him as an inn or place of entertainment. About 1836 he sold the first goods and became the first postmaster at the same time.

The village was visited by a disastrous conflagration in 1875, which destroyed its hotels, stores, and in fact all its business centre. The stores have since been rebuilt, and in point of numbers, size, and architectural beauty, the village enjoys the pre-eminence of having the finest business houses in the county, but hotel accommodations are sadly lacking.

WESTONVILLE (WESTON MILLS POST-OFFICE)

is situated on the Allegany River, Genesee Valley Canal, and the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway. It derives its name from the Weston brothers, who have here an extensive lumber and shingle manufactory; and it contains, besides the mills, a store of general merchandise, post-office, district school-house, shoe-shop, blacksmith-shop, and about 150 inhabitants.

The original owner of its site was Allen Rice, who, in 1820, owned 1000 acres of land in its immediate vicinity. His land and improvements on lot 63 were then assessed at \$3202, and improvements on lot 72 at \$1308. Mr Rice threw the first dam across the Allegany River above Pittsburgh, at this point, about 1818. Permission to do so was granted by a special act of the Legislature, and that act required him to construct a lock to admit the passage of boats and canoes.

MILL GROVE,

a hamlet situated on the Allegany River, at the terminus of the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal, and on the line of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R., contains a store, grist-mill, two saw-mills, blacksmith-shop, and about ten dwelling-houses. Jonathan Dodge owned the site—100 acres of lot 22—in 1820, and it was then assessed at \$400.

SOCIETIES.

Portville Lodge, No. 579, F. and A. M., was organized in January, 1865, and chartered June 9, 1866, with the

following-named officers: Wilson Collins, M.; M. B. Bennie, S. W.; Massena Langdon, J. W.; T. S. Jackson, Treas.; Henry C. Seofield, Sec.

The officers for 1878 are Ezra M. Bedford, M.; H. D. Smith, S. W.; C. W. Van Wart, J. W.; M. B. Bennie, Treas.; B. A. Packard, Sec.; John H. Warden, S. D.; Charles Parks, J. D.; H. M. Hopkins, Tyler.

The Past Masters are M. B. Bennie, Schuyler M. Gaston, John H. Warden, Lewis D. Warner, John Hendy, and Ezra Borst. Number of present members, 60. Regular communications are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Masonic Hall, in the village of Portville, N. Y.

Portville Lodge, No. 170, A. O. U. W., was instituted Aug. 28, 1878, with 25 charter members and the following board of officers: Wallace Sibley, P. M. W.; C. W. Van Wart, M. W.; H. L. Rice, G. F.; D. L. Parish, O. S.; H. J. Crandall, Recorder; E. M. Bedford, Receiver; H. Phillips, Financier; De Witt Page, Guide; William P. Roberts, J. W.; Thomas McKinlay, O. W. The lodge meets weekly at their lodge-room, in the village of Portville, N. Y.

PORTVILLE CORNET-BAND.

This band was organized by W. H. Gray, their first leader, in January, 1878, and is composed of the following-named members and pieces: C. M. Maxson, E-flat cornet; Defreest Barber, E-flat cornet; Lee Langworthy, B-flat cornet; G. W. Nichols, B-flat cornet; Jacob Frenkle, solo E-flat alto; William Percival, solo E-flat alto; Friendly Langworthy, tenor; C. L. Bullock, baritone; Martin Lord, tuba; George Barton, tenor drum; F. McDougald, bass drum.

The citizens of Portville have subscribed very liberally towards the organization and equipment of this band; besides, they have caused to be erected a band-stand, or pagoda, which occupies one of the prominent corners of the village. Their contributions for the present year will aggregate \$400.

SCHOOLS.

Rev. Dexter Morris relates that in the winter of 1830-31 he taught the school in the district which then included the whole of the present town of Portville. The school-house—which was a frame one, and had a large, old-fashioned fireplace—stood near where the road crossed the creek at Gordon's Mills. Mr. Morris was then about fifteen years of age. He received \$12 per month for a three-months' term, and "boarded around." The number of his pupils would aggregate about 40. Of this number, Jonathan Dodge sent 13 children. Among other pupils were Smith Parish and D. Rice, now prominent residents of the village of Portville. Mr. Morris thinks this house had been erected but a year or so, and that but one other regularly-employed teacher had preceded him in the town. The school-books in use were "Webster's Spelling-Book," "English Reader," the "Testament," "Daboll's Arithmetic," and "Murray's Grammar."

In comparison with the foregoing the following statistics, taken from the report of the county school commissioners for the year ending September 30, 1878, are appended.

The town at present has 10 school districts, with 10 school buildings, valued, with sites, at \$7300. Volumes in library, 369, valued at \$137. The number of teachers employed was 14, to whom was paid in wages, \$3358.58. Number of weeks taught was 316½. Number of children of school age, 844. Average daily attendance, 302. Amount of money received from State, \$1713.91. Amount of money received from tax, \$2972.03.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About 1822, the agents of the Holland Land Company deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of township 1, range 3, 100 acres of land, described as being the south part of lot 7, in said township. James Brooks, Darrar Swain, Luman Rice, Dennis Warner, and Dennis Lamber-ton were named as trustees. The trustees were not all members of this church, neither were all of them residents of the territory since known as the town of Portville. Matters regarding this church seemed to have remained quiet until 1831, when a society was formed, of which Smith Parish, Joshua F. Mason, John Wolcott, Delila Wright, Olive McCormick, Clarissa Warner, Marcia Boardman, Amy Dodge, and her two sisters, were the members.

Their first meetings were held in a small school-house, which stood near the present site of Gordon's Mills.

In 1844 a reorganization took place. Smith Parish, Lemuel Smith, Joseph Crandall, Horace B. Hooker, and Peter Keyes were elected trustees, and the church was duly incorporated December 23 of the same year.

The church edifice, which will seat about 300 persons, was erected in 1845, at a cost of \$1500. There has since been expended in repairs about \$1200. The present membership is 75; Rev. O. M. Leggett, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1849, Rev. Sylvester Cowles visited Portville, in response to a request that had been made to the Buffalo Presbytery for the organization of a church here, and on the 27th of June in that year an organization was effected, the meeting for the purpose being held in the Methodist church. The names of those who united at that time in the formation of the church were Henry Dusenbury, Caroline Dusenbury, William F. Wheeler, Flora Wheeler, A. T. Warden, Lucinda Comstock, William Larabee, Mary Ann Larabee, Gilman Sanderson, Lucy Sanderson, and Caroline Gleason.

Some two years previous to the time when the church was organized, Rev. John Lane had preached here part of the time. After the organization Rev. J. A. Woodruff preached for nearly two years. He was followed by Rev. C. Kidder, who was here about eight months. In 1856, Rev. E. H. Taylor came, and remained about two years. Rev. I. G. Ogden took charge of the church in October, 1858, and remained for nine years. He was followed by Rev. O. Myrick, who remained for a year and a half. The present pastor, Rev. J. E. Tinker, came in the spring of 1870.

The church edifice was erected in 1852 at a cost of \$2200. It was remodeled in 1873 at an expense of \$5000, and has sittings for about 300 persons.

The present membership of the church is 85. Number of scholars in the Sabbath-school, 90; Mr. E. W. Wheeler, superintendent.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Portville was or-

ganized with 20 members in 1862, by Rev. J. C. West, and was incorporated March 2, 1874. Elder J. S. Huffman presided, and Rowland A. Barber, Sanford L. Maxson, and Ashley G. Packard were elected trustees. The society, numbering about 75 members, worships in a school-house, situated in the eastern part of the town.

H U M P H R E Y.

THIS town was erected from Burton (now Allegany), May 12, 1836, and received its name from Charles Humphrey, of Tompkins County, at that time speaker of the Assembly. It is a little southeast of the centre of the county, and is known in the Holland Land Company's Survey as town 3, in range 8. The town is bounded north by Franklinville, east by Ischua and Hinsdale, south by Allegany, and west by Great Valley. Its area is 22,583 acres, mostly hilly uplands. Some of the highest summits are several hundred feet above the level of the Allegany River, and bear the names of the early settlers in their localities, as Chapell, Howe, Riley, Cooper, and Bozard hills. The surface was originally well timbered with the various hard woods, and hemlocks and pines. Most of the latter were long ago converted into lumber, but occasional groves still remain. On the farm of the late James Hitchcock a fine cluster of these stately trees has been preserved, and conveys some idea of the beauty and richness of the primitive pine forests. About half of the town is under cultivation, and although much of the ground is rough, it is well adapted to grazing and dairying, which form the chief industries.

Humphrey is watered by three streams of considerable size,—Sugartown Creek, in the northwest part of the town, flowing southwest, is a tributary of Great Valley Creek; Wright's Creek, flowing south through the centre of the town, is an affluent of the same stream; and Five-Mile Run, in the southeast, having a southwesterly course, empties into the Allegany River. These streams have several small tributaries, fed by good springs, which render the natural water-supply abundant, and, usually, of an excellent quality.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

Russell Chapell, who came from Schenectady County, in 1815, and settled on lot 56, on Sugartown Creek, was the first permanent settler. After a toilsome journey through the then wilderness, he made a stand on the fine intervalle along the creek, and erected a log house, which soon formed the nucleus of a settlement. Mrs. Chapell was formerly a Mrs. Shepard, and was soon followed by her son, Thomas B. Shepard, then a boy, who is still a resident of the town. After a residence of several years at Sugartown, Mr. Chapell moved to the place which afterwards became

known as Chapellsburg, where he made some good improvements, which caused this point to be one of the most important in the town. His place was on the stage road from Buffalo to Olean, and about 1824 Mr. Chapell opened a tavern, which he conducted many years. He also served as postmaster, and held various town offices. He died May 30, 1857, aged seventy-two years, and Phoebe, his wife, survived him nearly six years. She died Feb. 3, 1863, aged eighty-three years.

It is related of Mr. Chapell that he sometimes went to Pittsburgh in a flatboat for provisions for himself and neighbors, and propelled the boat up the Allegany by means of setting-poles, pushing on the poles and walking the boat's length to the stern, and so repeating. Although this was tedious work, the voyage of 300 miles was accomplished in less time than would seem possible. Mr. Chapell was a man of robust constitution, and well calculated to make a successful pioneer.

Richard Wright came from Washington County about 1819, and first settled on Wright's Creek, in Great Valley, where he built a saw-mill, and began improvements on a farm. In a few years he sold that property to David Chamberlain, and buying Mr. Chapell's place at Sugartown, removed there. He made additional improvements, built a good house and barns; and in later years he became a colonel of militia, and was elected sheriff of the county, and also for some years held the office of associate judge of Cattaraugus.

Shortly after Mr. Chapell settled at Sugartown, Capt. Nathan Howe came. He remained only a few years in that locality, and then removed to a place near the mouth of Great Valley Creek, where he had a saw-mill, and was engaged in the lumbering business. Alonzo Berry also first settled at Sugartown, but finally located on a farm near Humphrey Centre.

Stephen S. and Benjamin Cole, brothers, came from Ontario County, in 1823, on foot, with all their worldly effects in bundles, which they carried on their backs, and only one dollar in money. They selected a tract of land near the Centre, upon which they erected a rude shanty, and covered it with elm bark. Better improvements soon followed. Stephen S. was the first supervisor of the town, and held that office many years. In 1851 he was elected a member

of the Assembly for the first district of Cattaraugus County. They both continued to reside in Humphrey until the summer of 1877, when they died within two weeks of each other. Benjamin Cole remained a bachelor, but Stephen S. married a daughter of Alonzo Berry, and had a large family. The oldest son, Prof. M. S. Cole, is a prominent educator in Cattaraugus.

In 1825, Foster B. Salisbury came and settled near the Coles, being related with that family by marriage. He was one of the prominent men of the town, and built the first mills. His eldest son, Barnard Salisbury, is the present supervisor of the town.

James Hitchcock, Eri Tracy, Parker and Freeman Hall, G. Worden, F. and H. Hitchcock, and Barber Wilber, all from Onondaga County, came a little later, and settled on Five-Mile Run, in the southeast part of Humphrey.

About the same time, R. Bozard, L. B. Pierce, Joseph Learn, and Nicholas Linderman settled on Bozard hill.

William Baxter first settled near Chapellsburg, and afterwards moved to Sugartown. Hatfield Cooper first settled at Chapellsburg, on the lot next west of Mr. Baxter, and afterwards moved to Cooper hill, which took its name from him. Among other early settlers were Henry Reed, Niram Storrs, Abijah Rowley, Nathan Scott, Abraham Wright, Almon Guthrie, John J. Northrup, Francis Mattison, J. W. Dickinson, John McWilliams, Thomas Barker, Philip Bonesteel, Ichabod Chapman, Sanforth Marsh, Samuel Reynolds, and Dr. Augustus Crary. Of those last named, Abraham Wright is still living in the adjoining town of Great Valley, at the advanced age of ninety years.

Many other settlers came to the town soon after 1825. They were mostly men of small means to begin with in the rugged wilderness, but strong, resolute, and determined to secure comfortable homes, if hard work and energy would avail anything. They were, as a class, intelligent and hospitable, and ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than themselves.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS.

Russell Chapell put in the first crop of grain, in 1816, on lot 56. Richard Wright built the first frame house, and S. Cole the first frame barn, on lot 38, in 1834. Russell Chapell had the first tavern, and F. B. Salisbury built the first store at Humphrey Centre, which was kept by Sawyer & Foote, the goods having been hauled from Buffalo by wagons. The store was opened about 1848. Oliver Marsh was the first settler near the Centre, on the farm now occupied by B. W. Manning. Jeremiah Crandall was the first to pay for and deed a piece of land, being 50 acres. Jonathan McIntosh, father of George S. McIntosh, of Olean, and S. D. McIntosh, of the Five-Mile Run, was an early settler in the north part of Humphrey. He died recently, at an advanced age, at the residence of his son, in Allegany. Simeon Bacon settled at an early day on lot 27, now occupied by P. Ryan. This is the farm on which a test well for oil was drilled in the fall of 1878 to a depth of over 1800 feet. Oil in paying quantities was not found.

Three water-power saw-mills were formerly in use, on Wright's Creek, in the town of Humphrey. They have

been discontinued, and all have disappeared within a few years, and no saw-mill is at present standing upon that stream in town, except the one on lot 59, owned by John B. Guthrie, and built in 1870 by Marshal Barker.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

It is supposed by some people that bears formerly infested the town of Humphrey. But we cannot learn of their doing any greater damage than to destroy the young corn or to occasionally carry off a pig or a lamb. Hunger sometimes emboldened these animals to come quite close to the settlers' premises, and several are known to have been killed while making raids on pig-pens. Nathan Howe dispatched a large bear with an axe while Bruin was trying to steal one of his swine; and Almon Guthrie also shot one which came prowling around his premises.

It was customary among the Indians of the Allegany Reservation to allot the adjoining wilderness to different members of the tribe for hunting grounds. In this distribution Humphrey fell to John Logan and David Snow, two braves, then living near the present site of Great Valley depot. They constructed a brush fence diagonally across the main valley, from hill to hill, to assist them in securing the game, which was shot while seeking a place to get through the fence. Logan claimed the first bounty on a wolf killed in the town—\$20. At the same time Snow presented a claim for six whelps, on which was a bounty of \$7.50 a piece. Both claimed the entire bounty, and Justices Wright and Salisbury finally settled the matter by giving Logan the wolf bounty, and Snow the remainder. Hatfield Cooper was the first white man to claim a bounty on a wolf, having killed one on Cooper hill. The above-named Indians put in a claim for the same bounty, and urged it to the extent of a law-suit before Justices Cole and Wright, who decided that the bounty should go to Cooper.

EARLY MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The first couple married in the town was Edward Bryant and Pauline Shepard, at the residence of Judge Wright, by Rev. Mr. Dow. These parties separated, and afterwards Mrs. Bryant married Wm. S. Morris, and still lives at the old residence of her step-father, Russell Chapell. Jack Hall and Cornelia Rowley were married at an early day by Judge Wright, and were the parents of the first child born in the town. They soon after removed to Niagara County.

The first death was that of a man who was an emigrant, and who had encamped on lot 56. His name is not recollected. He was buried in a rude grave at that point.

EARLY PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Dr. Augustus Crary, who settled in the Sugartown Valley after 1820, was the first physician. He came from Tompkins County. A son-in-law, Dr. Calvin Chickering, came about the same time, and was in practice several years. Upon the death of the latter his widow married Dr. Virgil Reed, who practiced as a physician in town until after 1860. Since then the only resident physician has been Dr. N. F. Marble, who came to Chapellsburg about 1858, and remained until 1876, when he removed to Great Valley.

Philemon O. Berry was the first lawyer. His business was confined mostly to justices' courts. His brother, Milo Berry, of Humphrey Centre, also frequently attends to suits in justices' courts. F. B. Salisbury was often employed as counsel in suits before justices of the peace.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The first town-meeting of Humphrey was held at the house of R. Chapell, in the spring of 1837, with the following result: Supervisor, Stephen S. Cole; Town Clerk, Thomas Barker; Justices of the Peace, John W. Dickinson, Foster B. Salisbury, Parker Hall, Almon Guthrie; Assessors, J. W. Dickinson, F. B. Salisbury, Parker Hall; Collector, Francis Mattison; Commissioners of Highways, Jeremiah Crandall, John McWilliams, Thomas Barker; School Commissioners, Alonzo Berry, James Hitchcock, Parker Hall; School Inspectors, J. W. Dickinson, F. B. Salisbury, John McWilliams; Overseers of the Poor, Philip Bonesteel, Almon Guthrie; Constables, Ichabod Chapman, S. Marsh, Samuel Reynolds.

Since 1837 the principal officers have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1838.....	Stephen S. Cole.	Russell Chapell.
1839.....	"	"
1840.....	"	Abraham Wright.
1841.....	"	"
1842.....	"	"
1843.....	"	Russell Chapell.
1844.....	"	"
1845.....	F. B. Salisbury.	"
1846.....	"	"
1847.....	"	"
1848.....	"	O. Hitchcock.
1849.....	Stephen S. Cole.	A. E. Sawyer.
1850.....	Foster B. Salisbury.	"
1851.....	Thomas Barker.	S. S. Cole.
1852.....	F. B. Salisbury.	John C. Meacham.
1853.....	"	"
1854.....	Stephen S. Cole.	"
1855.....	Archibald C. Crary.	Austin Marsh.
1856.....	F. B. Salisbury.	S. S. Cole.
1857.....	Almon Guthrie.	J. C. Meacham.
1858.....	"	Wm. S. Morris.
1859.....	Chase Fuller.	"
1860.....	"	"
1861.....	Benjamin Crary.	H. M. Bozard.
1862.....	F. B. Salisbury.	W. S. Morris.
1863.....	"	Chase Fuller.
1864.....	Parker Smith.	W. S. Morris.
1865.....	"	"
1866.....	Chase Fuller.	H. M. Bozard.
1867.....	"	Marshall Barker.
1868.....	Jos. B. Miller.	Ezra Marsh.
1869.....	Parker Smith.	W. J. Sherman.
1870.....	Gilbert C. Sweet.	Milo Berry.
1871.....	Parker Smith.	M. Barker.
1872.....	G. C. Sweet.	"
1873.....	Parker Smith.	W. S. Sherman.
1874.....	(No choice.)	Milo Berry.
1875.....	Marshall Barker.	"
1876.....	Barnard Salisbury.	Harvey Pierce.
1877.....	"	Samuel Moffat.
1878.....	"	Cyrus P. Bozard.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1838. S. S. Cole.	1848. John Putman.
1839. John W. Dickinson.	George Adams.
John J. Northrup.	1849. James Bond.
1840. Hale H. Crary.	Hector Pritchard.
F. B. Salisbury.	Sanford Pierce.
Almon Guthrie.	1850. H. Pritchard.
1842. Almon Guthrie.	1851. Wilder Parker.
1843. Almon Guthrie.	1852. S. S. Cole.
1844. Stephen S. Cole.	John O. Pierce.
1845. H. H. Crary.	C. Wilber.
1846. H. H. Crary.	1853. F. B. Salisbury.
1847. Almon Guthrie.	Stephen West.
Richard Wright.	George Adams.

1854. John Putman.	1867. D. T. Raub.
1855. Geo. Adams.	1868. Milo Berry.
Stephen West.	1869. Pat. Quinlan.
Almon Guthrie.	1870. Fred'k Wright.
1856. Henry M. Bozard.	H. Pierce.
1857. Jos. B. Miller.	1871. John Moyer.
Frederick Wright.	J. M. Whitney.
1858. Chase Fuller.	1872. Milo Berry.
1859. John Putman.	1873. J. M. Whitney.
1860. Milo Berry.	Edwin Guthrie.
1861. Geo. C. DeGolier.	1874. Fred'k Wright.
1862. Chase Fuller.	1875. Richard M. Learning
1863. John Putman.	Judson Bowen
1864. Milo Berry.	1876. Milo Berry.
1865. H. A. Pierce.	1877. M. Wilber.
1866. C. Fuller.	1878. L. G. Sweet

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

At the first meeting, in 1837, the town was divided into 9 road districts, in charge of the following overseers, viz. (elected in 1838): District No. 1, Almon Guthrie; District No. 2, F. B. Salisbury; District No. 3, S. S. Cole; District No. 4, Wm. Baxter; District No. 5, D. Skeels; District No. 6, Calvin Chickering; District No. 7, Joseph Learn; District No. 8, Francis Mattison; District No. 9, James Hitchcock.

In 1851 the number of road districts had increased to 23, with the following overseers, viz.: 1st, Thomas Barker; 2d, James Kinyon; 3d, Parker Smith; 4th, James McMurphy; 5th, A. S. Cleveland; 6th, James Bond; 7th, Erastus Wheeler; 8th, Samuel D. Kinyon; 9th, Solomon Moyer; 10th, Wm. S. Morris; 11th, David A. Wheeler; 12th, Roswell Williams; 13th, J. M. Williams; 14th, Oliver Scott; 15th, Wm. Baxter; 16th, Alexander Ray; 17th, John Putman; 18th, S. S. Cole; 19th, Joseph Learn; 20th, Lester McWithie; 21st, Richard Bozard; 22d, Daniel Skeels; 23d, Levi Moffat.

The roads in the town are kept in tolerably good condition for a town not yet entirely settled and improved. The Holland Land Company and its successors paid a non-resident road-tax on such unsold lots as were passed through or lay adjacent to new roads, which was applied, under the direction of the commissioners of highways, towards paying the expense of cutting out and making roads and bridges in town. They aided also in the surveys and opening of the first important roads through the wilderness. From this source, and the road-taxes assessed to the settlers, a large amount of labor has been performed from year to year on the highways in town. In some cases the overseers have added the one-third of each tax by assessment, as authorized by law, in cases where the labor was much needed to keep the roads in repair.

DAIRY AND FARM STATISTICS.

The town has 4 cheese-factories, 1 located on lot 2, owned by Brownson & Abell; another at Humphrey Centre, by Gilbert C. Sweet; and 2 in the Sugartown Valley. These factories consume the milk of about 800 cows, and make about 200,000 pounds of cheese annually. The average amount earned by each cow during the dairy season is about \$20.

In the valleys excellent crops of hay, oats, wheat, and corn are produced, and of late much attention has been

paid to fruit culture. Nearly every farm has a good orchard of apple-trees, which generally thrive well. A severe frost on the 4th of June, 1858, destroyed nearly the entire fruit and other crops. And now, after a lapse of twenty years, the fruit crop has again been severely damaged by frost.

It may here be noted that the early settlers of the town eked out the scarcity of hay and grain by "browsing," or letting their cattle feed on the buds and twigs of trees which had been cut for this purpose. But even this resource was sometimes rendered difficult by the deep snow and by ice on the trees, and now and then suffering ensued by reason of want, at times, of a supply of feed for the stock. Large quantities of maple-sugar were formerly manufactured in the town,—especially in the valley,—which from this circumstance has since been known as "Sugartown."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The people of Humphrey early took a deep interest in the education of their children. Schools were provided, and rude but comfortable houses erected, which have long since given place to good and convenient frame school-houses.

The first school in town was taught, in 1820, in a house near Mrs. Reed's residence, on the Sugartown Creek. A Mr. Marsh began the school, and taught awhile until some difficulty arose between him and some of his scholars, which terminated in the boys being too much for him, and he quit the school. John W. Howe, a son of Capt. Nathan Howe, was then engaged to teach, and he made a success of it. He afterwards studied law, and became distinguished in that profession; and was elected a member of Congress from the Franklin district in Pennsylvania.

At a later day Foster B. Salisbury taught a school half a mile above Chapellsburg, at ten dollars a month, to cut his own wood, and build the fires. The settlers paid him by chopping on his farm.

The town has at present 7 school districts, in which schools are maintained at a cost of \$1218.21 for the year 1877. The number of children of school age in the town was 381, and the average daily attendance for that year was 157.

At an early day the wages of school-teachers were generally much lower than at the present time. Male teachers were paid about \$10 or \$12 a month, and commonly boarded around with those sending children to school. Females taught at from \$1 to 12 shillings per week, and also boarded with the patrons of schools. In later years teachers' wages have advanced 100 per cent. or more.

CEMETERIES.

There are two burial-places at Chapellsburg. The Protestant cemetery, near the Baptist church, is inclosed with a good substantial board fence, and there have been erected several tombstones, with suitable inscriptions thereon. And near the Catholic church is a well-inclosed cemetery containing a number of graves, with tombstones to commemorate the names and the resting-place of the dead.

Near Humphrey Centre there is a cemetery protected by

a good fence, inclosing the graves of several persons who took an active part in the early settlement and improvement of the town. A few have marble tombstones and monuments to indicate the resting-place of the departed pioneers.

There is also a burial-place at Sugartown. It is, however, just over the Great Valley line, and near the Free-Will Baptist church.

The burial-place in the Five-Mile Valley is near the Baptist church, which stands on the town line between Humphrey and Allegany, and is used by the people of both towns in that locality. It has been well fenced, and kept in commendable order for a country burial-place.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Baptists were the first to hold religious meetings in town. In 1824 the Rev. Benjamin Cole settled at Humphrey Centre. He was a Baptist minister of culture, having been educated for the Catholic priesthood. He died about 1838. The first meetings were held in barns, private houses, and in the school-houses. The following societies have been organized in town:

BAPTIST CHURCH OF HUMPHREY.

This church was organized Feb. 14, 1871, at a meeting held at the house of S. S. Coie. The trustees elected at that time were Lewis J. Parker, Andrew J. Bozard, and James M. Whitney. On Nov. 9, 1872, at a meeting of the members of the church and congregation, duly called, the name was changed to "Free Baptist Church of Humphrey," and at the same meeting, L. C. Miller, Ezra Marsh, and Lafayette G. Sweet were duly elected trustees. Meetings for religious worship are held at the church at Chapellsburg. In the spring of 1873 a frame meeting-house was begun at Chapellsburg, of ample dimensions, to accommodate the society. The house was not completed until 1876. It has an attractive appearance, having towers, etc., and the Rev. Mr. Schoonover, of the Five-Mile Church, officiates every two weeks. There is a Sunday-school, which has usually been held during the summer season at the school-house. Present trustees, A. J. Bozard, J. M. Whitney, and William J. Sherman.

THE HUMPHREY FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Free-Will Baptists had occasional preaching in town before 1838, but no society was regularly organized until that year, when the Rev. D. W. McKoon became the pastor of the members of this faith in town. On the 16th of August, 1858, a legal organization was effected by electing Sidney Newell, L. C. Miller, D. W. McKoon, Almon Guthrie, Parker Smith, Chase Fuller, and Benjamin Crary trustees of the temporalities of the church. A neat house of worship was erected in the Sugartown Valley, near the town line of Great Valley, capable of seating 250 persons. Rev. D. W. McKoon maintained his connection with the church until his death, in 1870. Since that period the pastors have been a brother of Mr. McKoon, who labored with the church for a year or two, and afterwards Elder Jackson was resident minister. He left in 1873, and since then Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Great Valley, has ministered to the Sugartown society. There is a

Sunday-school, well attended, of which N. W. McKoon is superintendent.

ST. PACIFICUS CHURCH (CATHOLIC),

at Humphrey, was organized with about 15 members in 1855, in which year was erected a church edifice (about one-fourth of a mile east from the village of Chapellsburg), at a cost of \$1200, which will seat 250 persons. The first pastor was Father Pamfilo; the present one is the Rev. John Brady, who resides at Ellicottville. There are about 200 members. The church property is valued at \$2000. There is a Sunday-school in connection with this church.

CHAPELLSBURG.

This little hamlet—better known as Humphrey post-office—is located one and a half miles southwest from the geographical centre of the town. It contains a store, post-office, hotel, several mechanic shops, a school-house, and 2 churches,—Free Baptist and Catholic,—and several dwellings.

The hotel at this point was first kept by Russell Chapell, and continued by him until his death, in 1857, when Wm. S. Morris, who married a daughter of Mrs. Chapell, became the proprietor, and at his death, in 1868, the present proprietor, Wm. J. Sherman, a son-in-law of Mr. Morris, became the owner. The place was, in the early years of Cattaraugus County, one of considerable note. The mail stage then running between Buffalo and Olean arrived and departed daily, and there was, besides, a large amount of teaming and travel on the stage road. Often the hotel was crowded to its utmost capacity with teamsters and travelers. In 1838, Archibald McMurphy built a saw-mill on Wright's Creek, a few rods below the hotel. The mill was afterwards

owned and run for some years by Thomas B. Shepard. In 1874 the supply of logs for stocking the mill becoming scarce it was discontinued and went to ruin, and is now to be reckoned only among the things of the past. In 1867 one David Van Tile built a small grist-mill at Chapellsburg for custom work, which on account of injury by a flood was discontinued in 1877. At various times several small stores and groceries have been started here, but were continued only a few years at most. Harvey A. Pierce is the present storekeeper. He began trade after 1870, and in 1877 he erected a good store building and dwelling. He keeps a variety of goods and groceries for the retail trade.

HUMPHREY CENTRE

is a small village situated two and a half miles northeast from Chapellsburg. It has about 75 inhabitants, a store, a number of mechanic shops, a school-house, post-office, and a cheese-factory. There was formerly a steam saw- and grist-mill, built by F. B. Salisbury, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1871. There are three store buildings in the place, in which goods have been sold at various times by Sawyer & Foote, John C. Meacham, J. B. Miller, Parker Smith, Moffatt Bros., Milo Berry, and F. B. Salisbury. At present the only store doing business is that of Mr. Moffatt, who also keeps the Humphrey Centre post-office. The mail is carried to Kill Buck (Great Valley depot) and back three times in each week, stopping at Chapellsburg and Great Valley post-offices. The distance is about 12 miles.

Humphrey Centre is often called "Tickletown." This nickname was first applied by Abraham Wright, who resided at Chapellsburg at a time when the Centre people were somewhat jubilant over a town-meeting triumph.

COLD SPRING.

COLD SPRING is situated in the southwestern part of the county, in the second township of the eighth range of the Holland Company's survey. It was erected from Napoli, March 20, 1837, to embrace the two lower townships of that range, but in 1847 town 1 was taken off, to form South Valley; and in 1848 a part of township 2 was annexed to the same town, leaving Cold Spring with an area of 17,787 acres. The surface is elevated and broken into summits and intervals, some of the former being 500 feet above the general level of the valleys. It was originally covered with a fine growth of timber, some of the pines having been more than 200 feet in length. For many years lumbering formed the chief interest of the people, but since the town has been denuded of its forests agriculture is receiving considerable attention, chiefly in dairying. The soil of the uplands is principally a slaty

loam, but in the valleys is a fertile, gravelly loam, yielding abundantly hay, grain, and potatoes.

The Allegany River is the largest stream of the town, flowing through the southeast corner a distance of nearly three miles. Its principal affluent in town is Cold Spring Creek, which rises in the northern part of Napoli, and flowing south through Cold Spring, empties into the Allegany, in the southern part of that town. It is a fine stream of pure cold water, which suggested its name, afterwards applied to the town. Along the Allegany and three miles up this creek extends the Reservation of the Seneca Indians, embracing a large portion of the choicest lands. A branch of the Connewango rises in the southwestern part of the town, and flowing northward, passes into Randolph, near the northwest corner of Cold Spring. Here is also a mill brook of large size, flowing southwest. All of

the creeks afford water-powers, which have been well improved, and contribute largely to the prosperity of the town.

From the books of the Holland Land Company, it appears that in 1819, land was owned in town by Artemas Houghton, Philip Tome, Jesse Hotchkiss, Isaac Dow, and Milton Holmes. Some of these became actual settlers. Their

PIONEER HISTORY,

and brief notices of others who endured the hardships incident to the lives of early settlers, are here given.

Philip Tome came from Susquehanna, Pa., as early as 1818, and, no doubt, was the first white settler in town. He paid much attention to hunting and trapping. He caught large numbers of elk, which were plenty at that time, especially in the south side of the Allegany. He engaged extensively in lumbering, as he was in the midst of an unbroken pine forest. He claims to have run the first raft of lumber upon the Allegany River. At that time 60,000 feet made a full raft. Mr. Tome had several sons, some of whom now reside at Willow Creek, in South Valley, where the father died some years since.

A Mr. Conn, and James and Robert Pease, settled in the town soon after Tomes, but soon removed.

Jesse Hotchkiss came about 1819.

Isaac Merrill came from Oneida County, in 1822, locating on lot 54. He was born in Connecticut, April, 1779, and died in Randolph, Oct. 17, 1858. His wife, Rebecca Benedict, was born in Connecticut, March, 1781, and died in Cold Spring, September, 1864. A son, Isaac N., is living on lot 50, in the town of Napoli. A. C. Merrill resides in East Randolph.

Charles Crook, a native of Connecticut, came to Cold Spring from the town of Holland, Erie Co., March, 1822. He was born in 1751, and was therefore twenty-five years of age at the time of the Declaration of Independence. He was for several years a soldier in the American army under Washington. He located on lot 32, and built a shanty, the roof and floor of which were bark. He built a saw-mill on Cold Spring Creek the same season (1822), having brought in a millwright with him. Polly Chandler, his wife, was born in 1759, and was a native of New England. She died in Cold Spring in 1833. The two oldest sons, Stephen and Asa, died in Illinois. The third son, Elijah, living in Indiana, and running a boat on the Mississippi, left his home for a trip, and was never again heard of by his family. Nathan Crook, another son, is living on lot 16, and is the oldest living settler in Cold Spring.

Frink and Erastus Crook, brothers, from Massachusetts, located on lot 31 in 1822. Erastus died in Pennsylvania in 1877, and Frink died in Erie Co., N. Y.

Joshua Barnes, from Erie County, settled on lot 32 in 1822. Alvah Rogers came in from the same county in 1822, and some years later returned to his former home.

Horace Wait, from Washington Co., N. Y., located on lot 30 in 1822. He rolled up the body of a log house, then went back to his old home, expecting to return in a few weeks, but sickened and died there.

Joel Hall, from Ontario County, located on lot 54 in 1823. He died at East Randolph in 1875. His wife,

Lydia, died at East Randolph in 1876. They left two sons, one living in Randolph and one in Cold Spring. Capt. Amos Hall, from Ontario County, located on lot 54 in 1825. He was an ambitious, energetic man, and probably did more to build up the town of Cold Spring than any other person who has ever done business in that town. He died in Kansas, in March, 1878. Emily, his wife, died in Randolph in 1861.

Erastus Hall came to Napoli in 1820, and in 1825 to Cold Spring. He is now doing business in that town, in the village of East Randolph. Four sons reside in the same place.

Parley Marsh, from Windham Co., Vt., where he was born in 1796, came to this town in 1826, and located on lot 53. He died at St. Paul, Minn., in April, 1869. His wife, Sally Eames, was born in Vermont in 1803, and died December, 1852. The same year, and from the same place, came Arba Marsh, born in 1800, who settled on lot 53. He died in Cold Spring, January, 1839. His wife, Artemesia Jones, was born, in Vermont, December, 1805, and is now living in the State of Ohio. Marshall Marsh was born in 1802. He died in the town of Randolph, N. Y., October, 1857. His wife, Sally L. Morton, was born June, 1805, and yet resides in Randolph. Newton Marsh was born in 1810. He came to this town in 1826, and died here January, 1835.

Blakely Ingalls, from Washington County, settled in town about 1825, where he died about 1838.

Sylvester May settled in town in 1828, and is now living at Steamburg.

William Earle, from Genesee County, located on lot 17 in 1832. His father having been killed by the fall of a tree, his widowed mother came with him to this town. He is now living in town, on lot 37. Mrs. Earle died in 1869.

Jonas Hubbard located on lot 29 in 1830, coming from Genesee County. He died in Pennsylvania. His wife, Polly Mann, died in Michigan in 1861. His son, Manley, lives in the town of Dayton, and a daughter, Permelia, resides in Cold Spring.

Samuel Price was born in 1790, and came from Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1833, and located on lot 50. He died on the same lot in 1862. His wife, Elizabeth Cheney, was born in 1794, and died in the town of Randolph in 1876. The oldest son, Ebenezer C. Price, died in town, June, 1875, James W. in 1872, and Jonathan in 1852. Other children of this family—Joseph, Martin, Dorr, and Matilda—yet live in Cold Spring, and Angeline in Randolph.

PIONEER MEMORANDA.

The first orchard was planted on lot 32 by Charles Crook, in 1823. He also built the first frame barn in 1825, and shares with the Hall family the honor of building the first saw-mills, both having been erected on Spring Brook in 1822.

Charles Crook married Sally Ballard, of Erie County, in 1822, and the following year had born a daughter, Martha, which was the first white child born in town. She is now living, a widow, in Salamanca.

The father of Eastman Prescott was the first adult to die in town,—year not positively known.

Early schools were taught by a Miss Noble and Miss E. Sanford in 1831 and 1832, and the first frame school-house was built in 1835, on a lot of ground given for this purpose by Nathan Crook.

Philemus Hall is credited with having kept the first inn and store, in 1822.

THE CIVIL HISTORY

of the town begins with a record of the first annual meeting, held at the house of Eastman Prescott, March 6, 1838. The officers at that time chosen were: Supervisor, Stephen Aldrich; Town Clerk, James Pease; Justices, James Pease, Stephen Aldrich, Samuel Price; Assessors, Samuel Price, Samuel York, Harper Bovee; Collector, Ebenezer C. Price; Commissioners of Highways, John H. Godfrey, John Cook, David Pease; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Price, David Pease; Commissioners of Schools, Samuel J. York, John Timmerman, Jr., John H. Godfrey; School Inspectors, Joseph Beatty, Harper Bovee; Constables, George W. Lewis, Hial Tanner, David Pease, Ebenezer C. Price.

The proceedings were attested by Eastman Prescott, a justice holding over from Napoli. The next meeting was held at the house of John G. Bruce. The principal officers then elected, and at subsequent periods, were as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1839.....	Horace D. Swan.	Eastman Prescott.
1840.....	" "	James Pease.
1841.....	" "	" "
1842.....	" "	Robert Creighton.
1843.....	Alson Leavenworth.	A. M. Casler.
1844.....	" "	Frederick Aldrich.
1845.....	" "	" "
1846.....	" "	Howard Fuller.
1847.....	John Crooks.*	Frederick Aldrich.
1848.....	Howard Fuller.	" "
1849.....	" "	Thomas Higgins.
1850.....	Thomas Higgins.	William Wyman.
1851.....	John D. Wheat.	" "
1852.....	Howard Fuller.	James A. Swan.
1853.....	Thomas Higgins.	" "
1854.....	" "	Samuel H. Barrett.
1855.....	" "	Daniel Swan.
1856.....	Freedom Jeffords.	James H. Swan.
1857.....	" "	Daniel S. Swan.
1858.....	Isaiah W. Darling.	" "
1859.....	" "	Augustus Payne.
1860.....	Freedom Jeffords.	" "
1861.....	E. C. Price.	" "
1862.....	Howard Fuller.	Orson B. Coe.
1863.....	Freedom Jeffords.	" "
1864.....	William M. Brown.	A. Fuller.
1865.....	" "	A. V. Fuller.
1866.....	" "	" "
1867.....	Henry C. Fuller.	Austin B. Wells.
1868.....	Samuel H. Barrett.	Wm. G. Ingraham.
1869.....	Robt. M. Patterson.	B. G. Casler.
1870.....	G. A. Williams.†	C. B. Stardevant.
1871.....	Daniel F. Reeves.	M. W. Gibbs.
1872.....	" "	C. S. Lyon.
1873.....	Clark McCollister.	John W. Paisley.
1874.....	" "	Frank E. Wells.
1875.....	William M. Brown.	" "
1876.....	" "	" "
1877.....	" "	" "
1878.....	H. A. Ostrander.	W. A. Jaquay.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1839. Abner P. Jones.	1844. Erastus Hall.
1840. Abraham M. Casler.	Ariel Wellman.
Samuel J. York.	1845. Thomas Higgins.
1841. Eastman Prescott.	George Marsh.
1842. Abraham M. Casler.	1846. Thomas Higgins.
1843. Samuel Price.	Enoch Holdridge.
	Allen Campbell, Jr.

* Parley Marsh elected to fill the vacancy caused by Crooks' residence in South Valley, formed this year.

† Appointed; there being no election.

1847. Isaiah W. Darling.	1862. Allen Campbell.
Thomas Higgins.	Orson B. Coe.
A. M. Casler.	1863. Isaiah W. Darling.
1848. Horace D. Swan.	1864. Franklin C. Hovey.
1849. Noah Culver.	James M. Woodworth.
1850. Henry Whitmore.	1865. O. B. Coe.
1851. Isaiah W. Darling.	1866. Stephen Cooper.
E. C. Price.	Samuel H. Barrett.
1852. Madison Woodworth.	1867. Isaiah W. Darling.
1853. Howard Fuller.	1868. Hezekiah Owen.
1854. Anthony Covert.	E. C. Price.
Alfred Fuller.	1869. Anson D. Burlingame.
1855. Allen Campbell.	1870. Samuel H. Barrett.
E. C. Price.	1871. Isaiah W. Darling.
Thomas Higgins.	E. C. Price.
1856. Anthony Covert.	1872. H. W. Burdick.
Jonathan Crook.	1873. Alpha Flagg.
1857. Isaiah W. Darling.	John W. Paisley.
Howard Fuller.	1874. John W. Paisley.
1858. Allen Campbell.	1875. Frank E. Wells.
Freedom Jeffords.	1876. Frank E. Wells.
1859. Isaiah W. Darling.	Hiram L. Sanders.
1860. E. C. Price.	1877. Hezekiah Owen.
1861. Hezekiah Owen.	1878. John Hackett.
	L. Nutting.

At the first town-meeting, March 6, 1838, a resolution was passed to raise twice the amount of school money furnished by the State, and also to raise \$250 to improve highways. At the same meeting it was resolved that substantial fences should be built 4½ feet high, and that fence-viewers should receive \$1 per day for services. At the second meeting \$250 road money was voted, and also that cattle, horses, and sheep be free commoners. In 1840, hogs were added to the list of commoners.

In 1855 the town subscribed for 140 shares of \$50 each of the capital stock of the Erie and New York City Railroad. In September, 1862, the town, at a special meeting, voted to raise by tax 12 per cent. of the subscribed stock and pay the same to the company, returning the stock and receiving the bonds in return, which were canceled.

ROADS.

The first highways were opened about 1821. But previous to that time some roads had been underbrushed to get through with ox-teams and sleds, as some of the settlers in towns farther north had to reach the Quaker Mill on the south side of the Allegany. At the organization of the town, in 1838, there were twelve road-districts. In 1840 three more were formed. In 1842 there were eighteen districts, and at present there are twenty-seven.

The "Old Indian Trail," in this town, left the Allegany River at the mouth of Cold Spring Creek, then following that stream, passed into the town of Napoli, on lot No. 41. Previous to the settlement of the town it was merely a foot-path. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad passes through this town nearly east and west, a distance of seven miles, and has a station at Steamburg.

LUMBER-MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The Halls built a saw-mill on Spring Brook in 1822, which was probably the first in town; although Nathan Crook claims his father, Charles Crook, built one on Cold Spring Creek as early as 1822, which was run about twenty-five years. The Halls built a second mill on the

Little Connewango in 1836, and another in 1839. In 1842 they built a mill on Spring Brook, and in 1844 the one now owned by J. F. Stewart. They erected a small grist-mill, with one run of stone, on Spring Brook in 1824, and a much larger one, with three run of stone, in 1833, which is now owned by Holdridge & Davenport, and is the upper mill at East Randolph.

Price & Culver erected a saw-mill on the Little Connewango in 1840, which was rebuilt by Reuben Niles in 1870, and is yet in operation.

James Orton and Thomas Harvey erected a saw-mill on Cold Spring Creek about 1835; and Thomas Harvey and son erected one on the same stream in 1838; and Eben Sibley and Marvin Fearry another in 1840.

Parley Marsh put up a saw-mill on what is now called Trout Grove Brook in 1827. It has since been rebuilt, but is not in operation at present. Amos Hall erected a saw-mill on Spring Brook in 1858, which is now owned and run by Geo. W. Watkins. It will cut 300,000 feet of lumber per annum. In 1842, Amos Hall put up a shingle-mill on Spring Brook, which is now owned by Lewis Morton, and has been enlarged to comprise a grist-mill and a cooperage.

A wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill, on Spring Brook, at East Randolph, was erected by Enoch Holdridge in 1858. It is now owned by Frederick Butcher & Son, and is quite extensively used for manufacturing yarns and flannels.

The first steam-mill in Cattaraugus County was built by Nye & White for Holt & Jeffords in 1846, at Cold Spring. It was purchased by E. L. Lyon in 1848, and was burned down in 1854. It cut 1,250,000 feet of lumber per year.

Lyon & Vale erected a steam saw-mill on Robinson Run in 1847. It was burned in 1849, and rebuilt in 1850 by Alonzo Woodford. In 1858 it was moved to the mouth of Robinson Run; then to lot 30 in 1862; and in 1868 again moved to the Larkins tract.

A steam saw-mill was erected on lot 8 by Curtis Harding in 1848. It was run about six years, cutting about 1,500,000 feet annually.

The Jeffords steam saw-mill was built at Steamburg, in 1858, by William M. Brown; was moved to Meeting-House Run in 1861, and to Robinson Run in 1864. It was then purchased by Silas Harkness, and moved to the village of Cold Spring. It cut from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet per year.

Curtis Harding built a steam saw-mill on lot 8 about 1860, which cut about 3,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

A steam saw-mill, 28 by 42 feet, was erected at Steamburg, in 1851, by E. L. Lyon. It was burned in 1853, and rebuilt the same year. It was again destroyed by fire in 1854, and rebuilt the same season. It was afterwards enlarged, and now cuts 1,500,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 of shingles per annum. It is also used for cutting staves and as a planing-mill. The engine is a 35 horse-power.

A saw-mill was erected on the Little Connewango, in 1845, by Samuel Price. It was 25 by 50 feet. It has since been rebuilt by Joseph Price, and is now owned by him. It is in good running condition.

In 1872, Gideon Marsh erected a grist-mill, with one run

of stone, on the Little Connewango. The upright is 30 by 36 feet, two stories high, with a wing 24 by 26 feet. It is now owned by Mr. Marsh. He also operates a turning-lathe, slitting-saws, scroll-saws, etc.

A spoke- and hub-factory was built at Steamburg a few years ago by H. L. Sanders, who is operating it at present.

A spoke- and hub-factory was erected on Trout Grove Brook, in 1870, by A. & S. T. Stedman, who still own and run it, doing about \$3000 of business per year.

CREAMERIES.

The Price & Williams Creamery was built in 1874, at a cost of \$4400. The size is 36 by 56 feet, and three stories high. It is run by an 8 horse-power engine. It receives the milk of 270 cows, making 10 cheeses and 250 pounds of butter daily. It is now owned by Mrs. E. C. Price and Emma Price.

The Rich Creamery, situated a short distance southeast of East Randolph, was built by Edwin Stone in 1874, at a cost of \$5180. It is now owned and operated by Joshua Rich. It manufactures the milk of 425 cows, making 16 cheeses and 300 pounds of butter daily. It is 40 by 60 feet, and three stories high, having an engine of 8 horse-power.

TROUT GROVE FISHERY.

Among the industries of this town, on lot 53 is one of great novelty and much interest. On less than ten acres of land nearly 150 springs gush from the earth, and almost entirely by natural channels concentrate their waters in a pond of three-fourths of an acre. This pond was constructed over fifty years ago, by Parley Marsh, to run a saw-mill which he erected in 1827 a few rods below the pond. He obtained a fall of 30 feet in a distance of 150 feet, making about a 25 horse-power. In the centre of the pond is a natural island of much beauty, 75 feet in diameter; and on the east shore are capes and bays, perfectly natural. East of the pond and bordering directly upon its shore is a fine grove of second-growth hard-wood, interspersed with evergreen timber. The volume of water from the springs never varies, heavy floods or severe droughts never seeming to affect their fountain source. The water is transparent, pure, soft, and very cold. It falls from the main pond in a sheet 8 feet in width, being about 220 cubic inches. In 1868, John B. Eddy, a native of Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., purchased these grounds and commenced improving them, until at present there are sixteen ponds. In 1873 he commenced breeding trout to supply his ponds, and is now propagating them for the ponds of other parties, and also for the market. Mr. Eddy thinks with proper improvements he could turn off from \$15,000 \$20,000 worth of fish per annum. In fact, there would scarcely be any limit to the business. At present he has about 60,000 fish, ranging from one to five years of age. No ice ever forms on these ponds, and experiments have shown that these springs are from 15 to 20 feet below the surface; and their equal can hardly be found in this country.

VILLAGES.

A part of East Randolph is situated in this town, but as that place will be fully noticed in the history of the town of Randolph, further mention of it is here omitted.

STEAMBURG,

a station on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, in the southwestern part of the town, is a thriving village, having several hundred inhabitants. It derived its name from the number of steam works and mills at one time located here. The site was originally settled by Eastman Prescott, in a rather early day, but no effort was made to found a village until after the completion of the railroad, in 1860, when the principal interests of the old village of Cold Spring were diverted to this point.

The first store was erected by Freedom Jeffords, in 1856. It was kept by Howard Fuller and B. G. Casler. The second was built by E. L. Lyon, in 1871, and occupied by Robert Carson. The third was built in 1873, by Franklin Jackson, and occupied by Nutting Brothers. There are also several grocery-stores, by M. A. Jaquay and H. K. Whelpley.

The first hotel was built by Moses B. Wells, and now is owned by Alpha Flag; it was built in 1863. B. Kent erected the second, in 1865, and it was kept by him until 1878, and since by Horace Frederick.

The Steamburg post-office is the only one in town. It was established October, 1861, with E. L. Lyon as postmaster, a position which he held seven or eight years. Other appointees have been B. G. Casler, Maurice Gibbs, Robert Carson, F. L. Beyers, M. A. Jaquay, and, since August, 1876, H. D. Nutting. The place has daily mails from the East and West, and a tri-weekly mail to points South by stage.

Dr. Alson Leavenworth located in Cold Springs as a practicing physician about 1836. Since then Doctors Tompkins, Crandall, and Butterworth have been in practice. The present physician is W. W. Daniels.

A fine school building, 30 by 50 feet, costing \$2000, is a credit to the inhabitants of Steamburg. A good school, having an attendance of 65 pupils, is maintained. The children of school age in the district number 112.

In the village are also half a dozen mechanic shops and several large steam lumber-mills and factories.

COLD SPRING

was formerly a hamlet of considerable importance, having been the centre of a great lumber trade. In 1839 the place had three taverns, conducted by Howard Fuller, Alonzo Woodford, and Abram Casler. The former continued about twenty years, and for much of the time kept a store. Others in trade at this point were Benjamin Giles, DeWitt Wheat, Foster Barlow, Wm. Brown, Daniel Swan, Howard Fuller, Jr., Alfred Fuller, G. Casler, Stephen Aldrich, etc. Jesse Champlin was the last innkeeper at this place, and one of the best-remembered postmasters was Jonathan Cricks.

After the lumber business declined and the railroad was built through Steamburg, the whites living in the hamlet removed, leaving it tenanted by the Indians, and there is nothing now to remind the passer-by of the former activity and importance of the old village of Cold Spring.

PUBLIC CEMETERIES.

As far as known, those who died first in town were interred in the woods on lot 29, a few rods from the depot at Steamburg. Their remains have never been removed. Another burial-plat, much used by the early settlers, was given for this purpose on lot 32, by Nathan Crook. At least forty persons were here interred when its use was abandoned, and it is now a cultivated field.

THE BUNKER HILL CEMETERY

on lot 38, near the village of Steamburg, was opened by an association formed in 1863. The first officers were Ebenezer C. Price, President; Freedom Jeffords, Secretary; G. A. Williams, Treasurer; Sylvester A. May, William Earle, and E. L. Lyon, Trustees. The cemetery contains an acre of ground, having good natural drainage, and is neatly inclosed. The managing board of trustees at present is composed of John Hotchkiss, George W. Van Sickle, Thomas Turner, H. L. Sander, and Sylvester A. May.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

It is said that Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox, a Congregational minister, held the first religious meeting in town, in 1823. It does not appear that any church organization was then effected, or in subsequent years until 1851, when

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formed at what is now Steamburg. The minister in charge was the Rev. Mr. Chesbrough, and the members were composed of the Woodworth families, Alvah Williams and wife, W. D. Arrance and wife, and Mr. Jonathan Whipple. James M. Woodworth was elected class-leader. The Revs. Blynn, Day, Moore, Barnhart, and Meade were among the earlier preachers, and the meetings were held in the school-house. The class at present numbers thirty-two, and is under the leadership of Clark Myers.

THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

formally organized a class at Steamburg in 1872; the members being Austin Davis and wife, Hiram Briest and wife, Mrs. Whipple, and Mrs. Turk. A Rev. Mr. Reeves was the first pastor, and a Rev. Mr. Robinson the present.

THE FREE METHODISTS

have also lately established meetings in town, with encouraging prospects of organizing a church. The Rev. J. McGeary preaches at Steamburg at regular intervals.

MILITARY.

The town gave a willing and active response to the calls for troops to suppress the rebellion, and resolutions were passed to raise money for volunteers from Cold Spring, and to provide means for the support of their families. The action of the town, authorizing bounties of from \$150 to \$600 per man, was supplemented by many generous private subscriptions; and all united in a determined effort to sustain the Government and vindicate the supremacy of the national authority.

H I N S D A L E.

THE town of Hinsdale lies upon the east border of the county, south of the centre. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. Irregular ranges of high hills, with abrupt declivities, and deep, narrow valleys, alternate. The summits of these hills are from 500 to 600 feet above the railway at Hinsdale village.

The principal water-courses are the Ischua Creek, entering the town near the centre, on the north border, and flowing south, and Oil Creek, entering it in the northeast corner and flowing southwest, which unite near the village of Hinsdale and form Olean Creek, which continues in a southerly direction through the centre of the town. These streams afford excellent water-power privileges. Haskell Creek is a small stream, which rises in the eastern part and flows through it in a southerly direction.

The soil upon the uplands is chiefly of a clay loam and in the valleys a gravelly loam. It is productive, well adapted to grazing, dairying, and the cultivation of fruits and the cereals. The agricultural classes, which comprise the major portion of the inhabitants, are chiefly interested in the propagation and care of live-stock and in the monthly dividends of cheese-factories.

Petroleum has been sought, and many evidences exist that it is here, but attempts to find it in paying quantities have thus far proved futile.

The town contains a total area of 24,786 acres, of which 12,500 acres are improved. Its population in 1875 was 1566, of whom 128 were foreign born and 10 colored.

THE PIONEERS.

Its proximity to the settlement already established at *Hamilton*, now Olean, by Major Adam Hoops; the beautiful scenery presented, as, approached from the south, the Olean, Ischua, and Oil Creek Valleys lay outspread to view in all their pristine glory and loveliness; the fertility of the soil, and the easy terms offered to actual settlers by the agents of the Holland Land Company, induced a few families, during the first decade of the present century, to make their home in that part of the county of Genesee now known as the town of Hinsdale.

According to tradition and facts already gathered and published,—for none of their representatives are here at the present day,—the brothers, Zachariah, Horace, and Seymour Noble, Charles Foot, and Thomas Lusk, natives of the State of Massachusetts, came here from Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1806, and settled on section 3, township 2, range 4.

Their contracts for land were made with Major Hoops, who had previously become proprietor of sections 3 and 4 in the township just named. It is related that two years of quiet rural life passed without much to elate or startle

the pioneers, save the frequent visits of wild beasts; when it was whispered from house to house that Horace Noble was a father, and they called her "Clarissa." She was born in the fall of 1808, and was the first white child born in the town. Of these people already named, Zachariah Noble seems to have been the only one who remained here for any length of time, and became fully identified with the history and interests of the town. He was a plain, unassuming man, but a good, worthy citizen. He was located upon lot 7, section 3, township 2, range 4. In 1807, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Foote, he made the first cheese ever made in Cattaraugus County.

Lusk settled upon lot 1, section 4 of the fourth range.

Jedediah Strong came from Vermont in 1807, and the same year, with Bibbin Follett and Dr. Bradley, rafted the first lumber down the Allegany River. Follett died in 1809. His death is supposed to have been the first in the town. Mr. Strong married the widow of Wm. Shepard about 1811, and settled upon section 3. In 1820 he owned lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 3, township 2, range 4. He was a leading citizen, and up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1828, was prominently identified and active in all matters pertaining to the interests of Hinsdale. He was one of the first assessors, and the second supervisor of the town.

Simeon Hicks came from the vicinity of Schenectady, N. Y., in 1807, and the same year entered into a contract with the agents of the Holland Land Company* for land in the northeast part of lot 4, third township, third range, or what is now the northeast corner lot of the town. He first worked for Major Hoops in his saw-mill. In 1812 he married Loranda, the daughter of Capt. Elihu Murray (the marriage ceremony was performed by John Brooks, Esq., of Olean), and soon after he settled upon the Burt farm, now owned by William Towsley. The next year Mr. Hicks opened a tavern. In 1817 the highway called the State road was opened from Olean Point to Angelica. This im-

* The books of the Holland Land Company showed the following men as being the first contractors for lands in the territory now included within the towns of Hinsdale, Ischua, and Portville.

Township 2, range 4, Asahel Beach, in 1806. Township 3, range 3, 1807, Jotham Blakesley, Barnabas Strong, John Brooks, Samuel Kimball, Asa Folsom, Simeon Hicks. Township 2, range 3, 1813, James Haskins, Israel Curtis, Joel Wakefield, Rodolphus Scott, Joseph Smith, Alfred Dodge. Township 3, range 4, 1813, Lewis Wood, Seymour Bouton, Junus Underwood, and Emery Yates. As Major Hoops had already obtained control of the greater portion of township 2, range 4, it is found that the first settlers in the town of Hinsdale, as now constituted, settled upon Hoops' Tract. Of the names given as above, we find that Simeon Hicks, Israel Curtis, Lewis Wood, and Emery Yates became actual settlers of Hinsdale, and Seymour Bouton of that part of Hinsdale now known as Ischua.

provement changed the carriage-way from the west side to the east side of Oil Creek, and Hicks tavern was left on the opposite side of the stream, and a long distance from the new avenue of travel. He then built a hotel at the corners, which became widely known as "Hicks' Tavern," or Hicksville. As emigrants bound for the "far west" streamed through this valley on their way to Olean Point, his business increased to such an extent that his accommodations were inadequate. In 1832 he erected a new hotel at a cost of \$3000, and continued in the hotel business until 1850, when the hotel took fire and was burned. The old tavern was torn down at the same time to save the dwelling-house, now occupied by his widow, Mrs. Loranda Hicks.

About 1808, Joseph Burt, from Connecticut, settled upon the Towsley farm, and was the first settler in township 3, range 3. He remained until 1812, when he sold out his improvements to Simeon Hicks, and went farther west. Mrs. Hicks relates that Burt had built two large log houses (the logs of which were hewn smooth inside), with good puncheon floors of basswood, and that he had some 15 acres under cultivation.

Seth Humphrey and his brother Elisha were from Connecticut, and previous to 1809 were settled upon the farm now owned by the widow Scott. Seth removed from the town at an early day,—prior to 1820. Elisha afterwards settled upon lot 6, section 4, township 2, range 4.

Capt. Elihu Murray, a native of Deerfield, Mass., who had served with distinction in the Continental army during the war for American Independence, settled in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1790. He remained at Oxford until the spring of 1809, when, accompanied by his sons, Elihu, Jr., and Dauphin, and Loranda, his daughter, he started out with his own conveyance, drawn by a span of good horses, for the wilds of Cattaraugus.

They traveled by the way of the "Lake country." At Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., Miss Murray, who was then eighteen years of age, was induced to remain a year and teach school. Her younger brother, Dauphin, remained with her. Capt. Murray and his son, Elihu, Jr., finally reached Cattaraugus County, and bought out the improvements of Thomas Lusk, which consisted of a log house, log barn, and a few acres of cleared land. The next year (1810), Elihu Murray, Jr., opened the first tavern in the town. This tavern-stand was afterwards occupied by Israel Curtis and others, and was situated about one mile below the village of Hinsdale.

Capt. Murray did not entertain a very exalted opinion of Cattaraugus, and about the beginning of the war of 1812-14, with his horses and wagon, set out on his return to Chenango County. At Bath, Steuben Co., he met Gen. McClure, who was then organizing a force to march to the Canadian frontier. Capt. Murray was induced by the general to join the expedition, and, as a wagon-master or baggage-master, proceeded with the American forces, and with them crossed into Canada. After a few months' service of this nature, he continued on his way to Chenango Co., N. Y., and there passed the remainder of his life.

As before mentioned, Mrs. Hicks—then Miss Murray—remained in Ontario County until 1810, when she rejoined

her family in the valley of Olean Creek. Her recollections of the people already settled in the valley in 1810, their peculiarities, etc., are vivid, interesting, and worthy of mention here. She relates that when she arrived, Seth F. Humphrey was living upon the widow Scott place. Clatford, an old man who had a blind wife, was upon the Webster farm, and John Foot was upon the James Lockwood place. Willis Thrall lived on the Barrows place, and the widow of William Shepard was living near Thrall. Shepard and Thrall were brothers-in-law, and she thinks that the mill built by them on Olean Creek in 1807 was the first saw-mill erected in Cattaraugus County.

The summer of 1810, Miss Murray taught school in a log house, which stood near the present residence of Horace W. Smith. Among her pupils were Olean and Bird Shepard, and Seth Humphrey's children. She taught the Shepard children their A B C's, and mentions that one of Humphrey's boys was a remarkable child. He was about seven or eight years of age. When he commenced he did not know his letters, and in six months' time he could read a book.

Below Thrall's and the widow Shepard's lived John Brooks, and next below him James Brooks. Still farther south was Benjamin Seeley, who owned a saw-mill. A few years later Seeley's wife became insane. He took Mary Ann Riggs and her mother, left his family, and went West.

At Olean Point there were but three families living, viz., Adam Hoops and his father, who lived in a hewn-log house, which stood on the right side of the road going south to Portville, a little east of the Olean Creek. The other families were those of Sylvanus Russell and Jake Putnam, who lived near each other, down by the Allegany River.

Before the marriage of Mrs. Hicks she accepted an invitation to a party at Major Hoops'. Wealthy Thrall—who afterwards married John Cruger—kept house for him. They had for supper venison steak, good potatoes, cranberry-sauce, wheat bread, and coffee. The men were treated to some kind of liquor.

Willis Thrall and wife, Mrs. Shepard, and Jedediah Strong were present at this party.

She describes Major Adam Hoops as of medium height, rather stoutly built, and also of dark complexion. He was a bachelor, and by the women was considered rough and disagreeable in his dress and manners. He was known by them as the "woman-hater." In his travels on horseback he always carried in his portmanteau two blankets; these were invariably spread upon his bed, and between them would he sleep. The women asserted that he did this because he would not sleep in sheets where, perhaps, a woman had slept.

When she first commenced housekeeping on the Burt place, in 1812, their nearest neighbor on the north, or Rushford road, was Col. Samuel Morgan, who was four miles distant. On the west, or down the valley, it was seven miles to Seth Humphrey's, and eight miles to Elisha Strong's, their nearest neighbor on the east side. The site of Cuba village was a wild, almost impassable, swamp. Many times had her husband gone with his teams to help emigrants through that swamp.

Danville was their nearest point from which flour and

other necessities could be obtained; occasionally she would buy flour from emigrants at one shilling per pound. At that time not a bridge was to be seen between Angelica and Olean. The wolves and bears were very annoying, and many times came around the house, seeking the sheep and pigs. They would frighten them away with firebrands. The Indians were friendly. At one time she purchased eight saddles of venison from as many Indians for a few flints, some lead, and a little whisky.

About a year after they were married, Mr. Hicks started out on horseback and journeyed to the Genesee River, near where Judge Church lived, and bought two bags of corn of the Indians. It was ground by them in a little hand-mill. On his return, and when within about a mile of his house, he was surrounded by a pack of wolves that had been gathering and hanging on his track for some distance. Darkness was upon him, and his heavily-burdened horse had come to a stand-still after getting among some brush and logs, from which it seemed he was unable to extricate himself. Becoming satisfied that the wolves meant business and were after *him*, Mr. Hicks leaped from his saddle, abandoned his horse and grist, and started at his best pace for home. He reached it in safety, but lost his shoes. These were recovered in the morning, as well as his horse and grist.

At the remarkable age of eighty-seven years, Mrs. Hicks still resides in the town which has been her uninterrupted place of residence for a period of sixty-eight years. Her general health is good; her powers of mind are scarcely impaired; and she seems gratified by the proud distinction of being one of the oldest living residents of Cattaraugus County, the daughter of a Continental captain, and of being connected by blood and by marriage with some of the proudest and most distinguished families of our State.

Peter Putnam, who claimed to have been a lineal descendant of Gen. Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, came from the Delaware River country, and settled in Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1802. His marriage was the first in that township. In 1810 he sold out his improvements, invested his money in a raft, and, leaving his wife at Olean, proceeded down the Allegany and Ohio Rivers to Cincinnati. Having sold his lumber, he bought a wagon and span of horses in Cincinnati, and drove back to Olean. Jan. 1, 1811, he arrived on lot 42, township 3, range 3,—the farm now owned by Hollis Scott,—and immediately began cutting logs for a house. When he had the requisite number prepared, the Indians, who were encamped in considerable numbers near by, assisted him to build it. He built the first framed barn in town in 1816. His son, John Putnam, who was born Aug. 10, 1811, and is believed to have been the first male child born in Hinsdale, still resides here.

In 1812, Israel Curtis and his son-in-law, Harvey Parker, came in from Cayuga Co., N. Y., and settled upon lot 3, section 4, township 2, range 4. A few years later, Mr. Curtis purchased other lots, situated in the central part of the town, and in 1820 was the owner of about 1000 acres. He was the first justice of the peace within the present limits of Hinsdale, the first supervisor, and, in 1817, was appointed the first sheriff of Cattaraugus County;

he was also an early innkeeper at the stand first opened by Elihu Murray, Jr. He is described as having been a gentleman of large proportions, commanding presence, educated, and the possessor of abilities of a high order. He removed to the far West in 1826.

Joshua Weeks, from Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., also settled here in 1812. He located upon lot 3, section 3, township 2, range 4.

Among the arrivals in 1813 was Ezra Thornton, from Cayuga Co., N. Y., who settled upon section 3, lot 1, township 2, range 4; and Lewis Wood and Emory Yates, brothers-in-law, who came from Gainesville, N. Y. Wood settled upon lot 41 and Yates upon lot 33, both in township 3, range 3. They erected the first saw-mill in 1814. This mill was situated upon Oil Creek, lot 11, township 3, range 3; and in this mill—yet unfinished—Emory Yates, Jr., was born in November, 1814. Yates, Sr., was a native of Vermont, and served in the army at Black Rock during the year 1812. Wheelock Wood, a brother of Lewis, came in soon after, and settled upon the same lot upon which Yates was located.

Capt. Thornton Wasson, a soldier of 1812, accompanied by his sons, Thomas T., Elihu M., and Thornton, Jr., came from Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1819, and remained one year in Bath, Steuben Co. In 1820 he came on to Olean; thence he proceeded up the Olean and Oil Creek Valleys to lot 11, third township, third range, where he settled. From that time to the present the name of Wasson has become a familiar one in Hinsdale, and numerous representatives of his family have been intimately associated in all enterprises of a social, political, or business nature which had for an object the advancement and general good of their townsmen.

The year 1820 also found Alexander Campbell upon lot 17, and Jacob Chamberlin upon lot 18, both in the third township, and third range. Lambert Fay, on section 3 of the fourth range. Aaron Houghton, from New Hampshire, on the same section as Fay. William Hungerford, from Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., on lot 18, third township, third range, and Robert Hinds, from Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., on lot 1, section 4, township 2, range 4. Mr. Hinds was an early innkeeper, and the first town clerk. The town records prove conclusively that no subsequent clerk has ever been his equal in neatness, accuracy, and beauty of penmanship.

Henry Conrad came from Easton, Pa., and in 1805 contracted for land in Franklinville. He became a resident soon after, and in 1808 erected the first saw-mill, and the following year the first grist-mill in Franklinville. These mills were situated at Cadiz, on the Ischua Creek. In 1821 he became a resident of Hinsdale, and settled upon lot 48, second township, third range,—the site of Hinsdale village. He also owned the greater portion of lot 41, township 3, range 3, and of lot 9, section 4, township 2, in the fourth range. He built the first house on the village site, and opened a tavern soon after. About 1824 he built a saw-mill on Ischua Creek, and in 1830 a grist-mill. These mills were located near the present grist-mill. Mr. Conrad was of German parentage, and may be considered as having been the patroon of Hinsdale, or, more particularly, of those

settlers who came in from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, from 1823 to 1830, and settled upon Dutch Hill and its vicinity. He was generous to a fault, and poor families who were destitute of flour and meal, and had no means to buy, were never refused when they applied for credit at Conrad's mill.

Other settlers at about this period were Tunis D. Bush on lot 12, Moses W. Butterfield on lot 10, Samuel S. Grimes on lot 25, David D. Howe on lot 18,—all in the third township, third range,—while William Smith was on lot 8, section 4, and Emery Wood on the village-site, both being in township 2, range 4. Howe is remembered as the man who built the State road from Hinsdale to Angelica in 1817, and is described by Mrs. Hicks as having been a tall, handsome, dark-complexioned man, with ruddy cheeks, and eyes as black as night. He had borrowed some money of one Church, of Allegany County, to assist him in some of his enterprises. In some manner he became embarrassed, and when payment was demanded by his "Shylock," Howe was unable to meet the demand. Church then began selling off Howe's stock, crops, etc.,—even the vegetables growing in his garden. This exasperated Howe to such a degree that he seized his rifle, mounted his horse, and rode off towards Allegany County, singing "Poor old Job went up through persecution," etc. Church was shot that night. Howe was convicted, and hung at Angelica in 1824.

Emery Wood* was the brother of Lewis, Wheelock, and Manning Wood. Before his settlement in Hinsdale he had taken an active part in the war of 1812-14. At the age of fifteen years he had enlisted as a fifer, and in September, 1812, marched from Gainesville, N. Y., to Lewiston. At the expiration of his term (three months) he returned home. In the summer of 1813 he again took the field (as a substitute), and in July of that year was taken prisoner at Black Rock; from thence he was sent to Halifax, and detained there as a prisoner of war until June, 1814, when he was released. Returning to his home in Gainesville, he again, in September, 1814, joined the New York volunteers,—that were then organizing on the Holland Purchase for the relief of Fort Erie,—marched with them to the front, and while engaged in the battle of Sept. 17, 1814, was captured by the "red-coats" the second time, and held a prisoner until the close of the war. Col. Wood was a prominent man during the early days in Hinsdale. The fact of his being the first merchant and first postmaster in 1825, and at about the same time holding the offices of supervisor, town clerk, justice of the peace, and the colonelcy of the 226th Regiment of Infantry, gave a prominence and celebrity to his name that was wide-spread.

In 1823 we find Levi Beebe on lot 6, township 2, range 4; James and William Bennett on lot 4, township 3, range 3; Peter Frantz, another soldier of 1812, and a constable for many years, was on lot 25, Dutch Hill; John R. Grimes on lot 10, township 3, range 3; Nicholas Haselton, lot 18, township 3, range 3; Sherman Johnson, lot 10, township 2, range 4; Bela and William May, on lot 16, township 3, range 4; Reuben Scott, on section 3, township 2, range 4; Elisha Terry, on lot 15, township 3, range 4; and Hiram

Thrall, on section 4, township 2, range 4. Among the settlers of 1825 were Jonathan E. Allen and Enoch B. Andrews, on lot 16, township 3, range 4; Elisha Foot, Moses Fay, a Revolutionary hero, Moses Fay, Jr., in township 2, range 4; William Hawley, from Cortland Co., N. Y., on lot 15, township 3, range 4; Ebenezer Hyde, lot 18, Oil Creek; Henry and John Moyer, lot 24, township 3, range 4; and Cyrus Pierce, section 4, township 2, range 4.

The settlers of 1825 were Daniel Chandler, Jabez A. Beebe, Eliasaph Bouton, Chauncey A. Jones, Levi Kent, Daniel K. Lewis, Peter Miller, Eli Martin, Lewis P. Metcalf, Jacob Melegar, Ebenezer Preston, David Parker, John S. Peterson, Jacob Pipher, Peter Ramsey, Charles Stewart, Abram Shafer, Samuel Wardel, Heber Weatherby, Christopher Whiting, and Lyman Whiting. Horace W. Smith, a brother of Capt. William Smith, came in from Vermont in 1826.

Previous to 1830 the following-named settlers were residents here: Lewis Conklin, Archibald Case, Joel Carpenter, Samuel Conrad, William H. Bouton, Jacob Boree, Lewis Bouton, Charles Barnum, Gardner Bullard, Elias Bugby, Jacob Bowers, John A. Bennett, John and William Deal, Nelson Falkner, Isaac Goodrich, Daniel Grimes, Horace Guild, Isaac Graham (Henry Gross was here in 1820, but owned no land until 1828), Orrin Hull, Alpha Hull, Joshua Hungerford, Elijah Huestis, William Halley, Christopher Keller, Joseph Keller, Peter Kamery, Thos. Lockwood, Jacob Linderman, Stephen Losie, Jacob Luderwick, Denton Mott, Jacob and Isaac Massicker, Simeon McLafferty, George McKulty, Aaron Osmond, John Osterstuck, Thomas Parker, Samuel Pipher, Ford Parish, William Queer, Peter Swarts, John Snyder, Elijah Sweeton, Enoch Sargent, Eber Shores, John Swarts, Samuel Shaver; Joseph Smith, Luther Scott, Stephen Sherlock, Henry Sherlock, Elam Seward, Sheldon Stoddard, Aaron Wheeler, William Vinton, William Wesler, Seymour Wilcox, Timothy Webb, Josiah Washburn, and Josiah Young.

Hollis Scott came from Westmoreland, Cheshire Co., N. H., and in 1820 settled in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y. He removed to Cuba in 1829, and to Hinsdale in 1830. Buying out Emery Wood, he became the second merchant in the town, and continued in the mercantile business at Hinsdale and Scott's Corners for a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Scott represented Cattaraugus County in the State Legislature in 1839.

William Vinton was from Massachusetts, and an early tavern-keeper in the village of Hinsdale.

Alexander Storrs, from Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., became a resident in 1831. Prior to this time, he had resided four years in Franklinville. Mr. Storrs has served as justice of the peace for thirty years, and in 1855 represented Cattaraugus County in the State Legislature. His eldest son, Emery A. Storrs, who was educated in Hinsdale, and now resides in Chicago, Ill., is one of the leading lawyers in the Northwest.

Among others who have become residents in later years, yet have been prominently identified with the public interests of their county and State, there should be mentioned Hon. Alonzo Hawley, who represented the county in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1841 and 1843,

* Col. Wood became a resident in 1817.

was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1816, and is the present (1878) county treasurer of Cattaraugus County.

Also Hon. Nelson I. Norton, who represented his county in the Legislature during the session of 1861, and was a member of the United States House of Representatives in 1875. Mr. Norton's father was one of the first settlers in Franklinville, also of Great Valley.

Lewis Wood built the first framed house, where Jason Lewis now resides, in 1816. Peter Pottman built the first framed barn, at about the same time. Gardner Bullard built the wool-carding, fulling, and cloth-dressing works in 1829. His factory was situated near the present grist-mill. The first framed school-house was built at Scott's Corners, about 1818. Miss Loranda Murray taught the first school, in 1810, of which we have any knowledge. The first physician to attend the pioneers was Dr. Hyde, from Friendship, Allegany Co. Dr. James Trowbridge is believed to have been the first resident physician. Emery Wood was the first merchant and first postmaster, about 1825. Seymour Bouton, a young boy, carried the first mail from Olean to Angelica; Hugh Magee and brothers were the contractors. Mail was received semi-weekly. The rates of postage were as follows: under 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 miles, 18 cents; and over 400 miles, 25 cents. Moses Van Campen and Jedediah Strong surveyed the road from Olean to Angelica, in 1815. The marriage of Jedediah Strong to the widow of William Shepard, about 1811, was the first of which there is any record. The mill-irons used by Lewis Wood and Emery Yates in the construction of the first saw-mill, 1814, were brought by them on their backs from Bellefonte, Pa.

CIVIL HISTORY.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 14, 1820, Hinsdale was formed from Olean. In that act it was provided that "all that part of the town of Olean lying north of an east and west line through the centre of the second townships, in the third and fourth ranges of townships, shall be known and distinguished as a separate town, by the name of Hinsdale; and the first town-meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday of March next, at such place as the justices of the peace of the present town of Olean shall designate by a written notice, to be put up at four of the most public places in said town, at least ten days previous to the said first Tuesday of March."

The name Hinsdale was given to it by the Hon. Elial T. Foot, of Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., who was then in the Assembly, and a member of the standing committee on the erection of towns and counties. Being called on to provide a name without delay, he gave this,—from Hinsdale, N. H., his mother's birthplace. At its formation it contained a population of 347 inhabitants. The present town Ischua, as *Rice*, was taken off Feb. 7, 1846.

"At the first town-meeting in and for the town of Hinsdale, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., held on the first Tuesday of March, A.D. 1821, at the house of Noyes Miner, the following officers were elected, to wit:—"

Supervisor, Israel Curtis; Town Clerk, Robert Hinds; Assessors, Thornton Wasson, Sands Bouton, Jedediah

Strong; Collector, Henry Gross; Overseers of the Poor, Jedediah Strong, Lewis Wood; Commissioners of Highways, Charles Price, Harvey Parker, Emery Yates; Constables, Henry Gross, Lambert Fay, Simeon Hicks; Commissioners of Common Schools, Lewis Wood, Alexander Campbell, Israel Curtis; Inspectors of Common Schools, Sands Bouton, Robert Hinds; Poundmaster, Lewis Wood; Overseers of Highways and Fence-Viewers, Robert Hinds, William Hungerford, Simeon Hicks, Peter Pottman, Israel Curtis, Jonathan Davis, Henry Gross.

It was further voted, "that the supervisor be authorized to raise money to build a pound in Hinsdale. That the place designated for said pound is on the northwest bank of Oil Creek, near the Oil Creek Bridge, where now stands a log shingle shanty. That the supervisor, assessors, and poundmaster be a committee to devise a plan for building a pound, and superintend the construction of the same; and that the poundmaster shall let the building of the same at public vendue to the lowest bidder, public notice thereof being given for six days previous to said vendue by posting notices in the public places.

"That the town pay a bounty on wolf-scalps of \$5, and that the same bounty be paid for panther-scalps, to inhabitants of the town only."

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1821 to 1878, inclusive.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1821.....	Israel Curtis.	Robert Hinds.
1822.....	" "	" "
1823.....	" "	" "
1824.....	Jedediah Strong.	Thornton Wasson.
1825.....	" "	Emery Wood.
1826.....	" "	" "
1827.....	Thomas Morris.	Abner Smith.
1828.....	" "	Emery Wood.
1829.....	Emory Wood.	Christopher Whitney.
1830.....	" "	" "
1831.....	" "	Albert Lawrence.
1832.....	" "	" "
1833.....	Hollis Scott.	James Trowbridge.
1834.....	" "	" "
1835.....	" "	" "
1836.....	" "	" "
1837.....	Elihu M. Wasson.	William Vinton.
1838.....	" "	" "
1839.....	" "	" "
1840.....	Seth Lockwood.	Thomas T. Wasson.
1841.....	" "	" "
1842.....	Frederick Carpenter.	Jarvis Blatchley.
1843.....	" "	" "
1844.....	" "	" "
1845.....	" "	" "
1846.....	Jarvis Blatchley.	John M. Palmer.
1847.....	" "	James B. Norton.
1848.....	Edmund McKee.	Jarvis Blatchley.
1849.....	" "	" "
1850.....	Bela Norton.	" "
1851.....	" "	" "
1852.....	" "	Thomas T. Wasson.
1853.....	" "	William O. Leland.
1854.....	Frederick M. Wood.	" "
1855.....	" "	" "
1856.....	John Willover.	Jarvis Blatchley.
1857.....	" "	Alexander Storrs.
1858.....	William O. Leland.	" "
1859.....	Thos. A. E. Lyman.	Timothy A. Allen.
1860.....	Nelson I. Norton.	" "
1861.....	Thos. A. E. Lyman.	Henry K. White.
1862.....	Elihu M. Wasson.	Jarvis Blatchley.
1863.....	Charles D. Murray.	Daniel F. Chapin.
1864.....	Lewis Bouton.	" "
1865.....	Nelson I. Norton.	Henry K. White.
1866.....	" "	" "
1867.....	" "	Daniel E. Seaver.
1868.....	Staley N. Wood.	George H. Bandfield.
1869.....	" "	" "
1870.....	Christopher Willover.	" "
1871.....	Albertus Norton.	" "
1872.....	Christopher Willover.	" "

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1873.....	George H. Bandfield.	Jarvis Blatchley.
1874.....	" "	" "
1875.....	Albertus Norton.	" "
1876.....	Alonzo Hawley.	Calvin R. Bouker.
1877.....	Staley N. Wood.	Seth Larabee.
1878.....	" "	Isaac S. Larabee.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1821. Thornton Wasson.	1851. Alexander Storrs.
Samuel Putnam.	William G. Todd.
Israel Curtis.	1852. Jarvis Blatchley.
1822. Emory Wood.	1853. Elihu M. Wasson.
1823. Daniel Chandler.	1854. Martin L. Stevenson.
1824. John Conrad.	Amos L. Heading.
1825. Samuel Putnam.	1855. Alexander Storrs.
1826. Charles C. Hatch.	William G. Todd.
1827. Daniel Chandler.	1856. Elihu M. Wasson.
1828. Emory Wood.	Christopher Willover.
1829. John Conrad.	1857. Martin L. Stevenson.
1830. William Hawley.	Seth Lockwood.
1831. Jonathan Robinson.	1858. Augustus H. Phelps.
1832. Daniel Chandler.	1859. Alexander Storrs.
Luther Scott.	1860. Seth Lockwood.
1833. Charles C. Hatch.	1861. Charles D. Murray.
Joshua U. Hungerford.	1862. Phalismus Snyder.
1834. Ira Weaver.	1863. Albertus Norton.
1835. William Smith.	1864. Seth Lockwood.
Frederick Carpenter.	1865. Almon B. Bullard.
Elihu M. Wasson.	Austin May.
1836. Luther Scott.	Augustus H. Phelps.
Alexander Storrs.	1866. John A. Ostrander.
1837. George D. Bandfield.	Alexander Storrs.
1838. Frederick Carpenter.	1867. James T. Terry.
1839. Thomas T. Wasson.	1868. Elihu M. Wasson.
1840. Alexander Storrs.	1869. Augustus H. Phelps.
Seth Lockwood.	John L. Adams.
1841. Zalmon P. Wasson.	1870. Henry K. White.
1842. Edmund McKee.	Augustus H. Phelps.
1843. Elihu M. Wasson.	1871. John L. Adams.
1844. Philo Burlingame.	1872. Nelson I. Norton.
1845. Seth Lockwood.	1873. Augustus H. Phelps.
Alexander Storrs.	1874. William E. Gould.
1846. Edmund McKee.	John L. Adams.
Dauphin Murray.	1875. Carlton E. Yates.
1847. Cyrus Phelps.	George H. Bandfield.
Alexander Storrs.	1876. Edward A. Gould.
1848. Cyrus Phelps.	Cyrus E. Phelps.
Thomas T. Wasson.	1877. Thornton B. Wasson.
1849. Seth Lockwood.	Nelson I. Norton.
1850. Dauphin Murray.	1878. William E. Gould.

The following is an alphabetical list of the resident land-owners in the town of Hinsdale in 1820; showing also the number of acres owned by each, and the assessed valuation:

Acres. Value.	Acres. Value.
Bouton, Seymour..... 982 \$2804	Millard, Israel..... 100 \$200
Bouton, Sands..... 40 160	Neff, Silas B..... 217 474
Cowdin, Nat..... 100 240	Noble, Zachariah..... 150 500
Camp, David..... 66 132	Pitcher, Amos..... 200 700
Camp, Ephraim..... 100 200	Pitcher, William S.... 38 326
Campbell, Alexander 50 100	Putnam, Samuel..... 180 240
Curtis, Israel..... 602 1646	Pottman, Peter..... 223 1246
Chamberlin, Jacob.... 185 410	Parker, Harvey..... 195 1115
Dodge, David..... 160 380	Strong, Jedediah..... 374 1622
Davis, Jonathan..... 234 546	Thornton, Ezra..... 96 492
Foot, John..... 98 376	Weeks, Joshua..... 122 494
Fay, Lambert..... 110 260	Wood, Lewis..... 885* 2870
Farewell, Abram M.... 505 1660	Wood, Jarvis..... 120 240
Houghton, Aaron..... 100 500	Wood, Wheelock..... 120 890
Hungerford, William. 313 1031	Welton, Zaphniah..... 100 200
Hicks, Simeon..... 210 1220	Wasson, Thornton..... 365 990
Hinds, Robert..... 143 1236	Yates, Emery..... 120 240
Kimball, William..... 125 650	

Those named in the following list were non-resident land-owners:

* And half saw-mill.

	Acres.	Value.		Acres.	Value.
Samuel Barrows.....	112	\$300	Joseph Maxson.....	75	\$150
Salmon Abbott.....	100	300	Frederick Norton.....	98	196
Henry Conrad.....	241	1000	Willis Thrall.....	217	994
Colt & Bailey.....	482	864	Adam Hoops.....	54	108

The remainder of the township was owned by, and assessed to, the Holland Land Company.

Aggregate valuation of the town, \$100,882. Ratio, \$0.014. Amount of tax collected, \$1412.37.

Thornton Wasson and Jedediah Strong were the assessors.

PERPETUAL PEACE DECLARED.

"We, the subscribers, having had divers quarrels and controversies, and several suits having been commenced thereon, now, we, the said subscribers, do hereby release to each other all demands of what kind or nature soever, and all actions or causes of actions, either civil or criminal; and, further, we bind ourselves in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, each to the other, that we will keep the peace, each towards the other, for and during our, and each of our, natural lives. In witness whereof we have interchangeably set our hands and seals.

"AARON OSGOOD,
"THADDEUS J. FAREWELL.

"Dated at Hinsdale, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1828, in presence of D. Swain, John Conrad, Emory Wood."

BOUNDARIES OF ROAD DISTRICTS AS FORMED IN 1821.

"District No. 1. Beginning at the town line, between the towns of Hinsdale and Olean; thence northwardly on the Allegany Road to the range line, between the third and fourth ranges, near Henry Conrad's inn.

"No. 2. Beginning at the line between the third and fourth ranges, near Henry Conrad's inn; thence on the Allegany Road to the east line of lot No. 48, in the second town, third range. Also from the south end of the bridge across Oil Creek, near the said Conrad's inn, on the Ischua Creek, to the old Bullard house.

"No. 3. Beginning at the old Bullard house, on the Ischua Creek Road; thence on the said road to the bridge across the Gulf, north of William Kimball's.

"No. 4. Beginning at the bridge across the Gulf, north of William Kimball's; thence on the Ischua Road to the line between Ischua and Hinsdale.

"No. 5. Beginning on the Ischua Road, north of Peter Pottman's; thence running to Israel Willard's house, on lot No. 43, third township, third range.

"No. 6. Beginning on the Allegany Road, at the east line of lot No. 48, in the second town and third range; thence on the said road to the west line of lot No. 10, in the third town and third range. Also from the school-house near Lewis Wood's, on the road leading thence east to the said Allegany Road.

"No. 7. Beginning on the Allegany Road, at the west line of lot No. 10, in the third town and third range; thence on said road to the county line. Also from Simeon Hicks' (on the State road leading from Moscow to Olean Point) to the town line.

"No. 8. Beginning on the State road between Israel Curtis' and Ezra Thornton's; thence west as far as it is laid out by the commissioners. Also on the west side of Olean Creek, beginning at a butter-nut-tree, on the road above mentioned, and running south as far as is laid out by the commissioners.

(Signed) "CHARLES PRICE,
"HARVEY PARKER,
"EMERY YATES,
"Commissioners of Highways."

At an election held the last Tuesday of April, 1821, and on the two succeeding days, inclusive, in the town of Hinsdale and county of Cattaraugus, for the purpose of electing one member of Congress to represent the Twenty-second District of the State of New York in the United States House of Representatives, two Senators for the Western District of the State of New York, and two members of Assembly to represent the counties of Niagara, Chau-

tauqua, and Cattaraugus in the New York State Legislature, Benjamin Ellicott, for member of Congress, received 36 votes; Henry Seymour, for State Senator, received 14 votes; James McCall, for State Senator, received 14 votes; David Cason, for member of Assembly, received 33 votes; Calvin Fillmore, for member of Assembly, received 32 votes.

At the gubernatorial election held Nov. 1, 1824, De Witt Clinton received, for Governor, 32 votes; Samuel Young, for Governor, 23 votes.

A POOR-BILL.

"An account of money expended for the benefit of the poor in 1824.

Aug. 14, paid Judge Warner for 1 lb. tea.....	\$1.00
" " " " " 1 gall. whisky 62½.....	.62½
" " " " " 40 lbs. flour @ 3.50 per 100.....	1.40
" " " " " 39 lbs. flour @ 3.50 per 100.....	1.36
Aug. 16, paid Thornton Wasson for 80 lbs. flour.....	2.80
" " " " " Judge Warner for ½ lb. tea.....	.50
" " " " " " bottle and brandy.....	.53
Aug. 23 " " " " " 1 qt. brandy.....	.50
Aug. 28 " " " " " ½ lb. tea.....	.50
Sept. 9 " " " " " 1 qt. brandy.....	.50
Sept. 22 " " " " " ½ lb. tea.....	.50
" " " " " 5 lb. sugar.....	.62½
" " " " " 1 qt. brandy (lacking a gill).....	.44
	\$11.23

"The above articles were furnished by us, for, and delivered to, M. F., Jr., and the Widow A., whose families were sick and in want.

(Signed) "EMORY WOOD,
"THORNTON WASSON,
"Overseers of the Poor."

The following is a list of jurors in the town of Hinsdale, 1827: Enoch B. Andrews, Moses W. Butterfield, Peter Bush, Joseph Bristol, Jabez A. Beebe, James Bennett, William Bennett, Eliasaph Bouton, Tunis D. Bush, Daniel Chandler, Henry Conrad, John Conrad, Daniel Conrad, Anthony Caswell, Jonathan Davis, Thomas Densmore, Lewis Fay, Lambert Fay, Jarvis Fay, Reynolds Ferris, Daniel A. Ferris, Elisha Foot, Peter Frantz, Horace Guild, Joel Godfréy, Chas. C. Hatch, David Hidmer, Aaron Houghton, William Hawley, Sherman Johnson, Allen Jones, Levi Kent, Christopher Keller, Wm. Kinner, John Lockwood, Jacob Linderman, Geo. Learn, Jacob Learn, Dan'l K. Lewis, George Miner, Bela May, Eli Martin, William May, Zachariah Noble, David Parker, Harry H. Pitcher, Peter Pottman, William Raub, David Raub, Jedediah Strong, Henry Steffy, Abner Smith, Michael Vincent, John Waggoner, Emery Yates.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

"At a meeting of the commissioners of the Board of Excise of the town of Hinsdale, held at the house of William Vinton, this 11th day of July, 1829, for the purpose of granting licenses, &c. It is resolved, that we have satisfactory evidence that William Vinton, Reuben Scott, Harry H. Pitcher, Eleazer Densmore, and Jabez A. Beebe, who apply to us for licenses, severally, to keep an Inn or Tavern in said town, are respectively of good moral character, and of sufficient abilities to keep an Inn or Tavern, and have, respectively, accommodations to entertain travelers, and that Inns or taverns are absolutely necessary at the places where said persons propose to keep taverns for the actual accommodation of Travelers."

(Signed) "EMORY WOOD, Supervisor.
"DANIEL CHANDLER, J. P.
"JOHN CONRAD, J. P."

The following is an alphabetical list of resident land-owners in the town of Hinsdale in 1830, showing the number of acres owned and improved by each:

	Owued.	Imp.		Owued.	Imp.
Andrews, Enoch B.....	93	17	Johnson, Sherman.....	161	12
Bouton, Elisaph.....	125	24	Jones, Allen.....	100	12
Barnum, Charles.....	60	15	Keller, Christopher.....	125	20
Bouton, Lewis.....	127	26	Keller, Joseph.....	180	...
Boyce, John.....	100	...	Kent, Levi.....	100	7
Buzzard, Joseph.....	180	...	Kunklan, Lewis.....	150	12
Beebe, Caleb.....	100	12	Kester, John.....	100	...
Bennett, John A.....	99	...	Kapp, Geo., Jr.....	127	...
Bush, Peter.....	250	46	Lockwood, Thomas.....	189	9
Brown, Zebina.....	129	4	Lewis, Dan. K.....	100	5
Beebe, Levi.....	128	...	Larn, Jacob.....	165	13
Butterfield, Moses W.....	100	9	Linderman, Jacob.....	100	8
Broad, Samuel.....	120	9	Larn, George.....	165	15
Bouton, Wm. H.....	36	14	Lockwood, John.....	100	15
Bullard, Gardner.....	2	1	Lockwood, Joseph.....	100	...
Bovee, Jacob.....	50	4	Lockwood, Horace.....	290	...
Bristol, Joseph.....	70	...	Losie, Stephen.....	100	...
Bristol, Joseph B.....	40	2	Melegar, Jacob.....	158	...
Beebe, Jabez A.....	172	30	Moyer, Henry.....	173	18
Bennett, William.....	150	12	Moyer, John.....	100	13
Bugby, Elias.....	100	2	Martin, Eli.....	90	4
Bowers, Jacob.....	120	...	Melegar, John.....	100	...
Bowens, Andrew.....	120	...	May, Bela.....	151	...
Barrows, Samuel.....	109	12	Miller, Peter.....	100	14
Burt, Aaron.....	50	3	Morris, Neeley.....	150	25
Burt, Daniel.....	50	...	May, William.....	235	25
Caswell, Anthony.....	100	20	Millard, Israel.....	120	15
Conrad, Nicholas.....	50	10	Miner, George.....	88	15
Case, Archibald.....	160	...	Miner, Denison.....	85	15
Conrad, Joseph.....	129	3	Metcalf, Samuel, Jr.....	75	...
Campbell, Alva.....	99	...	Metcalf, John.....	100	...
Cooper, Andrew.....	263	66	Metcalf, Lewis P.....	175	10
Conrad, Daniel.....	97	11	Noble, Zachariah.....	150	15
Cuthral, William.....	99	6	Osmond, Aaron.....	100	...
Carpenter, Lowell.....	71	...	Osterstuck, John.....	50	5
Cole, Joshua.....	1	1	Preston, Ebenezer.....	162	15
Chandler, Daniel.....	58	12	Parker, Thomas.....	105	2
Colwell, William.....	230	15	Parker, David.....	108	5
Carmer, Peter.....	150	5	Pierce, Cyrus.....	216	6
Chamberlin, Ira.....	147	11	Purington, David.....	50	...
Chamberlin, Corn.....	200	12	Pipher, Samuel.....	349	12
Conrad, Henry.....	446	56	Pottman, Peter.....	100	35
Conrad, Samuel.....	51	...	Pitcher, William S.....	32	...
Davis, Jonathan.....	353	55	Pitcher, E. M.....	100	10
Densmore, Eleazer.....	126	50	Queer, William.....	100	...
Densmore, Thomas.....	147	12	Raub, David.....	125	23
Deal, John.....	199	...	Raub, John.....	270	22
Everhart, Jacob.....	150	...	Raub, Joseph.....	90	6
Farewell, Abram M.....	137	18	Raub, Andrew.....	100	8
Foot, Elisha.....	48	16	Raub, David.....	176	...
Fay, Lambert.....	173	24	Robinson, Jonathan.....	452	23
Fay, Clement.....	103	2	Sweeton, Elijah.....	48	36
Farewell, John H.....	117	8	Strong, Elizabeth.....	213	30
Farewell, Thaddeus J.....	100	7	Seward, Alpha.....	100	...
Frost, Gideon.....	34	2	Shaver, Samuel.....	100	...
Fay, Jarvis.....	53	5	Swarts, Peter.....	243	40
Fay, Moses, Jr.....	113	3	Snyder, John.....	123	18
Fay, Lewis M.....	58	8	Stevenson, James.....	200	...
Ferris, Reynolds.....	100	8	Searl, Samuel.....	32	...
Ferris, Daniel A.....	100	6	Smith, William.....	116	24
Frantz, Peter.....	215	32	Scott, Reuben.....	190	15
Goodrich, Isaac.....	50	...	Sherlock, Thomas.....	120	5
Gross, Henry.....	220	...	Sargent, Enoch.....	150	5
Gould, Jesse.....	100	8	Stewart, Charles.....	150	8
Grimes, Daniel.....	50	...	Shark, Myron.....	64	3
Guild, Alpha.....	50	...	Steffy, Henry.....	200	15
Guild, Horace.....	100	18	Tyler & Cook.....	73	25
Guild, George.....	109	10	Townsend, Chester.....	100	7
Granger, Leicester.....	50	...	Thrall, Hiram.....	103	25
Hicks, Simeon.....	77	12	Taylor, Zera.....	50	...
Hull, Orrin.....	80	6	Vincent, Michael.....	100	30
Hungerford, William.....	75	5	Vinton, William.....	11	11
Houghton, William.....	75	...	Wasson, Thomas T.....	504	25
Houghton, Aaron.....	50	...	Wheeler, Aaron.....	112	...
Hawley, William.....	114	16	Wagner, John.....	150	6
Howe, Jonathan.....	150	2	Whitney, Lyman.....	106	5
Howe, Titus.....	100	18	Wetherby, Heber.....	100	3
Hawley, Benjamin.....	...	...	Whitlock, Morris.....	100	...
Howe, Jacob.....	100	11	Wesler, William.....	100	...
Hatch, John S.....	71	...	Wood, Emery.....	134	30
Hungerford, Joshua.....	70	...	Warren, Thomas.....	99	15
Hibner, David.....	249	25	Wood, Wheelock.....	121	15
Hatch, Charles C.....	127	6	York, Jacob.....	103	15

This list includes all then living in the present town of Ischua, which was then known as Hinsdale.

A revised list of the jurors of the town of Hinsdale, made the first Monday of July, 1830, according to instructions of the revised statutes, is as follows:

Eliasaph Bouton, farmer; Jabez A. Beebe, innkeeper; Peter Bush, Joseph Buzzard, Andrew Cooper, Anthony Caswell, Jonathan Davis, farmers; Eleazer Densmore, innkeeper; Elisha Foot, Capt. John H. Farewell, Lewis M. Fay, Zachariah Noble, Aaron Osborn, Peter Pottman, Jonathan Robinson, John Snyder, Capt. William Smith, farmers; Emery Wood, Esq., merchant; Capt. Thomas T. Wasson, Sniffin Wilson, Capt. Wheelock Wood, farmers.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The first highway in the town was the road from Angelica, Allegany Co., to Olean. The old road entered the town near the house first occupied by Simeon Hicks, and followed down the west bank of Oil Creek to near the site of Hinsdale village, then crossed to the east side, and continued on in a southerly direction on the route now traversed, with some slight variations, from Hinsdale to Olean. The present highway, the State road, was opened and completed by the contractor, David D. Howe, in 1817.

The *Genesee Valley Canal* enters the town in the northeast corner, and extends through it along the east bank of Oil and Olean Creeks. A feeder from Ischua Creek crosses lots 42 and 33, of township 3, range 3, and taken across Oil Creek by an aqueduct some 25 feet in height and about 300 feet in length, empties its waters into the canal about one mile northeast of Hinsdale village. This canal was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed May 6, 1836. Work was commenced the same year, and in 1856 it was completed through the town of Hinsdale. It extends from Rochester to Olean. The summit level is 978 feet above Rochester and 86 feet above the Allegany River at Olean, and from it 97 locks descend towards the north and 9 towards the south. It has from its incipieny been a non-paying investment, and with the close of the season of 1878 it was abandoned. W. O. Leland, of Hinsdale, in 1863 made the first and only shipment of grain from Cattaraugus County by canal, when he shipped two boat-loads of oats from Hinsdale to Albany.

The *Erie Railway* enters the town near the northeast corner, and passes through on the line of and south of the Genesee Valley Canal. It was completed in 1851. The citizens, at a cost of \$500, gave the company the land now occupied by the depot and side-tracks at Hinsdale.

The *Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad* enters the town near the centre, on the north border, and follows down the valleys of the Ischua and Olean Creeks, keeping on the west bank of those streams. It was completed in 1872. Hinsdale village is a station.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Here, as elsewhere in the southern portion of Cattaraugus County, the pioneers and their immediate descendants were at an early day largely engaged in lumbering and rafting. The business, in its results, paid in a twofold proportion. Their land became cleared of the heavy forests which encumbered it, and by means of the Olean Creek

and Allegany River the markets of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati were accessible, and a little money was obtained by the sale of their timber. Yet, after viewing some portions of the territory thus stripped of the virgin forests, one cannot but think that if the fathers had left the trees standing on many acres which now lie uncultivated, exposing to view a cold, rough, barren, surface, the timber would be worth much more than the present value of the land.

Of late years the people have turned their attention more particularly to agricultural pursuits. Good farm lands exist in all portions of the town, and in the production of fruits, potatoes, hay, and the cereals, it is second to none in the county, according to the acreage in cultivation. Dairying is also successfully conducted. The cheese-factories of Messrs. A. L. Walker, Peter Pettit, Charles Houser, and Dr. Ira J. Brownson, using the milk of about 1500 cows, will produce 550,000 pounds of cheese annually.

A comparative statement of the value of lands, number of acres improved, value and amount of productions, live-stock, manufactories, etc., 1835 and 1875:

1835.	
Number of acres of improved land.....	5,637
Assessed valuation of real estate.....	\$69,120
Assessed valuation of personal estate.....	\$1,160
Number of cattle.....	1,571
Number of horses.....	323
Number of sheep.....	1,902
Number of swine.....	1,242
Number of yards of fulled woollens produced.....	1,405
Number of yards of unfulled woollens produced.....	2,042
Number of yards of linens and cottons produced.....	3,142
Amount of county tax.....	\$641.73
Amount of town tax.....	\$961.49
Number of grist-mills.....	2
Number of saw-mills.....	10
Fulling-mill.....	1
Carding-machine.....	1
Distillery.....	1
Tannery.....	1

1875.	
Cash value of farms, farm buildings, live-stock, tools, and implements.....	\$895,290
Total area of improved lands.....	12,288
Tons of hay produced.....	4,470
Bushels of buckwheat.....	2,408
Bushels of Indian corn.....	13,029
Bushels of oats.....	33,412
Bushels of spring wheat.....	1,073
Bushels of winter wheat.....	1,262
Bushels of potatoes.....	22,286
Bushels of apples.....	16,688
Barrels of cider.....	395
Pounds of maple-sugar.....	23,800
Gallons of maple-syrup.....	366
Number of horses.....	379
Number of cattle.....	1,464
Number of milch cows.....	1,416
Number of cows whose milk was sent to factory....	1,028
Pounds of butter made in families.....	56,525
Pounds of wool clipped.....	5,700
Pounds of pork made on farms.....	80,370

VILLAGES.

HINSDALE.

The village of Hinsdale, situated at the junction of Oil and Ischua Creeks, is a station on the line of the Genesee Valley Canal, the Erie Railway, and the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad. It contains one church—Methodist Episcopal,—two hotels, five stores of general merchandise, two grocery-stores, meat-market, post-office, district school-house, a cheese-factory, several small mechanic shops, and about 350 inhabitants. The original

owner of its site was Henry Conrad. He built the first house in 1821, and soon after opened it to the public as an inn or place of entertainment. Emery Wood was the next to locate, in 1822. He was the first merchant and post-master, in 1825. Wm. Vinton was also an early tavern-keeper. John Crabtree erected a small tannery in 1833. Wheelock Wood built a more extensive one in 1837. According to the census report of 1835, the village then contained three stores, two taverns, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, one tannery, wood-carding and cloth-dressing works, and twenty-five dwelling-houses. Dr. James Trowbridge was the first resident physician. Dr. Paul Clark was also an early physician. Drs. Hinman, Palmer, Goodyear, and Brownson have practiced here in more recent years. Dr. Ira J. Brownson settled Jan. 16, 1853, and has been in continuous practice to the present time. It argues well for the healthfulness of the village and the surrounding country when physicians complain of a lack of profession business.

About forty years ago Samuel P. Lyman and others sought to build up a city here. Several hundred acres lying within a radius that incloses Hinsdale and Scott's Corners were bought up. The land was surveyed, mapped, and regularly laid out into streets, walks, squares, parks, and presented a magnificent appearance—upon paper. But the draughtsman's pencil, combined with the imaginative brain of Lyman and his confrères, could not give existence to a city where nature had decreed otherwise.

SCOTT'S CORNERS,

situated upon Ischua Creek, near the line of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, and about three-fourths of a mile north of Hinsdale village, derives its name from Hollis Scott, who opened a store there about 1835, and contains a church (Baptist), grist-mill, saw-mill, one or two small mechanic-shops, and about fifteen dwelling-houses. Lewis Wood was the original owner of the site.

HASKELL FLATS,

a post-office station, is situated on Haskell Creek, near the southeast corner of the town. It contains an extensive cheese-factory and a few dwelling-houses.

SCHOOLS.

As mentioned in other pages, we find that Miss Loranda Murray taught the first school in 1810. In 1818 the first framed school-house was erected at Scott's Corners. From that time until 1835, school-houses and scholars increased rapidly. The census of the latter year reported as follows:

"Number of school districts, 16; number of scholars of school age, 663; amount of public money expended, \$169."

The town, which then included the present town of Ischua, contained a population of 1543 inhabitants.

In 1843, one Elder W. M. Fay made his appearance in Hinsdale, ostensibly as the pastor of the Baptist Church. He soon became imbued with the idea of founding a gigantic educational institution, and with labor as an adjunct it was at once to be placed upon a self-sustaining basis. A newspaper called *The Freeman and Messenger*, published

in the interests of the "Manual Labor Institute," was established at Scott's Corners, while the elder traversed the country begging for aid and selling scholarships for \$25 each. The citizens of Hinsdale also subscribed quite liberally to the building-fund, and the construction of the auxiliary edifice was commenced in Hinsdale village. The main structure was to be erected at Scott's Corners, the two to be connected by a covered walk. Meantime the elder became involved in some matter of scandal, which destroyed his usefulness as an educator or teacher of morality and religion, and he hied himself to distant parts. Citizens who were interested, pecuniarily and otherwise, went forward and completed the edifice as it stands to-day, and it was soon after opened and denominated the "Hinsdale Academy."

A prospectus issued at about this time gives the following information:

"The Hinsdale Academy will be opened Oct. 30, 1843; Prof. O. W. Gibbs, Principal; Miss Adeline Walker, Preceptress.

"Thirty young ladies can be taken; board, \$1.25 per week. Also, arrangements have been made so that forty mechanics can be boarded and attend school, by working four hours per day."

This institution flourished for some two or three years; and we are assured that as an institution of learning it was a success, but a failure financially. The property was finally purchased by the authorities of the school district in which it is situated, and is now used as a district school-house and town hall.

From the report of the county school commissioners, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, the following statistics are taken:

Number of school districts in town.....	8
" " " buildings in town.....	8
Value of " " with sites.....	\$4080.00
Volumes in library.....	80
Value of library.....	\$25.00
Number of teachers employed.....	8
Amount of money paid teachers.....	\$1690.41
Number of children of school age.....	513
Average daily attendance.....	209.353
Number of weeks taught.....	513
Amount of public money received from State.....	\$1077.53
" " money received from tax.....	\$735.88

NEWSPAPERS.

The *Hinsdale Democrat*, a weekly paper, published in the interests of Democracy and edited by Joseph T. Lyman, was established in the spring of 1837. Its publication was continued for a period of two years, and is said to have been ably conducted.

The *People's Gazette* was established in 1840. It was edited by George Smith, was Democratic in principles, and had an existence for about two years.

The *Freeman and Messenger*, published in the interests of the "Manual Labor Institute," was edited by Edwin Fuller. It was established in 1843, and its publication continued for about two years.

The office and material connected with the last-named paper finally came into the full possession of Allen C. Fuller, who, in 1845, issued *The Expositor*. This was intended as an *exposé* of the rascalities of Elder Fay and

the first managers of the "Manual Labor Institute." Its publication was discontinued after about six months.

These papers were all weeklies. The *Democrat* and *Gazette* were published in Hinsdale. The *Freeman and Messenger* and *Expositor* at Scott's Corners.

CHURCHES.

During the years from 1806 to 1827 preachers of various denominations visited the town, and meetings were held in barns, dwelling-houses, and school-houses. It is stated that the people first met for religious worship in the log barn of Zachariah Noble, in June, 1807. That Rev. Reuben Aylesworth was the first regular minister located here. That he came in 1820, and in 1821 organized the first religious association in town. It is an undisputed fact that Rev. Reuben Aylesworth, a Methodist, and Rev. John Spencer, a Congregationalist minister, did preach here at irregular intervals at about 1820; but no written records are preserved to show that any regularly organized religious society existed in the town of Hinsdale prior to the formation and incorporation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hinsdale (now in the town of Ischua), Dec. 31, 1827, and the organization of the First Baptist Church of Hinsdale, the same year.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church of Hinsdale, at Scott's Corners, was organized in A. M. Farwell's barn, in the year 1827, by Rev. Eliab Going, a missionary sent out by the New York State Convention. He was afterwards pastor of this church, remaining for many years. The original members were eight in number, as follows: Peter Putnam, Charles C. Hatch, Mrs. Mary Putnam, Mrs. Anna K. Hatch, Mrs. Lydia Farwell, Mrs. Elizabeth Farwell, Mrs. Sarah Davis, Mrs. Lucetta Miner.

Meetings were held once in four weeks in the school-houses at Farwell's, Putnam's, Scott's Corners, and the village.

In 1834 the society was reorganized, and incorporated February 8 of the same year. Elisha Foot, Hollis Scott, Peter Bush, Gardner Bullard, and Charles C. Hatch composed the first board of trustees.

The members at this time were about 55 in number, as follows. Elisha Foot, Hollis Scott, Peter Bush, Gardner Bullard, Charles C. Hatch, Elijah Sill, Heber Weatherby, Nelson Chapin, Fidelia Chapin, Diana Bullard, Nancy Weatherby, Nelson Nourse, Nancy Nourse, John H. Farwell, Catherine A. Farwell, Lydia Farwell, Mary Ann Farwell, Elizabeth Farwell, W. H. Wing, Rosetta Smith, Mrs. Foot, Benjamin Conrad, Nehemiah Wilson, Ruth M. Wilson, John A. Ostrander, Mary J. Ostrander, Luther Scott, Eliza Scott, John Lucas, Polly A. Lucas, Fannie Conrad, Peter Conrad, Lyman Whitney, Mrs. L. Whitney, Valentine Krutts, Myron Cooper, Polly Cooper, Antoinette Howe, Sarah Corthill, Susan Chamberlin, Sarah Davis, Freelove Knapp, Ruth M. Graves, Catherine Conrad, Justus B. Knapp, Seth Warren, Andrew Mead, S. D. Morris, John Ellis, William Ellis, Peggy Sill, Jonas Brown, and Mrs. Bronson.

In 1844 a church edifice was erected at Scott's Corners, at a cost of \$2000. It has sittings for about 300 persons.

The pastors of the church, named in the order of their succession, showing also the year of commencing their pastoral duties, are as follows: Reverends Eliab Going, 1827; W. M. Fay, 1843; E. B. Sparks, 1844; S. H. Card, 1846; D. D. Atwater, 1854; L. F. Ames, 1856; P. P. Sanderson, 1860; R. Cherryman, 1862; C. H. Mitchelmore, present pastor, June 16, 1878.

There are 80 members at the present time, and the Sabbath-school, of which W. S. Kent is superintendent, numbers about 70 pupils.

In the words of the pastor, "the Baptist Church of Hinsdale" has been, in every sense of the word, "a mother church." The churches of Olean, Haskell, and Ischua have gone out from her, while 11 members went from her fellowship to organize a church in Minneapolis, Ottawa Co., Kansas.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation in Hinsdale was incorporated Jan. 1, 1849, and John C. White, Wells Lyman, Seymour J. Noble, Lorenzo Yates, and William S. Morris composed the first board of trustees. The church edifice was erected in Hinsdale village in 1850. It cost \$2500, and will seat 350 persons. This society lost their organization in 1852, by a failure to elect trustees, and December 13 of the same year were re-incorporated as "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hinsdale," of which Seymour J. Noble, Wells Lyman, and Paul Clark were elected trustees. From the time of its organization until 1860, this society was connected with the Olean and Cuba charge. The latter year, the Hinsdale charge, comprised of Hinsdale and Haskell Flats, was formed and placed under the pastoral care of Rev. A. McIntyre. A parsonage was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$1000. The church property is valued at \$5500. Present membership, 80; number of pupils in Sunday-school, 120; volumes in Sunday-school library, 40. Rev. A. J. Johnson, Pastor; H. K. White, Superintendent of Sabbath-schools.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Hinsdale was organized at the school-house in the village of Hinsdale, Jan. 3, 1871, and incorporated January 12 of the same year. Thomas Bell presided at the first meeting. Elihu M. Wasson and Albertus Norton were elected churchwardens, and Emery Wood, Alonzo Emerson, O. Salisbury, and P. B. Smith vestrymen. The society has a membership of about 30. No pastor.

SOCIETIES.

The *Ischua Valley Agricultural Society*, which included the towns of Hinsdale, Ischua, and Franklinville, and whose grounds were situated about one-half mile north of Hinsdale village, was incorporated July 7, 1857.

Messrs. Hollis Scott, Elihu M. Wasson, Nelson Nourse, Hiram Webster, and William O. Leland, of Hinsdale, Andrew J. Davis, of Ischua, and Samuel Searl, of Franklinville, composed the first board of directors.

The petition for incorporation, which was signed by Staley N. Wood, J. A. Brown, T. A. Allen, Thomas T. Wasson, F. M. Wood, E. M. Wasson, Wm. O. Leland,

Hollis Scott, Hiram Webster, Thomas A. E. Lyman, and John Willover, recited, "That the objects of said society are the improvement of the condition of agriculture, horticulture, household and mechanic arts, by means of essays, addresses, annual fairs, and prizes for meritorious productions in each department."

The society was continued very successfully for a period of some ten years, when the grounds came into the possession of a party with whom no satisfactory arrangements could be made as to leasing, and the fairs were discontinued.

Hinsdale Lodge, No. 175, A. O. U. W., was instituted Sept. 23, 1878, by District Deputy Woodruff, and organized by electing the following officers: P. F. W. Sydenham, M. W.; L. Y. Miller, Foreman; G. W. Capron, O.; L. C. Scott, Recorder; A. L. Walker, Financier; R. B. Smith, Receiver; H. Sherlock, Guide; M. P. Derby, J. W.; A. C. Terry, O. W.; M. H. Marsh, P. M. W.

The lodge meets weekly at their lodge-room in Hinsdale village.

MILITARY.

In May, 1828, John H. Farewell was appointed lieutenant in the 226th Regiment of Infantry of the State of New York. He afterwards became captain. Thaddeus J. Farewell and Chauncey A. Jones were ensigns in the same regiment, and Emery Wood was colonel.

Moses Fay, Sr., Enos Ludden, and Jonathan Gowing, residents of the town in 1840, were pensioners for Revolutionary and other military services.

Emery Wood, Thornton Wasson, John Osterstuck, Peter Frantz, Emery Yates, and Wheelock Wood were soldiers of the war of 1812.

During the war of the Rebellion there was paid to the soldiers in bounties as follows: by a citizens' subscription fund, \$3310; by town bonds, interest, etc., about \$7000; by the county, \$3300; relief to soldiers' families, \$400; making a total of \$14,010.

Hinsdale put into the field about 160 men, and received credit for about 125. Their names and the remarks opposite each, as taken from the town records, are given at the close of the general history of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM O. LELAND.

Among the prominent and respected business men of Hinsdale, few, if any, have been continuously interested in mercantile life longer or with greater general success than the subject of this sketch. A native of the county and the son of respected pioneers of the town of East Otto, he has been intimately identified with its interests, and points with deserved pride to a highly honorable and extended business career.

Wm. O. Leland was born at East Otto, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 5, 1827. He received his rudimentary education at the public schools of his native town, and completed his studies at the Hinsdale Academy. He entered the

mercantile business in 1846, at Hinsdale, and for thirty-three years has been steadily engaged in trade, either alone or as a member of various firms. In addition to his business interests at Hinsdale, since 1867 he has been the senior member of the banking-house of Leland & Co., at Springville, Erie Co., N. Y. He has also been largely engaged in a general produce business.



Photo. by Winsor & Whipple, Olean.

W. O. Leland

On the 24th of December, 1846, he was united in marriage with Amanda A. Vinton, of Hinsdale, by whom he has had four sons and one daughter. Of his sons three are in the bank at Springville (two, H. G. and F. O., as partners, and F. W., as an assistant). F. D. is with him in the store at Hinsdale. All are young men of good business ability and fair prospects.

In 1855, Mr. Leland was elected supervisor of his town, and for two years subsequently; has been chairman of the County Republican Committee since the organization of that party, and has been a consistent and faithful advocate of its principles ever since. In 1861 he was appointed by the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, postmaster at Hinsdale, which position he has retained to the present time. His business and official life has been characterized by personal integrity, ability, and success.

STALEY N. WOOD

was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 22, 1832. He was the son of Emery and Permella (Marsh) Wood, old and respected pioneers, who settled in Hinsdale prior to the year 1820. He attended the public schools and the Hinsdale Academy, at the latter of which he completed his education.

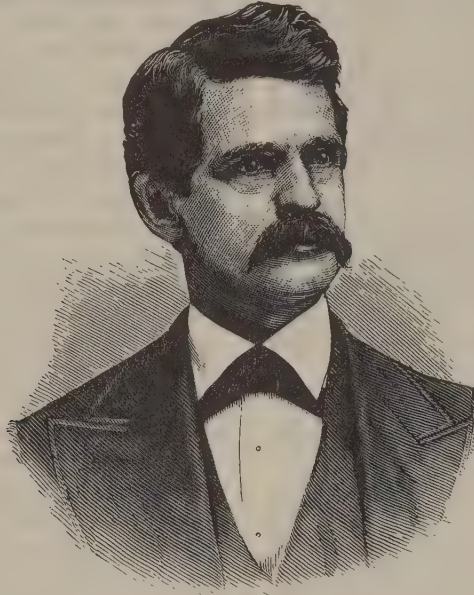
He embarked in the mercantile business at his native village, in the fall of 1851. In 1857 he went to New

York and engaged as salesman in the wholesale boot and shoe house of A. & F. Reed, afterwards F. & L. B. Reed, and subsequently F. & L. B. Reed & Co., he being admitted into the firm in 1872. This co-partnership continued until Jan. 1, 1879, when Mr. Wood retired.

Mr. Wood has figured quite prominently in local politics. He is a Democrat, and his party has several times honored

He has been four times elected a supervisor, and in that responsible and arduous position gave very general satisfaction. He always evinced a desire to honestly represent his constituents, and to economically manage the interests of his town.

On the 2d of June, 1853, he married Laura A. Foot, step-daughter of Bela Norton, formerly of Herkimer



him with nominations for county offices, and twice for member of Assembly. In the fall of 1861 he was the candidate for that office, and was only defeated by four hundred and seventeen votes in a district where the usual Republican majority was nearly fifteen hundred. In 1875 he reduced the prevailing majority of upwards of five hundred to ninety-seven, which speaks well for his general popularity.

County, but for many years a prominent citizen of Hinsdale. They have had eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—of whom six (two sons and four daughters) survive.

Mr. Wood enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides, and in business and social circles occupies a prominent position as an honest and upright citizen.

YORKSHIRE.

THE town of Yorkshire lies upon the north border of the county, east of the centre. The surface is a rolling and hilly upland. It is watered by the Cattaraugus Creek, which forms the larger portion of the northern boundary, the south branch of the same stream, and the outlet of Lime Lake, which flowing north through the eastern part, forms a junction with the branch just northwest of Yorkshire Centre. Stone Creek, which flows in a northeast course through the western and northern parts, empties

into the latter stream near its junction with Cattaraugus Creek.

The soil is a clay and gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing, stock-raising, and dairying. Here, as in adjacent towns of the county, the agricultural classes are chiefly interested in cheese-making.

The cheese-factories controlled by Messrs. Joseph Demon, S. R. Smith, and Judson Wiltsie, consisting of five separate establishments, use the milk of about 2000 cows,

and will manufacture 500,000 pounds of cheese annually.

The cheese-box and shingle-manufactory of the Messrs. Goo Brothers, at Yorkshire Centre, will manufacture 10,000 cheese-boxes and about 200,000 shingles yearly.

The town contains a total area of 23,580 acres, of which 12,800 acres are improved, and in 1875 had a population of 1685 inhabitants.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1809, Sumner Warren, William L. Warren, Ira P. Paine, Ebenezer Warren, and Ezra Nott contracted with the Holland Land Company for lots in township 7, range 5. It has not been ascertained that any one of them settled south of the Cattaraugus Creek.

The following year (1810) Major Evans, Morton Crosby, Bethuel Bishop, John Johnson, Dennis Riley, and Benjamin Felch entered into contracts for land in township 6, range 5. Of these, Benjamin Felch and Bethuel Bishop became actual settlers, and, without doubt, were the first settlers within the present boundaries of Yorkshire.

Benjamin Felch came from Francestown, N. H., and settled upon the farm now owned by Erastus Daley, Esq. He was a farmer, a prominent citizen, and at the first town-meeting was elected assessor, commissioner of highways, and commissioner of common schools. He was also the second supervisor of the town, and served in that capacity for a period of five years. In 1840 he removed to the State of Wisconsin. His eldest son, Alson Felch, who was born here in June, 1813, is now a wealthy and highly-respected citizen of Racine, Wis.

Bethuel Bishop was from Vermont, and settled in the northwest part of township 6, range 5. He died in 1818.

William Felch, a brother of Benjamin, settled here at the same time, or very soon thereafter.

The same year (1810), or the year following, Thomas Dow—the first blacksmith—and his son Benjamin, Isaac Williams and his sons, Isaac, Jr., Albert, and Proctor, and John Brown, all from the State of Vermont, settled in the northeast part of lot 1, township 7, range 5.

Williams was the first to settle on the site of Yorkshire Corners, and erected here the first frame house in town, in 1820. It was opened as a hotel by his son Proctor in 1822. He also built the first saw- and grist-mill on Cattaraugus Creek in 1814.

Solomon Clark, his son Solomon, Jr., David Clark, and Chauncey Clark came from Vermont, and settled in the north part, in 1814. Solomon Clark located where Squire Steele now resides. Luther Thompson was at the forks of the creek at the same time. James Boyce, a native of Virginia, came from Greenfield, N. H., in 1815, and was the first settler at West Yorkshire; he afterwards removed with all his family to Pennsylvania. John Pierce, an Englishman, and James Smith, from Herkimer Co., N. Y., also located near Mr. Boyce, in the fall of the same year. In 1816, Ezekiel Smith, from Herkimer County, and Edward Bump, from Mount Holly, Vt., settled in the town. Mr. Bump located where Mrs. Luther Cummings now lives. Abner Bump was never a resident of Yorkshire, but of township 7, range 4, where he located in 1809.

Robert Steele, from Londonderry, Rockingham Co., N. H.; Samuel G. Sutton, from Canterbury, Merrimac Co., N. H.; Jacob Cochran and James Haines, also from New Hampshire, settled in the town, in 1817. Squire Steele was one of the first justices appointed in the town, and held the office for fifteen years in succession, and says he never had a judgment reversed. He was the first collector, in 1821, and has held the office of supervisor for five years. The first town-meeting was also held at his house in 1821. Mr. Steele still resides here, and at the age of ninety years is able to recount many incidents of pioneer days, and of his experiences at pleading law, etc.

Samuel G. Sutton located near the forks of the creek. He, with Benjamin Felch and Col. Arunah Hibbard, were the prominent men during the early days. Mr. Sutton was the first surveyor, the first supervisor, and the first post-master in the town. The post-office was established at his house about 1825; previously, their nearest post-office was Sheldon, Wyoming Co., twenty miles distant.

David Haynes and his sons, Daniel B. and James A., came from Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1818, and settled on Blue Hill. He lived for some time in the house belonging to Robert Steel, who boarded with him at the time of holding the first town-meeting.

Col. Hibbard came here about the same time, and was a prominent, active business man; had been actively engaged in the war of 1812, and was wounded through the arm at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He established mills and a distillery at Yorkshire Corners in 1824, and drove an extensive business. His sons were merchants. Samuel Silliman, from Arlington, Vt., settled in the eastern part, 1819; also Daniel W. Cheney, a native of Ashford, Conn. Mr. Cheney took up a farm, upon which he lived for a time, when he bought on the opposite side of the road, where he spent the remainder of his days. When he came the country was new and heavily timbered. The frost and cold season of 1816 had cut off and shortened their crops, and much suffering was thereby occasioned. Deer were plenty, and supplied them with nearly all the meat they had. Money was very scarce, it being wellnigh impossible to obtain any. Before coming to Yorkshire he had lived in Machias. On a certain occasion, while returning home, with a grist upon his back, from Arcade, Wyoming Co., whither he had taken it to be ground, darkness overtook him as he reached the swampy country which surrounds Lime Lake, and he had yet two miles to go. He was startled by the scream of a panther, and still more so when a few minutes later the same ominous sound pierced his ears from a distance of some two rods only. He turned in the direction of the sound, and plainly discovered two eyes, which glared upon him like balls of fire. Nothing more was visible. He commenced walking backwards, still facing the animal, and when he had got off some distance, turned and went forward till he again heard the approach of his expectant foe, when he again turned and faced it. He repeated this manoeuvre until he reached a clearing, when the animal uttered a terrible scream of mingled rage and disappointment, and retreated into the woods.

Among other early settlers who were here in 1819 was Joseph Pierce, from Vermont, who established a small

distillery and exchanged whisky for rye and corn, at the rate of six quarts of whisky for a bushel of grain; also Josiah Hakes, John Moffatt, John Ward, Alvah Wilson, Benjamin Thompson, George Barnes, John C. Marston, Warren Worden, John Haling, Samuel Metcalf, from Vermont, James Marston, and Girah Phinney. The last named came from Whitestown, Madison Co., N. Y., and settled first in Erie County, in 1811. Mr. Phinney was accompanied by his sons, Girah, Jr., and Orrin, and located on the farm now owned by Alonzo Evans.

Henry and John Smith, brothers, came in from Hillsborough, N. H., in April, 1820. They were joined in December of the same year by Mason Smith, the son of John. Mr. Mason Smith relates that the year he came here he had traveled on foot a distance of 1800 miles, in the performance of his work as a stone-cutter and millwright, in the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and his journey from the former State to Cattaraugus County, which occupied eighteen days. He contracted for the large farm upon which he now resides, in 1821, and the lands upon which the major portion of the village of Yorkshire Centre is built. In 1821 he made the first clearing upon the village site, and the following year, assisted by his uncle (his father had returned to New Hampshire), had raised a crop of five acres of wheat, corn, potatoes, etc. Harvest time came, their grain was ripe, but they had no tools to cut it; those owned by their more fortunate neighbors were in use. The uncle proposed that they should borrow their neighbors' cradles or sickles, and cut the grain at night; but Mason said no, there was too much labor attached to the operation of going four or five miles to borrow, then work through the night, and return the tools in the morning. The independence and self-reliance which have ever been characteristic of the man through life asserted themselves then. He had heard that some merchant in Erie County, sixteen miles distant, had a stock of such tools as they needed. Starting out one morning on foot, he found the man, but the sickles and cradles were all sold. He was referred to another merchant, who lived within twelve miles of Buffalo. Young Smith reached there before nightfall, only to be disappointed the second time. He remained with this man through the night, and the next morning early proceeded to Buffalo, where, as he says, he bought two sickles and a cotton handkerchief, arriving at his home in the evening of the second day.

Their crops were at last harvested and secured in good condition; but on account of there being no roads or bridges, and the swollen current of the South branch, which then contained a greater volume of water than since the forests were leveled, they could not be taken to the west side, where the Smiths had their cabin, until winter, when a sled could be drawn through the timber, where it would be impossible to take a wagon in summer. Winter came on, and another difficulty presented itself; the rapid current did not freeze over, and Mr. Smith extemporized a bridge as follows: he selected two large trees standing near the bank, and at a suitable distance from each other, and felled them up the stream; the current forced the tops down against the opposite bank, and made them firm; he then trimmed the branches from the upper surface of the trunks, and

filled the space between them with branches, brush, etc. The day being a freezing one he, late in the afternoon, spattered water over all the logs and brush. The next morning the whole structure was frozen solidly and firmly together; he then threw on some hemlock-brush, and over this shoveled snow until he had a perfect roadway, and a bridge sufficient for his purpose.

Mr. Smith built the first framed barn, in 1821. Its dimensions are 25 by 26 feet, and it is still in use. It occupied two days' time to raise it; the men of that time were unaccustomed to heavy frame-work, and were timid in going aloft. In 1821, Abram Howell, Alfred Howell, Henry I. Paddock, and David Paddock became settlers. Mr. Henry I. Paddock came from Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., and built the first framed house at Yorkshire Centre.

The following year George Graham, from Concord, N. H.; Ezekiel Pingrey, from Mount Holly, Vt.; Abel Gordon, from Hillsborough, N. H.; Stephen S. Langmade, William Campbell, and many others came in. The easy terms offered by the agents of the Holland Land Company to actual settlers, the desirability of the soil and climate, compared with that of the Green and White Mountain States, caused a steady inflow of hardy citizens from those sections during the years prior to 1830. Yorkshire received a large portion of them as well as the adjacent towns in Cattaraugus, Erie, Wyoming, and Allegany Counties.

Mr. Graham located near the centre of the town. He came here before he was married, taught school and surveyed. He taught the first school of which we have any knowledge. It was in a log house covered with bark, situated a little east of West Yorkshire. He returned to New Hampshire in 1824, married, and soon returned, bringing with him his wife. They compassed the journey with wagon, sleigh, and upon horseback in alternate stages, as the weather and condition of the roads permitted. Mr. Graham served his town as supervisor nine years, town clerk seven years, and justice of the peace twenty-five years.

Ezekiel Pingrey came from Vermont with his father, Jonathan Pingrey, who settled in Sardinia, in 1817. The same year Ezekiel worked for 'Squire Felch in Yorkshire, then Ischua. In 1823 he married, and settled on a farm one and a half miles north of the centre, on the creek, where he resided for forty-two years. He bought his land for \$2.50 per acre, and sold it for \$40 per acre. Mr. Pingrey now resides in the village of Yorkshire Centre.

Abel Gordon built the first house at Yorkshire Centre in 1822. It was of logs, 16 feet square, and stood near the site of the present Baptist church. He and Mason Smith built this house unaided by any others.

Previous to 1825, Samuel King, John Harmon, Samuel Davis, Stephen Hollister, Luther Wheeler, Wm. W. Wattles, David Putnam, Elihu Hollister, Israel Thornton, Richard Thornton, James Ray, Asa Willard (who had a small distillery), and Augustus Crary, from Vermont, who built, in 1824, the present grist-mill at Yorkshire Corners, were all here; also Benjamin Packard, who built the first brick house in 1824. This house was used as a tavern for many years. Lewis Marsh, from Vermont, settled at the centre in 1825. Solon Pierce, a Methodist preacher, came in

from Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1826, and settled upon a large farm in the central part, where he died at the expiration of four years. Lewis M. Fisk located at West Yorkshire about the same time, and established the first carding-machine. Weaver G. Fisk, from Ontario County, settled in the northern part, on the highest point in the town, about 1828, and Reuben Smith, originally from Vermont, came in from Wyoming, then Genesee County, and settled on lot 5, in 1829.

Henry L. Baker kept the first store in town, in 1822, at Yorkshire Corners. His goods were displayed on one side of Proctor Williams' bar-room.

The very early settlers were attended by Dr. Colgrove, of Sardinia. Dr. Patterson, the first resident physician, was located at Yorkshire Corners. Benj. Felch owned the first horses. Mason Smith and his uncle the second span. They were obliged to take them eight miles for pasturage. A Mr. Goodenough owned the first buggy-wagon, and Mason Smith the first cast-iron plow. The first cheese-factory was established at Yorkshire Corners in 1864.

CIVIL HISTORY.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 13, 1820, the town of Yorkshire was formed from Ischua.

The new town then contained a population of 313 inhabitants, and the language of the act in describing the territory of the town thus formed is as follows :

"Being all that part of the town of Ischua known and distinguished as townships number five and six, in the fifth range of townships, and all that part of the seventh township, in the fifth range of townships, lying south of the Cattaraugus Creek, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate town, by the name of Yorkshire; and the first town-meeting shall be held at the house of Robert Steele, in said town, on the first Tuesday of March next."

Machias—being the fifth township in the fifth range of townships—was taken off April 16, 1827. The west tier of lots of the town of Freedom was annexed in 1844, and the south tier of lots was set off to Machias in 1847.

At the first town-meeting, held at the house of Robert Steele, in the town of Yorkshire, on the 6th day of March, 1821, for the purpose of electing town officers, and to transact such other business as might be deemed necessary, the following-named officers were chosen, viz. :

Supervisor, Samuel G. Sutton; Town Clerk, Joshua Daniels; Assessors, Elijah T. Ashcraft, Jacob Cochran, Benjamin Felch; Collector, Robert Steele; Overseers of the Poor, Edward Bump, Joseph Kinne; Constables, Robert Steele, Warren Worden, Joseph Kinne, Jr.; Commissioners of Highways, Elisha Brown, Benjamin Felch, Joseph Pierce; Commissioners of Common Schools, Benjamin Felch, Samuel G. Sutton, Charles H. Biggs; Inspectors of Common Schools, Robert Steele, William Gowen, Samuel Silliman; Poundmasters, Obadiah Vaughan, Jr., Robert Steele, David Clark.

HIGHWAY DISTRICTS IN THE TOWN OF YORKSHIRE FOR THE YEAR 1821.

District No. 1, John Farrar, commissioner, beginning on the State road, at the east line of the town, and running

northwestwardly on said road to the centre of the Ischua Creek.

District No. 2, Joshua Daniels, commissioner, beginning at the centre of Ischua Creek, near John Farrar's, and running northwestwardly on the State road to the first large brook north of Elijah T. Ashcraft's.

District No. 3, Robert Steele, commissioner, beginning at the brook last mentioned, and running on the State road to the west line of the town.

District No. 4, Samuel Metcalf, commissioner, beginning at the forks of the road north of Elijah T. Ashcraft's, and running north to the southeast corner of lot 23.

District No. 5, Benjamin Thompson, commissioner, beginning at the southeast corner of lot 29, and running north to the Cattaraugus Creek; also, the road from the forks of the Cattaraugus Creek to the east line of Samuel G. Sutton's land; and also the road from the east line of lot 31 to the road near Sallimon Davis'.

District No. 6, Simon Carpenter, commissioner, beginning at the forks of the Cattaraugus Creek, and running westwardly on the south side of said creek to the town line of Samuel G. Sutton's land, and running up the creek to the town line near William Felch's.

District No. 7, John Haling, commissioner, beginning at the bridge near the house of James Coys and running eastwardly to the town line.

District No. 8, Warren Worden, commissioner, the road from Isaac K. Williams' to the creek near Hall's Mills, to west line of Archibald Randall's land, on lot 8, township 7, range 5.

District No. 9, Isaac Williams, commissioner, beginning at the west line of Archibald Randall's land, and running eastwardly to the east line of the town; also, the road from the northeast corner of Benjamin Felch's land north to the creek road; and also a road from the house of Isaac H. Williams to the creek near Hall's Mills.

District No. 10, Daniel W. Cheney, commissioner, beginning at the northeast corner of township No. 6, and running south to the southeast corner of said township.

District No. 11, John Grover, commissioner, beginning at the southeast corner of township No. 6, and running southwardly to the State road; and also a road from John Grover's west to the State road.

District No. 12, Andrew McBuzzell, commissioner, beginning at the State road, near Joshua Daniel's, and running east to the town line.

District No. 13, John Smith, commissioner, beginning at Salmon Clark's, thence southwestwardly to the Sutton road; also the road beginning near James Phinney's, and running southeastwardly to the Lime Lake road.

At a special town-meeting held at Mr. Steele's house, April 25, 1821, the following additional town legislation was enacted :

"Voted, that fifteen dollars be paid for panthers caught within this town by any persons living in town, one dollar be paid on wild-cats, and seventy-five cents on foxes.

"Voted, that the town of Yorkshire should proceed against the town of Ischua for their rites and privelidges.

"Voted, that any person that shall drive cattle to this town for the purpose of pasturing them on the commons,

shall be liable to pay one dollar per head for every such offense."

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1821 to 1878, inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

1821-22. Samuel G. Sutton.	1855-57. Joseph H. Wright.
1823-25. Benjamin Felch.	1858-59. Erastus Daley.
1826. Howard Peck.	1860. George Graham.
1827. Benjamin Felch.	1861. Charles T. Lowden.
1828-30. Robert Steele.	1862-63. Perry Howe.
1831. Benjamin Felch.	1864. Joseph H. Wright.
1832-33. Robert Steele.	1865-66. Edwin M. Pierce.
1834. Solomon Love.	1867-68. Aldis Spring.
1835. George Graham.	1869. Lorenzo D. Cobb.
1836-40. Lewis Marsh.	1870. Dwight J. Woodworth.
1841-42. George Graham.	1871-72. Elliott A. Cobb.
1843-45. Seth R. Crittenden.	1873. Solomon Howe.
1846. George L. Collins.	1874-75. Gershom S. Rowley.
1847-48. Seth R. Crittenden.	1876. Solomon Howe.
1849-53. George Graham.	1877-78. Charles H. Miller.
1854. Lorenzo D. Cobb.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1821-25. Joshua Daniels.	1852-53. Charles T. Lowden.
1826. Nathan Follett.	1854. Joseph H. Wright.
1827-33. George Graham.	1855-56. Stephen Holmes.
1834-35. Daniel Rich.	1857. Charles T. Lowden.
1835. Paschal P. Whitney.	1858. Nathan T. Thomas.
1836-37. Benjamin Packard.	1859. Joseph H. Wright.
1838. George W. Thomas.	1860-61. George W. Whiting.
1839. John Willey.	1862-63. Joseph H. Wright.
1840. La Fayette Marsh.	1864. Truman Cole.
1841. Benjamin Packard.	1865-66. John B. Foote.
1842-44. La Fayette Marsh.	1867-71. Joseph H. Wright.
1845. Artemus Spring.	1872. H. M. Pomeroy.
1846. Solomon Love.	1873-74. Wm. L. Whitman.
1847-48. Charles T. Lowden.	1875. Walter W. Cheney.
1849-50. George W. Bailey.	1876-78. Chester C. Pingrey.
1851. Paschal P. Whitney.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.*

1821. Elijah T. Ashcraft.	1848. Solomon Lincoln.
William Warner.	James R. Barnes.
Robert Steele.	1849. Charles T. Lowden.
1827. George Graham.	1850. Aldis Spring.
1828. Augustus Crary.	1851. Samuel Persons.
1829. Barnard Wood.	1852. Solomon Lincoln.
1830. Arunah Hibbard.	Isaac White.
1831. George Graham.	1853. Charles T. Lowden.
1832. Barnard Wood.	1854. Wm. W. King.
Reuben Hollister.	1855. Samuel Crocker.
1833. Robert Steele.	1856. Lorenzo D. Cobb.
1834. Arunah Hibbard.	Isaac White.
1835. George Graham.	1857. Joseph H. Wright.
1836. Miles Carter.	1858. Aldis Spring.
1837. Ira Bishop.	Hiram Thornton.
1838. Samuel G. Sutton.	1859. Isaac White.
1839. George Graham.	1860. Lorenzo D. Cobb.
1840. Miles Carter.	1861. Buel G. Smith.
1841. Joseph Metcalf.	1862. Aldis Spring.
1842. Solomon Love.	1863. Isaac White.
Samuel G. Sutton.	1864. Lorenzo D. Cobb.
1843. George Graham.	1865. Buel G. Smith.
1844. Rufus Crowley.	1866. Aldis Spring.
1845. Henry Stringham.	1867. Stephen Rich.
1846. Samuel G. Sutton.	1868. Lorenzo D. Cobb.
1847. George Graham.	1869. Buel G. Smith.

* Arunah Hibbard was the first justice elected by the people. Those holding the office prior to 1830 were appointed by State authorities, and there is nothing in the town records to show who they were, or when they were appointed, other than signatures attached to affidavits, etc.

1870. Wm. W. King.	1875. Buel G. Smith.
1871. William B. Stacey.	Eugene M. Whitney.
1872. George Williams.	1876. Hiram G. Blood.
1873. Stephen Rich.	Warren Worden.
G. W. Tapple.	1877. William C. Smith.
1874. Earl Silliman.	1878. William W. King.
Henry L. Marsh.	

At the annual town-meeting, of 1825, it was voted: "Aney person Drawing lumber across aney bridge in the Town of Yorkshire, with a chain, without aney Carriage under it shall pay the sum of one Dollar for every such offense."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

No books or papers pertaining to the first highways or avenues of travel are preserved among the town records; but it is to be presumed that the highway leading from Yorkshire Corners to the foot of Lime Lake was the first laid out and improved. The abandoned road-bed of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, upon which much labor and money was expended about 1858, intersects the town from north to south on the east side.

The Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, which was completed in 1872, enters the town near the northeast corner, and running in a southerly course, passes Yorkshire Centre, through the east tier of lots of township 6, range 5, and leaves the town just west of the southeast corner. The town voted \$18,000 to aid in its construction.

YORKSHIRE CENTRE,

situated east of the centre, on the south branch of the Cattaraugus Creek and the outlet of Lime Lake, both of which afford good water-power privileges, is a station on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad. It contains two church edifices (Baptist and Union), three religious societies (viz., Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Universalist), one hotel, four stores of general merchandise, one hardware-store and tin-store, one drug-store, one furniture-store, one small grocery-store, one jewelry-store, one cheese-factory, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one cheese-box and shingle-factory, one wool-carding establishment, a post-office, one district school, with two departments, two wagon-, three blacksmith-, two harness-, and two shoe-shops, a meat-market, four millinery and dress-making shops, one barber-shop, three physicians, three clergymen, and about 400 inhabitants.

Mason Smith and Lewis Marsh were the original owners of that part of the site which lies upon lot 6. The first clearing was made by Mason Smith, in 1821; Abel Gordon built the first log house, in 1822; and Henry I. Paddock built the first framed house, about 1825.

YORKSHIRE CORNERS

is situated in the northeast corner of the town, on Cattaraugus Creek, and one and one-half miles west of the station of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad.

It contains two churches (Free Methodist and Advent), two hotels, three stores of a general stock, one harness-store, one drug-store and groceries combined, one tin- and hardware-store, one furniture-store, post-office, one district school-house with two departments, one grist-mill, one saw-mill,

one plow-manufactory and iron-foundry, one cheese-factory, a meat-market, two wagon- and three blacksmith-shops, millinery, dress-making, etc., and about 300 inhabitants. Isaac Williams and his sons were the first settlers here, and here were established the first mills, tavern, store, blacksmith, and other shops in the town.

WEST YORKSHIRE,

on Cattaraugus Creek, about the centre of the north border of the town, contains a grist-mill, tannery, post-office, wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, and about 50 inhabitants. James Boyce, John Pierce, and James Smith were the first settlers in this locality.

SOCIETIES.

Yorkshire Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W., was instituted February, 1877, with about twenty-five charter members and the following officers: D. J. Woodworth, M. W.; W. T. Pierce, Recorder; E. A. Cobb, Receiver.

Among the present officers are D. J. Woodworth, Past M. W.; W. T. Hughes, Recorder; E. A. Cobb, Receiver; H. J. Beardsley, Financier. Present membership, 45.

Ivanhoe Council, No. 72, Royal Templars of Temperance, was organized at Yorkshire Centre, November, 1878, with twenty-nine charter members and the following board of officers, viz.: A. J. Langmade, S. C.; S. Brownell, V. C.; F. Howell, P. C.; S. Harmon, C.; F. Worden, H.; C. Vedder, D. H.; Mrs. Krehheil, R. C.; F. Regan, F. C.; Mrs. F. Regan, T.; Mrs. F. Howell, E. G.; E. Runyan, S.

SCHOOLS.

"The undersigned commissioners of common schools for the town of Yorkshire, for the year 1822, having attended to the duty of apportioning the money allowed by law for the support of common schools, find on examination that there is but one school district in said town entitled according to law to any of said money; that the apportionment of money for said town is \$12, and that school district No. 4 is entitled to the aforesaid sum of \$12.

"JACOB COCHRAN,

"SAMUEL G. SUTTON,

"WIGGIN M. FARRAR,

"Commissioners of Common Schools.

"YORKSHIRE, 24th April, 1822."

In comparison with the foregoing, the following statistics, taken from the report of the county school commissioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, are herewith appended.

The number of school districts are 12, with 11 school buildings, valued, with sites, at \$7371; volumes in library, 354, valued at \$125; number of teachers employed, 13; amount paid for teachers' wages, \$2445.43; number of weeks taught, 328; amount of public money received from State, \$1374.47; amount of money received from tax, \$1068.59.

CHURCHES.

It is stated that the Methodists formed a society at Yorkshire Corners in 1814, but no records or other evidence can be found to prove it as a fact.

Rev. Judah Babcock, a Free-Will Baptist preacher, held meetings in the houses of Benjamin Felch and Isaac Williams in 1817.

The Patchenites also flourished here, to some extent, in the days of their ascendancy in this and adjoining towns.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF YORKSHIRE, AT YORKSHIRE CENTRE,

was organized at the school-house in Yorkshire Centre, May 13, 1855, by Rev. E. W. Bliss, with the following constituent members: Erastus Wheatley, Samuel Morse, Seth Pomeroy, Moses F. Durfey, Truman Cole, Samuel Crocker, Stephen Langmade, Abram Howell, Samuel H. Howell, Henry Howell, Caroline Wheatley, Ruth Morse, Catherine Pomeroy, Sarah Durfey, Octavia Cole, Joanna Crocker, and Aseneth Langmade.

At a council of ministers and delegates of surrounding churches, held June 6, 1855, it was recognized as an independent church, and the right hand of fellowship extended.

Moses S. Durfey and Erastus Wheatley were the first deacons. Their house of worship was erected in 1856, and dedicated December 9 of the same year. It cost \$2000, and has sittings for 325 persons. Rev. William J. Kermott, a licentiate, was the first pastor, and has been followed in the pastoral duties of this church as in the order named by Revs. N. F. Langmade, T. T. Horton, J. W. Snyder, Clinton Colegrove, Charles Berry, Darwin Wood, N. F. Langmade, and Jotham S. Johnson, the present pastor. Present membership, 59. Number of pupils in Sabbath-school, 50. Mrs. Myra Stevens, Superintendent.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF YORKSHIRE, AT YORKSHIRE CENTRE.

This society was organized in the school-house at Yorkshire Centre, by Rev. Gideon S. Gowdy, Jan. 3, 1856, and was composed of 22 members, as follows: Hiram Thornton, Jacob Murphy, Buel G. Smith, John H. Bowers, Mason Smith, Ezekiel Pierce, Alonzo Cobb, Henry Howe, N. T. Harvey, William Quint, Willis Phinney, J. Dwinnell, Jerry Fox, Samuel Eastland, Franklin Poor, Henry Olcott, Nathan Hadley, Nathan H. Ferrin, Lewis G. Bentley, E. J. Strong, Harry Nourse, and S. S. Langmade. The church proper was regularly organized in 1858, with 23 members, but the records of proceedings, etc., are not accessible.

In 1858 this church, in conjunction with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Yorkshire, erected a church edifice, which has sittings for 300 persons, and cost \$2500. Rev. G. S. Gowdy was the first pastor. He has been followed by Revs. O. B. Clark, E. Hathaway, B. Hunt, and George Adams.

The congregation numbers 20 families at the present time. No pastor. The union Sabbath-school of the two churches has a membership of 60; J. A. Wiltsie, Superintendent; W. B. Stacey, Assistant Superintendent.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF YORKSHIRE, AT YORKSHIRE CENTRE,

was formed in 1857, by Rev. S. Y. Hammond. Among the first members were John Strong, Henry Dow, and John Cheney. They were organized as part of the Machias charge. In 1873 they became an independent church, and had as pastors Revs. Charles Patterson, John Brushingham, J. W. Gamble, and — Latham. In 1877 they were again incorporated with the Machias Church. Rev. M. D. Jackson, pastor. Present membership, 31.

THE FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH IN YORKSHIRE,
AT YORKSHIRE CORNERS,

was organized in the school-house, at Yorkshire Corners, by Rev. Henry Hornsby, June 8, 1868, with fourteen members, viz., Lyman Parker, Alvira Parker, Jonas R. Olmsted, Miranda Olmsted, Hannah Bowen, Eveline Pomeroy, Emily Goodspeed, Stephen Daniels, Andrew McCutchen, Jane McCutchen, Mary Harriot, Elisha Pomeroy, Lois Tillingham, and John W. O'Neil. They bought the Odd-Fellows' Hall in 1868, and the same year reconstructed it as a church edifice and parsonage, at a total cost of \$2100. Rev. William Cusick was their first pastor, and he has been followed by Revs. Thomas Catton, M. E. Brown, William Manning, M. C. Burritt, George H. Joslyn, William Ingalsby, A. H. Bennett, and M. E. Brown. Present membership of the society, 13. Number of pupils in Sabbath-school, 20. Miss Emma McIntyre, Superintendent.

THE ADVENT CHURCH OF YORKSHIRE, AT YORKSHIRE
CORNERS,

was organized with 63 members in 1868, during a revival that was held in a tent by Revs. Clinton Colgrove, William A. Fenn, and Jonas Wendell. Mr. Colgrove, an eloquent divine, and formerly of the Baptist Church, had begun preaching here in the school-house three years previously, and continued his labors with this church until 1875. The first members of this church were Deacon Watson, Philander Cook, Victoria Wood, E. W. Earle, Anson Jones, Gertrude A. Shaver, Charles E. Reynolds, Marshall McGee, Mrs. M. Magee, J. P. Robinson, Weber L. Peirce, Mrs. W. L. Peirce, Clara Brand, William Newton, Angenette Newton, Caroline A. Wetherbee, Lettie Newton, Andrew Ely, Martha Ely, Mark Peirce, Clinton Colgrove, Lavina Hill, John Nichols, Addison Colton, Mary A. McIntosh, Mrs. C. E. Reynolds, J. M. Pomeroy, Mary E. Pomeroy, Anna Hughes, Elisha Cline, George Williams, Lucy Williams, Mrs. Nelson Wade, Amanda Pomeroy, Joseph Rice, Mrs. Anna Walker, Grace Franklin, George Marsh, Delphina Marsh, Lucy Hopkins, Elarcia Colgrove, E. F. Cook, Mrs. L. V. Cook, John Case, Eliza Case, Mary Case, Alice Wade, Lelia Holman, Samantha Cook, Chauncey Rogers, Mary Peet, Mrs. Mary A. Boss, Rosa Boss, Ann Goodenough, Hannah Carpenter, Mrs. Alder Crosby, George Hitchcock, Simeon Williams, Ralston S. Barto, Mary E. Barto, Elder Jacob Blain, Lewis Bentley, and Elizabeth Hughes. Their church edifice was erected in 1869, has sittings for 300 persons, and cost \$3300. The church has a present membership of 20, a small Sabbath-school. No pastor.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following-named pensioners for Revolutionary and other military services were residents of Yorkshire in 1840, viz.: Elisha Randall, aged seventy-nine; Jacob Winters, fifty-four; Bishop Coston, eighty-one; William Gould, eighty-eight; Abner Reckard, seventy-six; and Elisha Plumb, aged fifty-three years. Without doubt there were other heroes of the Revolution here, who had died prior to the above-mentioned date, but such records have not been kept. Of the veterans of 1812 we have learned of none

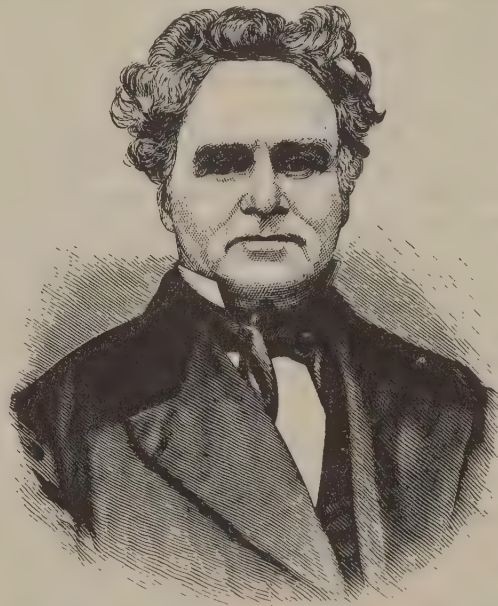
other than Col. Arunah Hibbard and John Brown, one of the earliest settlers.

During the war of the Rebellion the town did her whole duty. She put into the field 158 men, and paid in bounties to these soldiers the sum of \$32,900; the county paid in addition, \$10,200; making a total of \$43,100.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE GRAHAM, ESQ.

Among the pioneers and prominent citizens of the town of Yorkshire whose life and services entitle them to notice on the pages of local history, few, if any, better deserve to have their memories perpetuated than our subject. Coming to Yorkshire as he did when the now thriving and prosperous town was a wilderness, uncultivated, and barren of



George Graham

agricultural implements, he witnessed much of its growth and prosperity, and was himself an important factor in its development. For more than forty years he filled some office of trust in the town, and his good common sense and more than average intelligence were largely felt in the material and intellectual progress of the community in which he lived so long and so well.

George Graham was born at Concord, N. H., Oct. 5, 1801. He was the son of Asa Graham, an active and influential citizen of Concord. About the year 1820 he accompanied his son George to Yorkshire, but never became an actual settler there.

On the 13th of January, 1825, George Graham returned to Concord, and was there united in marriage with Lucia Thorn, who, immediately after the performance of the interesting ceremony, returned with her husband to their new

home in the Western country, as Cattaraugus County was then considered. They commenced housekeeping in the March following their wedding, and where for upwards of forty-five years they passed life's fleeting hours together; and on the 7th of March, 1871, she died full of years, and after the fulfillment of the noblest relations of woman,—those of wife and mother. A little less than two years later, and on the 12th of February, 1873, Mr. Graham followed his exemplary companion to the grave, and, sleeping the last long sleep together, we can but wish them a blissful eternity after the resurrection.

This worthy couple had ten children, namely, Joseph G., born Oct. 14, 1825; Flora Taylor, May 12, 1861, deceased; Sarah L., born Sept. 22, 1826, unmarried; Rozilla A., born June 8, 1828, married Jeremiah F. Jackman, Feb. 20, 1851, resides in Erie Co., N. Y.; Rachel M., born Nov. 14, 1830, unmarried; John C., born Jan. 15, 1833, married Teressa Jacobs, Dec. 15, 1861, resides in Iowa; George H., born March 5, 1835, married Ellen M. Morse, March 24, 1861; Lucia E., born March 14, 1837, married Solomon Howe, Oct. 7, 1869; Walter A., born April 30, 1839, married Altie E. Nye, Sept. 29, 1866; Mary J., born Feb. 4, 1842, died Jan. 20, 1845; Mary L., born May 15, 1844, unmarried.

In politics, Mr. Graham was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, which latter he remained until his death. He held the office of supervisor for about ten years, and was a justice of the peace for twenty-four years. He held also several minor town offices, all of which he filled with fidelity to the trusts imposed in him and with general ability. He resided in the old homestead (now occupied by his unmarried daughters) nearly fifty years, and every one knew him as an honest man and a good citizen.

SOLOMON HOWE

comes of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Moses Howe, of New Hampshire, having served in several of the struggles with Great Britain that culminated triumphantly by the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The father of Solomon was Aaron Howe, who was born in the State of New Hampshire, and subsequently resided in Madison and Tompkins Counties, and finally in Cattaraugus County, where he died in the year 1836. His widow survived him until March 6, 1870, when she too went to her eternal rest, full of years and respectability.

Solomon Howe was born in Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., May 4, 1818. At the age of twelve years his parents removed to the town of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., where he still resides. The facilities for education were limited, and school-houses few and far between, so that he received but a small modicum of learning. The little he did get, however, he has greatly increased by subsequent reading and observation.

Mr. Howe has been twice married: first, to Minerva

Gould, of New Hudson, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1845. She died June 27, 1865. His second wife was Lucia E., daughter of George Graham, Esq., a respected pioneer of Yorkshire, Oct. 7, 1869. They have two children,—Ormond, born Nov. 20, 1870, and Minerva, born June 28, 1872. Both are living.

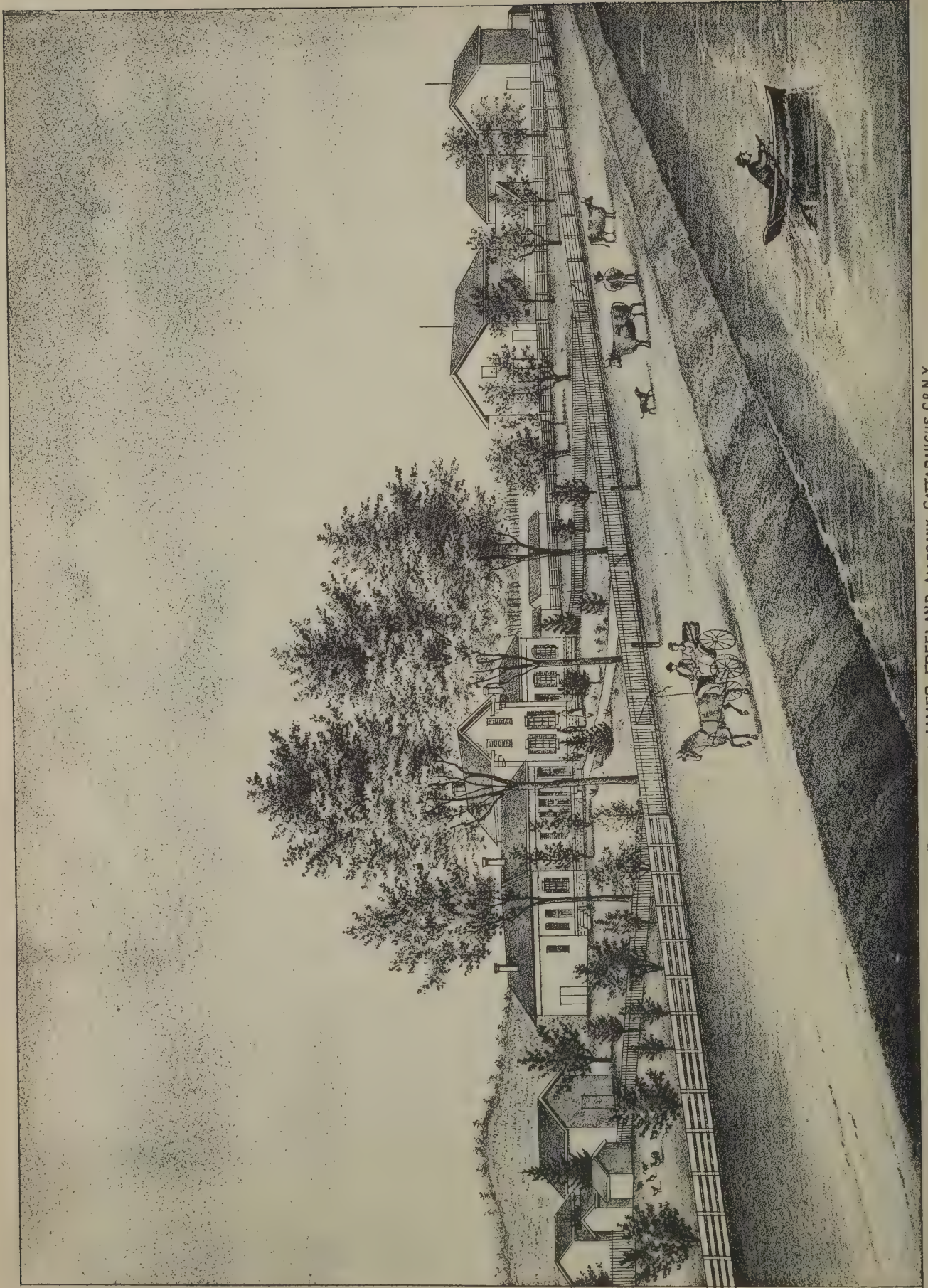
In politics, Mr. Howe is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school. He has been frequently elected to town offices, and often honored by his party with nominations to county



Solomon Howe

offices, but owing to the overwhelming Republican majority, although always running ahead of his ticket, it has been impossible to secure an election. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and again to the same position in 1876. He has also held several minor offices in the town government. In 1869 he received the Democratic nomination for Assembly, but was defeated by George N. West. In the fall of 1872 he was nominated by his party for the office of County Superintendent of the Poor. In both instances he received a flattering recognition, running from one hundred to one hundred and fifty votes ahead of his ticket. He made an honest and capable supervisor, and did his duty faithfully and well in all the offices of trust to which he has been elected.

Mr. Howe is generally considered a man of more than average intelligence, and what is of equal if not of greater importance, of uncompromising honesty. In the various relations of life he strives to do his duty, and that he has succeeded is shown by the popularity he enjoys, both at home, where he is well known, and abroad, where his reputation stands deservedly high.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES FREELAND, ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS CO. N.Y.

ALLEGANY.

BY CYRUS G. MCKAY, Esq.

THIS town was formed from Great Valley as Burton, April 18, 1831. Its name was changed March 28, 1851. Humphrey was taken off May 12, 1836. It lies upon the south border of the county; it is comprised of townships 1 and 2 of the fifth range, according to Joseph Ellicott's survey, and contains 44,989 acres. It is bounded north by Humphrey, east by Hinsdale and Olean, south by Pennsylvania, and west by Carrolton and Great Valley. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of the Allegany River, which flows from east to west through the centre of the town. The hills have steep declivities, and their highest summits are 700 to 900 feet above the valleys. The principal streams on the north side of the river are Five-Mile and Nine-Mile Runs; on the south are Two-Mile and Four-Mile Runs and Chipmunk Creek. The soil is a shaly and sandy loam on the hills, and in the valleys it is a clayey and gravelly loam.

Rock City, five miles south of Allegany village, is already famous as a place of resort for parties seeking pleasure, and those wishing to view the grand and picturesque scenery with which the place abounds. There are rocks of immense size, towering up to a great height, and having apparently been sundered by some unaccountable convulsion of nature; there are alleys and streets, and apartments which are roofed over with rocks, one of which rooms is large enough for a party of 25 or 30 persons. These towering rocks, composed of light conglomerate sand-rock intermixed with white, flinty pebbles, are very hard and solid, indented with seams, which have the appearance of having been caused by the beating of storms for ages, or of the rocks having been washed by the dashing waves of a sea which, ages ago, submerged all this region.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

Ebenezer Reed, from Connecticut, made the first settlement in town, near the mouth of Five-Mile Run, in 1820. Amos B. Orton began the same year, about one mile north from the river, on the lot which has since been known as the Henry Chamberlin place. Isaac Eggleston began about the same time, on the lot which some time after was bought and occupied since by S. J. Horton. Mr. Eggleston removed to the farm below J. Freeland, on the south side of the river. Andrew L. Allen located on the Austin farm, near the present residence of R. Wilber; and David Orton began on the H. Chamberlin farm, about 1820.

Wm. B. and David Orton, and Allen joined the Mormons and went to Nauvoo, about 1828.

Hiram Wood commenced on the Hall farm, at the foot of Chapell Hill, in 1821. Elias Fish made a beginning on what is known as the Blackmore place, now owned by John P. Phillips, in 1821. James Strong, Sr., began the

same year on the place now owned by his son, James Strong, Jr. Abiathar Phillips, Sr., began in 1826, on the lot afterwards owned and occupied by his son, A. Phillips, Jr., and now by Samuel R. Phillips. Deacon Thompson and Wm. and Erasmus Morgan located in Morgan Hollow, in about 1830. Josiah Hall, and Kinyon and Wilber, from Onondaga County, came in about 1833. Wm. Faunce bought out A. B. Orton's place in 1828. Grandison Taylor occupied the place afterwards the Lathrop farm, in 1831. Samuel Bronson was on the Folsom farm in 1828. Deacon Warren began on the Conrad Becker farm, and ——— Taylor on the Christian Hartung place, about 1828. John Palmer settled on the north side of the river, in rear of the depot, in about 1830, and remained about five or six years. Wm. Wright began on the James Freeland farm, about 1831. John and Henry Altenburg settled on the south side of the river in about 1835. John Morris came to the Abel Burdick farm about 1831, and Lewis Pryce on a part of same lot at same time. Philo, Luther W., and Cyrus Hall settled on the Two-Mile Creek about 1848. Some time after his settlement, while himself and wife were absent from home, one night, the shanty in which they lived took fire, and was entirely consumed, together with their four children, who had been left at home without any apprehension of the awful fate which awaited them. The father still resides on the Two-Mile Creek, with Joel Hall, his nephew.

James R. Clark and his four brothers, Barak, Raynor, Sanford, and Alfred, settled here about 1835. James R. began or lived on the place now owned by C. B. Learn. Alfred Clark kept a hotel for some time, and afterwards a grocery-store, succeeded by his son, Calvin G., who still continues the business on Main Street.

Other early settlers were Isaac Freeland and his brothers James and Andrew, Abel Burdick, ——— Gleason, ——— Reynolds, Franklin Smith, Reuben Lamberton, Geo. C. Sheldon, Wm. and John Ellis, Jacob Sayles, Josiah Hall, Wm. and Jabez Chapin, Jason Blair, H. H. Janes, W. Parker, A. L. Simonds, Joseph Nessle, ——— Lyon, ——— Morgan, ——— Gillett, ——— Gooden, and Rev. N. Folsom, who married a daughter of ——— Hubbard, who lived on the place now occupied by Leonard Becker. After the farm came into possession of Rev. Mr. Folsom, he built a large dwelling there, and Geo. P. Fuller occupied a part of the house. In 1863 it was entirely consumed by fire.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

From about 1830 to 1838, Franklin Smith, father of A. O., H. M., and W. H. Smith, and of Harriet Zemira, now the wife of A. H. Marsh, resided in a house which stood on the north bank of the river, near the present

school-house in district 9. By a heavy fall of rain, Oct. 19, 1835, the river suddenly raised to a flood, which overflowed the banks and submerged the adjacent flat lands, being the greatest flood which had occurred in the river since the first settlement here, and only exceeded by the great flood of 1865. On the said 19th day of October, 1835, a daughter of said Franklin Smith was born, being the above-named Harriet Zemira, now Mrs. Marsh. When the child was not over six hours old, the impending danger from the rising flood required that the mother and child should be immediately removed to a place of safety. Accordingly, they were placed in a skiff, which was run to the door of the house, and took the mother and her young daughter aboard, and carried them in safety over the swelling flood to a neighboring house which stood on higher and dryer ground.

The first marriage was that of Wm. B. Fox and Sally Strong, at the house of James Strong, in 1825. The first deaths were those of children of Isaac Eggleston, in 1823.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The building in which the town clerk's office for this town was kept, together with all the books, records, and papers belonging to the town, was destroyed by fire on the evening of Feb. 25, 1854.

Among those who had held the office of supervisor prior to that date were the following, viz.: Ebenezer Janes, Erastus Willard, H. W. McClure, James Freeland, A. O. Smith, S. B. Willard, Abiathar Phillips, S. J. Horton, James G. Johnson, and E. H. Blackmore.

Of those who were town clerks prior to 1854 were Jedediah Lathrop, Dennis Lamberton, S. B. Willard, Isaac Fuller.

Among those acting as justices of the peace were Isaac Freeland, A. O. Smith, G. C. Sheldon, E. H. Blackmore, Seth Allen, Ebenezer Jones, Andrew Mead, and Erastus Willard.

At the annual town-meeting held at the house of Amos Scofield, in Allegany, Feb. 28, 1854, the following town officers were elected, viz.:

Supervisor, Caleb Jewett; Town Clerk, A. C. Keyes; Assessor, Shubael Simons; Commissioners of Highways, N. P. Covell, James Nettle, Wm. B. Fox; Justice of the Peace, Cornell Wiltse; Superintendent of Schools, A. P. Phillips; Inspectors of Election, R. Welch, S. J. Horton, Seth Allen; Overseer of the Poor, George C. Sheldon; Collector, S. Allen; Constables, Eli Gleason, J. R. Jones, W. Hall, J. Starks, Davis Thornton; Sealer, C. R. Doty.

Since 1854, the principal officers elected at the several town-meetings in each year were:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Justices of the Peace.
1855. James G. Johnson.	Edgar Shaw.	James Freeland.
1856. A. O. Smith.	Luther P. Forbes.	Warren Onan.
1857. Edward S. Mills.	Albert J. Scofield.	E. Willard.
1858. Hiram Couchman.	Wm. B. Evans.	A. C. Keyes.
1859. David Austin.	J. H. Farquharson.	Andrew Mead.
1860. Gilbert Palen.	A. H. Marsh.	W. H. Phillips.
1861. Edward S. Mills.	J. R. McConnell.	Cyrus G. McKay.
1862. Gilbert Palen.	Dudley Phelps.	E. Willard.
1863. James Freeland.	John P. Colegrove.	Edgar Shaw.
1864. "	"	W. H. Phillips.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Justices of the Peace.
1865. E. Willard.	Nathan A. Dye.	C. Wiltse.
1866. "	Chas. Dolan.	H. Couchman.
1867. "	Dudley Phelps.	Balthasar Witman.
1868. Andrew Mead.	Frederick Smith.	N. A. Dye.
		M. Thornton.
1869. J. B. Strong.	"	J. B. Wilkins.
1870. "	"	Michael Thornton.
1871. Asa Haskell.	Charles Spraker.	E. C. Howard.
		John Collins.
1872. "	E. R. McClure.	E. Willard.
1873. H. W. McClure.	"	J. B. Strong.
1874. E. C. Howard.	Dudley Phelps.	A. Haskell.
1875. James Freeland.	"	E. C. Howard.
1876. Z. Geo. Bullock.	C. J. Hickey.	E. Willard.
1877. Asa Haskell.	Lewis S. Corthell.	N. A. Dye.
1878. J. H. Farquharson.	E. R. McClure.	D. Thurber.

ALLEGANY CITY.

In 1837, Nicholas Devereux, of Utica, a large land-owner in Cattaraugus, laid out and surveyed into lots a proposed town, which was expected at that time to become an important station on the Erie Railroad, the first survey of which ran through it. The name of the new town was Allegany City. A large building was erected, which was designed for a hotel, and several other buildings were also erected for various purposes. The site of this contemplated city is about a mile southeast from Allegany village. Soon after this beginning was made work on the Erie Railroad was suspended, and business at Allegany City also came to a stand-still. When work on the railroad was again resumed, in 1848, a new survey located the road some half a mile farther north, and consequently the city project was abandoned. This contemplated city was to have been built on the Devereux farm so-called, which contains about 300 acres, and is situated on the north side of Allegany River. It has for several years been owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A plat of Allegany City was made in 1842 by Maj. T. I. Brown. It embraced the proposed route of the Erie Railroad, the site for the depot, with the location and names of various streets. A splendid map of the city was printed, which had a beautiful appearance on paper, but the city never had any more tangible existence.

ALLEGANY VILLAGE.

The village of Allegany, on the north side of the river, is situated in the central part of the town. The buildings are detached considerably, and stretch over a distance of nearly a mile, from Five-Mile Creek to St. Bonaventure College. There are five church edifices,—Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist, Roman Catholic, German Lutheran, and Presbyterian,—2 tanneries, a brewery, planing-mill and sash-factory, grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, a cheese-factory, 7 or 8 stores, and as many groceries; and 2 or 3 hotels. There are 2 harness-shops, one by L. S. Corthell, who located here in 1859, and the other by C. B. Smith & Co., who began in 1876; 2 wagon-shops, one by J. G. Wiedman, who has been engaged in the business here for over twenty years, and one by George Karst, of several years' standing. Both manufacture light and heavy carriages of the best quality. There are in the village the shoe-shops of E. R. McClure, R. Faulkner, H. & V. Hyde, John Boeckmier, and N. Hatch, the cabinet-shops of August Stintman and John Gasper, the marble-factory of M. R. Collins, which employs 4 or 5

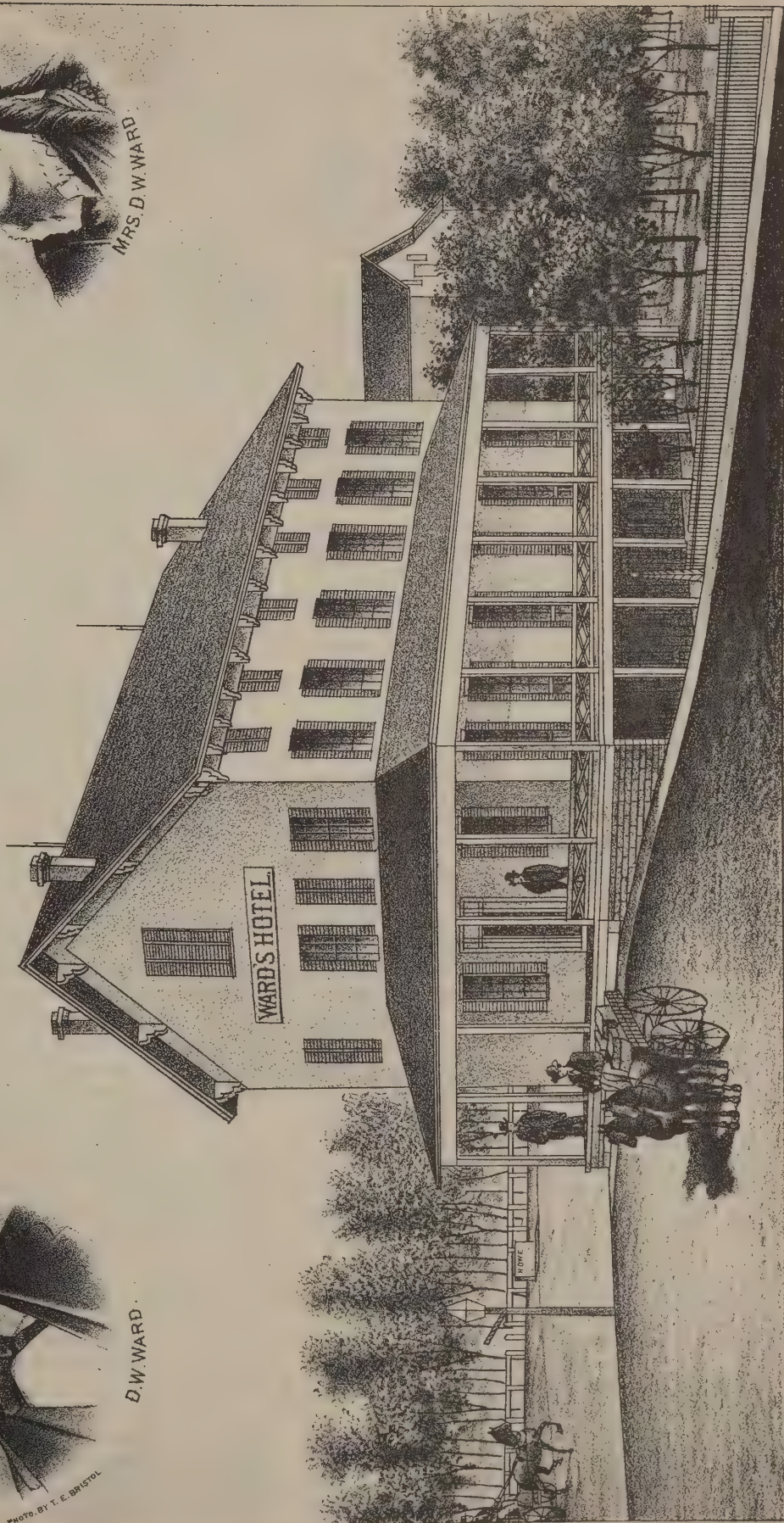


D.W. WARD.

PHOTO BY T. E. BRISTOL



MRS. D.W. WARD.



VIEW OF WARD'S HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE ERIE R. R. DEPOT, ALLEGANY, N. Y.
D.W. WARD, PROPRIETOR.

hands, and the tin and sheet-iron shops of A. C. Keyes and J. W. Hermance. The population is about 1000.

There are several well-finished brick dwellings in the village. Those of E. Willard, E. Sweeten, E. D. Mixer, E. B. Strong, George Karst, and William Zink are all well built, and have a fine appearance.

ROCKVIEW

is the name given to a new village which has rapidly been built on the Four-Mile Creek,—the new oil region,—three-fourths of a mile west of Rock City, and in sight of that strange formation. The new village contains 5 or 6 stores, about 50 dwellings and boarding-houses, a few saloons, and several mechanic shops. There are 60 to 70 oil-derricks in the immediate neighborhood; also three iron oil-tanks, of a capacity of 25,000 barrels each.

Stephansburg, half a mile north of Rockview, has about half as many buildings, with a school-house, 3 or 4 stores, several boarding-houses, saw-mill, and several mechanic shops.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The interval and flat lands of the Allegany River Valley are a mile in width, and those of Five-Mile Run, through the central part of the township, average half a mile in width.

The old Buffalo and Olean stage-road, coming over Chapell hill, followed the valley of the Five-Mile to a point about a mile north of the present site of Allegany village; thence it ran about a mile north of the river, along the base of the hills. This road was cut through the forest, and became an important mail-route, about 1815. From that time until 1852, when its use was mostly superseded by the construction of the Erie Railroad, it was one of the most useful and stirring thoroughfares in Western New York. Stages passed daily over this road, after about 1822, and often they were loaded with passengers, sometimes requiring extra teams for their conveyance.

A road was marked out and used by the pioneers, as early as 1815, running from Olean (then Hamilton) down the north side of the river, and following usually the river-bank. About 1845 the present road from Allegany village to Olean was opened and made passable for teams. At that date numerous tall and stately pine-trees lined the road on either side for nearly the whole extent of the town.

One of the early stage-drivers and proprietors was Peter Sampson, of Ashford, who in the early days drove over the route between Buffalo and Olean. He was a hale, intelligent, and industrious German, from the Mohawk country. Reuben Hurlburt, of Ellicottville, was also one of the early stage-drivers.

The first bridge across the river at Allegany village (a frame structure) was built in 1846. It was carried away by a flood, as were two others, before 1872.

An iron bridge was built over the river in 1873, at a cost of \$15,000, raised by tax in three years. It is 300 feet in length.

The Olean, Bradford and Warren Railroad runs through the south part of Allegany. There are some five stations on that road, in this town. They are called Two-Mile, Four-Mile, Rock City, Knapp's Creek, and State Line. It

is a narrow-gauge road, built with much energy and dispatch in the fall of 1877.

LUMBERING AND MILLS.

The primitive forest was dense, and in many parts interspersed with choice pine-trees. The manufacturing of pine lumber, which was run in rafts down the river for market, constituted a leading branch of employment for the early settlers. Many men were employed in the business, and many teams were required to draw the logs to the mills. The first settlers were mostly too much engaged in the lumbering business to devote any great attention to clearing up the land, or to agricultural pursuits. At least a dozen saw-mills were built by the first settlers, on the Five-Mile Creek and other streams, and put in operation. The old-fashioned water-wheels and straight upright saws were then in use, but large quantities of lumber were manufactured during each year.

The lumbermen who operated in this town in the early years of its settlement erected a large number of saw-mills, among which were the following:

1. Reuben Lamberton built a mill near the mouth of Five-Mile Run in 1830. This was run by him for about five years, when he sold to its present owner, George C. Sheldon, who has continued as the proprietor to the present time.

2. A mill was built by Anson King on the same stream, about half a mile above Lamberton's, in 1827. After his death, in 1838, his step-son, James G. Johnson, his son-in-law, George Van Campen, and other heirs became the proprietors, and in 1840 it was sold to Jacob M. Park, the present proprietor.

3. The next mill on that creek is the one now owned by Charles Chamberlain, who built it about 1850. Near this Mr. Chamberlain built a small grist-mill in 1874.

4. Next on the creek is the mill of J. Blair, built in 1845 by S. B. Willard.

5. The next mill was built by William B. Fox, in 1848. It stood about four miles north of the river, on the same creek. He sold in 1854, and it has since gone to ruin.

6. The sixth mill on the Five-Mile, in this town, was built by Freeman Wilber, in 1856, near the present dwelling of Lyman Truesdell. It was abandoned after being used several years, and has entirely disappeared.

7. About 1831 a dam was constructed across the river by Guy C. Irvine, Wm. Forbes, Wm. Clark, and Jedediah Budlong, at a point about a mile above the mouth of Nine-Mile Creek, and a large saw-mill was built there, on the south side of the river, by that company.

8. Another, on the north side of the river, was built by Calvin T. Chamberlain. These mills made a large amount of lumber for several years, until about 1852, when that of Irvine & Co. was abandoned, and a few years later the mill on the north side was also discontinued.

9. A saw-mill was built on Nine-Mile Creek, at Vandalia, in 1840, by David Chamberlain, and was afterwards owned by Ira Washburn and R. Patterson. About 1848, Richard H. McCoy became the owner, and it is now the property of his son Albert McCoy.

10. There was a saw-mill two miles above Vandalia, on

the same stream, built by Wm. Grimes about 1858, which was allowed to run down after being used a few years.

11. A steam saw-mill, on the same stream, three miles from the river, was built by Roy Stone & Co., in 1866. It was capable of sawing 25,000 feet per day; 30 hands were employed. A settlement comprising 8 to 10 families, and known as "Stone's Camp," found a home there in the wilderness. The mill was burned in 1868, but rebuilt in a year or two, and is still doing a good, but not as large a business as formerly. It is now owned by E. Willard.

12. About the year 1832, Dr. Andrew Mead built a saw-mill near the mouth of Four-Mile Creek. In 1838 it became the property of Seymour Bouton, who is still its owner.

13. Levi McNall built a water-power saw-mill on the Four-Mile, two miles south of the river, in 1848. In 1863 he built a steam saw-mill, which was used for the manufacture of a large amount of lumber until 1874, when it was burned. It was rebuilt soon after, and still does a good business.

14. About 1854, a saw-mill was built by Geo. Van Campen, on Four-Mile Creek, on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Perkins. It was used for several years.

15. A saw-mill built by Jos. Nettle on his farm was in use only a few years.

16. A mill, built by Colonel J. G. Johnson and A. O. & W. H. Smith, in 1853, stood near the present residence of Mrs. Carroll, and was burned in 1854.

17. D. Austin and — Crosby built a saw-mill on the site of Wm. Stephan's mill, in 1852.

18. A mill was built near the present dwelling of M. Donohue, in 1855, by Johnson & Smith, and after being used a few years was sold to David & Joel Hall, and the machinery was taken by them to supply a mill on Two-Mile Run.

19. William Stephan built an overshot saw-mill, in 1868, on the same stream, four miles from the river, at a place now called Stephansburg. His mill was burned about 1870, but has been rebuilt.

20. D. & J. Hall built a steam saw-mill on the Two-Mile Creek, in 1860. It was burned in 1867, and soon after rebuilt.

21. In 1874, Rufus Austin built a steam saw-mill, about a mile south of the river, and used a part of the machinery of Hall's mill in the construction of the new one, and he makes a considerable amount of lumber.

22. A steam saw-mill was built in 1833, by Paul Reed, near the Three-Mile Creek, between the river and the present Olean road.

23. A steam saw-mill, containing also a run of stones for grinding, was built by J. C. Devereux & Co., in 1848, near the tannery of the Strong estate. This mill employed several hands, and for several years manufactured a large quantity of lumber. It was burned in 1860.

24. A good steam saw-mill was erected on the south side of the river, about four miles below Allegany village, in 1852, by C. J. & D. Soule.

25. A steam saw-mill, on Birch Run, was built by Joseph Richler & Son, in 1873, and is now owned by Joseph Richler, Jr.

26. Charles Soule & Son built a steam saw-mill on the south side of the river, above the mouth of Birch Run, in 1873.

27. A saw-mill was built by William Morgan, in Morgan Hollow, in 1848. After a few years it was discontinued.

28. A large steam grist- and saw-mill was built on the north bank of the river, in the village, by Hiram Wheaton and J. H. Farquharson, in 1873. In 1874, Mr. Wheaton sold his interest to Mr. Farquharson, who ran the establishment until the fall of 1878, when he rented to Jerome Brownell.

29. About 1856, Patrick McMahon built a large steam saw-mill on Chipmunk Creek, some two miles from the river. He employed from 20 to 40 men, and for several years manufactured a large quantity of lumber. Mr. McMahon had previously been engaged in constructing the famous bridge over the Genesee River, at Portage, and a part of the machinery and apparatus used in the mill which sawed the lumber for that bridge was brought to the mill on the Chipmunk Creek.

The foregoing embrace all of the most important mills which have been built in the town of Allegany.

Allowing that one-half of these 30 mills were making an average of 250,000 feet of lumber each a year, and we have an aggregate amount of 3,750,000 feet as the quantity of lumber manufactured in Allegany and sent to market annually. Taking the period from 1830 to 1860,—thirty years,—there was an average of 15 mills running during the season. This estimate makes the total amount manufactured in thirty years preceding 1860, 112,500,000 feet.

TANNERIES.

The first tannery in Allegany was built in 1854, on the north bank of the river, by Col. J. G. Johnson, Gilbert Palen, and Caleb Jewett. It was a large establishment for those times, and the first sole-leather tannery in the southern tier of counties west of Delaware County. In 1857 it was sold to Palen & Strong. Some years later Mr. Strong became the owner, and he conveyed the property to his son, the late Jarius B. Strong, by whom it was conducted until his death. In 1876 it was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt the same year. The tannery, together with the large estate left by Mr. Strong, is now under the management of E. C. Howard, administrator, and his sister, Mrs. Strong, administratrix. About 15 men are employed to carry on the business. Before the death of Mr. Strong about 4000 to 6000 sides of sole-leather were manufactured annually.

A small upper-leather tannery was built by Edwin R. McClure, in 1868, in the western part of the village. Mr. McClure commenced tanning in this town in 1849, and still continues the business.

In 1876, A. B. Canfield & Co. built a tannery, 40 by 40, two stories high, at Vandalia, in this town. It employs 2 or 3 hands.

PLANING-MILL AND SASH- AND DOOR-FACTORY.

In 1840 a large building was erected by Couchman & Mills, about thirty rods below Palen & Strong's tannery, for the purpose of manufacturing doors, sash, and blinds, and

planing. And afterwards Lewis S. Hall became the proprietor. The establishment was destroyed by fire in 1862. It was rebuilt by Mr. Hall, and conducted by him until his death, in 1876, since which time the business has been carried on by his son, George A. Hall. In former years it was the custom to build a large boat each year, to be used in conveying prepared lumber, doors, sash, and blinds down the river. These articles were sold at various places on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Latterly the increased demand for their work at home and in the vicinity makes a market here for all that is manufactured at the establishment. About 6 to 8 hands are employed. Annual sales, about \$12,000.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The first inn was kept by Ebenezer Reed, near the mouth of Five-Mile Run, in 1820. A few years later an inn was kept in the north part of the town by Raynor Clark.

About 1833, David Chamberlain resided at the mouth of Nine-Mile Creek. Soon after he was succeeded by Ira Washburn, who kept an inn for some time, and then moved to Hinsdale, where he still lives. After him Robert Patterson, now of Kill Buck, kept the hotel at that point. This was about 1847, and the next year R. H. McCoy bought the saw-mill and hotel. His son still resides in the house, now used as a dwelling.

In 1838 a hotel was kept in the north part of the village by Barak E. Clark, and in 1841 one was kept by Raynor Clark. It was afterwards kept by Alfred Clark. Joseph Nettle built the tavern now kept by P. Hogan, on Main Street. First it was kept by A. P. Stetson, and by — Glover, N. Salisbury, Chas. Hall, Amos Allen, D. Vannatta, M. Stone, and C. H. Emerson.

In 1852 a large three-story hotel was built near the depot, called the Devereux House. It was kept for different periods by R. P. Stetson, James Razey, E. Holmes, R. H. Renwick, H. M. Smith, Abram Gray, Benj. Baldwin, and bought, in 1858, by Mrs. Ward, and the name changed to Ward's Hotel. D. W. Ward is the present landlord. It is one of the best hotels in the country.

About 1852 a large hotel and store building was erected in front of the depot, and called "The Block." Built by S. B. Willard, Devereux, and Bentley. It was destroyed by fire in 1861.

STORES.

The first general store at Burton village, now Allegany, was kept by S. B. & E. Willard, in a building which stood on the east side of the creek, in 1844. Alfred Clark kept a grocery and a hotel in 1844 in the north part of the village. George Bascom kept a store in a building on the north side of Bascom Street in 1848. He built a store 36 by 80, on the corner of Main and Bascom Streets, in 1854. This building was moved in 1875 to the west side of Main Street, and is called "Bascom Hall," the second story having been fitted up commodiously for meetings, concerts, and public exhibitions. David Chase kept a store in a building on the north side of same street, and he built the store and dwelling which has been occupied by Mrs. Bridget Zink as a dwelling, brewery, and saloon since 1854.

Erastus Willard erected a store on the east side of Main Street in 1846, in which he continued mercantile business

until the erection of his present large two-story brick store, which is now one of the largest and best-arranged stores in the county, kept by Willard & Smith, whose sales amount to \$60,000 to \$80,000 annually. James G. Johnson had a store on the east side of Main Street, and Geo. Van Campen kept one in a building which stood on the east side of Main Street; both in 1854. S. K. Hale began store-keeping in Allegany in a building called the Red Store, east side of Main Street, in 1858. In 1862 he began in the store now occupied by Spraker & Mixer. He sold his store and dwelling to A. H. Marsh in 1864, and removed to Olean.

A. H. Marsh came to Allegany in 1851, as clerk for George Van Campen. In 1854 he became a partner, and remained till November, 1857. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Theo. Palen, which continued five years. In 1867 he bought S. K. Hale's store, at which time C. Spraker became a partner, under the firm-name of A. H. Marsh & Co., which continued for eight years. Spraker & Mixer still continue in the business.

In 1865, Howard & Phelps kept in the store next to William Spraker's. D. Phelps sold his interest to E. C. Howard in 1870, and built a store near his residence. In the spring of 1878, Haskell & McAuliffe bought E. C. Howard's store and goods.

In 1850, Forbes & Smead kept a grocery-store in a building which stood about on the site now occupied by Warren Onan's dwelling. Soon after they occupied for a time the store now occupied by N. A. Dye & Sons. In 1854 they built the store now occupied by Haskell & McAuliffe.

A store in the Zink Brewery building, in 1844, was kept by Butterworth & Fox for several years, and then by David Chase. The building was then sold to Zink, and has since been used as a brewery and dwelling.

A. O. & W. H. Smith, with Harmon, Bro. & Co., kept a store in 1858 in the corner building now owned and occupied by William Spraker as grocery-store and post-office. They continued to sell a large quantity of merchandise until about 1864, when William Spraker and J. H. Farquharson bought the building, and opened a grocery-store in the same. In 1874, William Spraker became the sole owner of the store.

Nathan A. Dye kept a grocery-store at the stand now occupied by him and his sons, beginning in 1853. They keep a general stock of groceries and provisions, flour, feed, etc., and do a good business.

Calvin G. Clark succeeded his father in the grocery business about 1863. They began in the north part of the village as early as 1843. In 1848 they occupied as a grocery the building on the west side of Main Street, now occupied as a dwelling by J. Fouser. In 1860 they built the store since and now occupied by C. G. Clark as a grocery.

A. C. Keyes began the tin and hardware business in Allegany, in 1851, in a building which stood south of E. Willard's store, on the east side of Main Street. He began in his present store, west side of Main Street, in 1852. He keeps a general assortment of hardware, tin, and stoves.

Charles Dolan began in the grocery business here in

1860, and continued until his death, in 1869, since which time his widow has kept the store.

Grocery-stores have been started within a few years by M. Riley, J. B. and W. & F. Sweeten, and a flour- and feed-store by J. H. Bouton, in his new brick store. A grocery, started by Hickey & Sullivan, July, 1878, was burned Dec. 3, 1878.

POST-OFFICES.

The Burton post-office was established in 1840, on Five-Mile Run, about a mile north of the present village of Allegany. Jedediah Lathrop was the first postmaster. About 1852, John W. Clark was postmaster at that point, and was succeeded by David Chase. In 1856 this office was discontinued. The first post-office in the town was established in 1828, on the Five-Mile Creek, and called Five-Mile Post-office, with Josiah Hall as first postmaster. Elias Fish was postmaster in 1837. About 1850, Wm. Wiltse was postmaster, and afterwards Cornell Wiltse kept the office until it was discontinued, in 1866.

The post-office at Allegany village was established in 1851, and called Burton until 1852, when the name was changed to Allegany. The first postmaster was D. Chase, and then Dr. A. P. Phillips. After him came Erastus Willard, who was succeeded by James Freeland. In 1858, Patrick McMahon became postmaster, and was succeeded by Warren Onan. A. C. Keyes was appointed in 1861, holding until 1865; then Wm. Spraker, Jr., until 1866, when Lewis S. Corthell was postmaster until 1869, when W. Onan again held the office for four years. William Spraker, the present postmaster, was then appointed. It was made a money-order office in 1874. The amount of business has greatly increased.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Joseph Bouton, an attorney-at-law, resided here in 1856, and had some business in the line of his profession. He removed to New York in 1858.

Dr. Andrew Mead, who was a man of considerable note, came from Olean, and resided in this town from about 1847 to the time of his tragical death in 1871. He was one of the judges of this county at an early day, and was several times elected justice of the peace. For several years preceding his death he was frequently employed to attend suits in justices' courts. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law on the expiration of his term as associate judge. He had for many years a considerable practice as a physician. In 1869 he fitted up a building on the west side of Main Street, in which he lived alone, being a bachelor, and kept a grocery in the front part of his building.

On an evening in December, 1871, being alone in his grocery, a young German, named Theodore Nicklas, entered, and soon, in an altercation which arose between them, the young man inflicted such terrible blows on the head, arms, and face of the old doctor, with an iron stove-poker, that he died within a few hours. Rendered speechless by his wounds, he was not able to tell the sad tale of his cruel murder. The murderer took about \$55 from the doctor's pantaloons pocket and his watch from his vest, and locking the door as he went out, hid the key and fled to Olean,

whence by crawling into a freight-car he went to Buffalo, *via* Hornellsville. So sudden, cautious, and slyly was the crime committed that he evaded detection for four weeks, when his sale of the watch, together with his spending money profusely in dissipation, and some other circumstances, led to his arrest. He confessed the crime, making some frivolous and improbable excuses; and was indicted, tried, and found guilty, and executed at Little Valley, in March following. The doctor was about eighty years old.

Edgar Shaw, an attorney, practiced law here from about 1856 to 1871, when he moved to Iowa.

A young lawyer, named John C. Spencer, resided here in 1865 for a short time, and then went to New York. In 1869, Joseph B. Wilkins, a lawyer, came here and practiced until 1874, when he went West. In the spring of 1878, J. Arthur Corbin, a young attorney-at-law, opened an office here.

The first doctor who practiced here was Dr. Cleveland, who came in 1838; Dr. Lane in 1842. Dr. James Parker came in 1854, Dr. Fritts in about 1856. Dr. W. B. Parker came in 1854; he built the house which Warren Onan has since owned and occupied. He died in 1858. Dr. Finlay came in about 1860.

Dr. Henry Van Aernam lived here and practiced from 1848, for five years, and then moved to Franklinville. Dr. A. P. Phillips came in 1857, and practiced here until 1859, when he moved to Chautauqua County.

Dr. John L. Eddy came in 1857, and was in practice here until 1867, when he sold to Dr. Z. George Bullock and moved to Olean. Dr. Adelbert McClary was a student of Dr. Eddy, and a partner for two or three years, until about 1866.

Dr. John P. Colgrove resided and practiced here from 1863 until 1867; when he went West, but returned in 1869, and was a partner of Dr. Bullock. Dr. Colgrove moved to Salamanca in 1874; and in 1875, Dr. S. B. McClure began practice, and became a partner of Dr. A. W. Bullock.

The first preacher who located here was the Rev. Mr. Dart, of the Free-Will Baptist persuasion. He came about 1850. Rev. Mr. Crane resided here also for a few years; and also Rev. Mr. Sill, Baptist, was an early resident of Allegany. The Rev. Mr. Bascom, Presbyterian, a brother of Geo. Bascom, was an early resident here for a few years.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Allegany was taught by Leonard Cronkhite, in James Strong's house, in the north part of the town, in the winter of 1825-26.

School-houses were soon after built in District No. 2, near J. Freeland's; in No. 1, near the mouth of Nine-Mile Creek; in No. 3, in Allegany village; in No. 4, near S. J. Horton's; in No. 5, in the north part of the town; and in No. 6, near L. McNall's.

The statistics of the schools of the town for 1878 are furnished by Sanford B. McClure. The town has at present 13 school districts, containing 13 school-houses, valued, with their sites, at \$5750, having 106 volumes in library, valued at \$60. The number of teachers employed was 14, to whom was paid \$3041.39; number of weeks taught,



N. A. Dye



Rosaline Dye

N. A. DYE.

His father, Dennis Dye, was born in the town of Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 15, 1805, and resided there until about 1830, when he removed to the western part of the State. He has resided most of the time in Cattaraugus County, and since April, 1852, in Allegany. Up to the time of his death, Feb. 23, 1872, he was engaged as a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Minerva Merrill; she was born in Johnstown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1808, and now resides in the town of Allegany, this county.

N. A. Dye was born in the town of Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1829, and was educated in the common schools. He removed to the town of Allegany from Freedom, N. Y., March 7, 1852, and to the village of Allegany Sept. 1, 1853, and engaged in the grocery and provision trade, in which he has continued to the present time, having taken his two sons, Charles O. and Mason M., into co-partnership with himself May 1, 1874.

Mr. Dye has served in the following offices: as assessor, elected Feb. 26, 1861, and re-elected Feb. 23, 1864; as town clerk, elected Feb. 28, 1865; as justice of the peace, elected Feb. 26, 1867, re-elected

Feb. 25, 1868; as assessor, elected Feb. 22, 1870; justice of the sessions of Cattaraugus County, Nov. 7, 1871; and as justice of the peace, Feb. 27, 1877. Politically he is a Democrat.

He was married Jan. 26, 1851, at Yorkshire Centre, N. Y., by Charles T. Lowden, Esq. His wife, Rosaline Moore, was born in Royalton, Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1827. Her father, Oliver Moore, was born in Vermont, April 6, 1804; was a farmer and one of the early settlers of Freedom, in this county, where he resided forty years upon the farm which he cleared up. He removed to Allegany in April, 1869, and died March 2, 1877. Mrs. Dye's mother, Judith Pixley, was born in Vermont, Jan. 12, 1796. She resides in Allegany.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Dye are as follows: Charles O., born May 18, 1852; Mason M., born May 6, 1854; Jennie R., born Sept. 23, 1858; Edwyna M., born July 11, 1860; William H., born Nov. 19, 1862; Nellie B., born Sept. 3, 1868; Nathan E., born Oct. 14, 1870.

Charles O. was married to Mary D. Nessel, of Allegany, Jan. 8, 1876.

Nathan E. died Sept. 14, 1871.

360; number of children of school age, 1176; average daily attendance, $380\frac{94}{1000}$; amount of public money received from the State, \$1998.61; amount of money received from tax, \$1908.74.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first religious services in the town were held at the house of James Strong, Sr., conducted by Rev. Benjamin Cole, in 1823. The first religious society organized as the first society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1829. Jonathan Benson first preacher, assisted by William Gordon. Jabez Chapin was the first class-leader, assisted by Isaac Eggleston. Among the members were Reuben and Annie Lamberton, William B. and Sally Fox, Catharine Strong, David Orton, and Harriet Clark. About 1833, Geo. C. Sheldon has appointed class-leader, which position Mr. Sheldon has held in this and the Free Methodist Society up to this writing, and is now leader in the Free Methodist organization. First presiding elder was James Hemanway, succeeded by William Horner, John G. Gulick, and Eleazer Thomas, who was murdered by the *Modoc* Indians in California, while on duty as a government commissioner. Eleazer Thomas was succeeded by A. D. Wilber, Calvin Kingsley, afterwards Bishop Kingsley; Thomas Carlton, late of the Methodist Book Concern; C. D. Burlingame, E. E. Chambers, A. P. Ripley, now of the Buffalo *Christian Advocate*, William S. Tuttle, E. A. Rice, L. D. Watson, and now S. A. Stevens. Preacher Benson was succeeded by W. D. Buck, William McKinstry, A. C. Dubois, Francis Strang, Horatio N. Seaver, O. F. Comfort, D. V. B. Hoyt, Carlton Fuller, F. B. Hudson, Milo Scott, John Kennard, Schuyler Parker, B. F. McNeal, A. C. Curry, C. P. Clark, John Worthington, William Jennings, John Ready, J. B. Countryman, H. Butlin, C. S. Daley, William Magovern, J. C. Whiteside, and now N. N. Beers.

This was first Steuben District, Genesee Conference, afterwards Cattaraugus District, now Olean District. The present church edifice for the society was erected in 1855. Geo. C. Sheldon, Erastus Willard, and Henry Chamberlin were the building committee; the expense about \$2500. This edifice was dedicated by Rev. C. D. Burlingame, by whom the first funeral services were also conducted, the deceased being Mrs. Juliette Sheldon, wife of George C. Sheldon.

In 1858 the society numbered about 180 communicants, but was greatly reduced in 1860 by the withdrawal of members, who in the same year organized the Free Methodist Society.

In 1865-66 the edifice was repaired, at an expense of \$1407, including the bell, and was rededicated, Rev. C. D. Burlingame again preaching the sermon, from the words, "The glory of the latter house shall exceed that of the former."

The society was reorganized in 1865, with Thos. D. Wilson leader, who was succeeded by Erastus Willard, who is the present class-leader, with Wm. C. Bockoven. The society now numbers about 50 communicants, and has a Sabbath-school, which was established in 1866, with Thos. Clayton superintendent, succeeded by C. G. Wright, Zelia Keyes, Mary Calkins, and now Benj. H. Green, with about 70 scholars and teachers.

FREE METHODIST SOCIETY.

This society was organized Aug. 2, 1860, Rev. H. F. Curry, Preacher; B. T. Roberts, General Manager; Geo. C. Sheldon as leader, assisted by R. A. Eggleston and J. D. Ellis. As a large number of the members had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church and united with the Free Methodist, the organization at its birth must have numbered nearly 100 at Allegany. In 1871 the society erected an edifice, at an expense of about \$1200.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ALLEGANY.

This church was organized in 1852 as the successor of a Congregational Church and Society, the latter of which was organized Oct. 5, 1852, at a meeting of which Lewis Price was moderator and Caleb Jewett clerk, and at which Caleb Jewett, James G. Johnson, Martin G. Austin, Hiram W. McClure, and Artemas L. Simonds were elected trustees.

The deacons of the Presbyterian Church organized in 1852, as before mentioned, were H. W. McClure and N. P. Covill. The first pastor was Rev. Warner, who was succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Ogden, Titesworth, Cole (known as Father Cole), Akins, Beaumont, Ellery, Bascom, A. Woodruff, Billington, and S. B. Stephenson, who serves the church at present.

The present church edifice was built at the time of organization, at a cost of about \$2200; Dudley Phelps, N. T. Sheldon, Deacons, with nearly 50 communicants; Lewis S. Corthell is clerk.

The society has a Sabbath-school in a very flourishing condition, with 70 to 80 scholars and teachers. Dr. Z. George Bullock is superintendent.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

was organized in 1858, and erected their present edifice in 1861, at an expense of about \$1500. The trustees were John George Smith, William Spraker, Sr., John G. Wiedmann, John Reitz; Frederick Smith, clerk. The first preacher was Rev. Frederick Pultz, who has been succeeded by J. Barrance, G. Ziska, Thomas Massasky, — Engelder, John Bernruither, who still serves. The society now numbers about 50 communicants, and has a prosperous Sabbath-school.

THE GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH

was organized in 1877, Rev. Moit, preacher, and now numbers about 40 communicants, with fair prospect of success. This society worships in the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice on alternate Sabbath afternoons.

All the above-named religious societies are free of debt.

THE BAPTISTS.

At a meeting held at the "Willard Hall," April 3, 1854, to organize a Baptist Church, in pursuance of a notice given by Rev. E. F. Crane, E. F. Crane and Andrew Mead were appointed to preside at the meeting, and it was voted to organize "the First Baptist Society of Allegany," and to elect trustees. J. G. Thompson, A. P. Phillips, John Ellis, S. J. Horton, L. P. Forbes, and Andrew Mead were elected such trustees. The Rev. Dexter S. Morris, of Eldred, Pa., was one of the earliest preachers. Their meetings for wor-

ship were held in the school-house in Allegany village, and they never erected a church edifice. The society has long ceased to meet for worship.

THE ST. FRANCIS MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

organized under the act of 1848. Nicholas Devereux, Mary D. Devereux, John C. Devereux, Thomas B. Devereux, and John Timon associated themselves to establish a missionary, scientific, charitable, and benevolent society, to be located in the village of Allegany City or in Ellicottville, where it now has its beginning, or in both villages. Said parties, viz., John C. Devereux, Charles Dolan, Peter Carr, P. J. Cunningham, David O. Day, and Lawrence O'Connor, shall be known as "the Missionary, Scientific, Charitable, and Benevolent Society of Allegany City;" and they declare that the object of the society which they thus constitute shall be to provide for missionary duties in the western part of the State of New York, for aiding the poor and the orphans, and instructing the ignorant as far as means permit, divine and human science, and for no other object; and the said Nicholas Devereux and John Timon and John C. Devereux shall be trustees for the first year of the aforesaid society.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF ALLEGANY

was organized Feb. 10, 1872. Nathan A. Dye, Charles Soule, and David Thurber, trustees. The Rev. Isaac George, of Dunkirk, was hired to preach occasionally for a year. Meetings were held at first in the Presbyterian House, and afterwards in Good Templars' Hall, over D. Phelps' store. In 1875, Rev. Benjamin Brunning was hired to preach every alternate Sunday, and he resided here and continued as pastor of the society a year, when he removed to Niagara County. No regular pastor of the society has been employed since he left. No meetings of this society have been held for worship for about two years.

CEMETERIES.

A cemetery near the Horton school-house, in district No. 4, has been in use as a burial-place since about 1820. It has been fenced and kept in a tolerably good condition for most of the time since its selection for the purpose.

Another burial-place is in the extreme north part of the town, and near the Five-Mile Baptist church. This cemetery was first appropriated for purposes of burial in 1826. It has been well protected by a good fence, and contains a considerable number of monuments and marble grave-stones.

As early as 1830, several deceased persons were buried on a lot selected for the purpose on the Clark farm, now owned by C. B. Learn, half a mile west of the village. And during the period from about 1830 to 1860 several burials were made on a lot appropriated for the purpose, on the farm of James Freeland, south of the river. Those buried at the latter place have, within a few years, been taken up and deposited at other places.

In 1855 the Allegany Cemetery Association was organized, the trustees of which were James G. Johnson, Edgar Shaw, and Abiathar Phillips. They purchased a lot of ground, which is situated adjacent to the eastern part of the village, on the premises of George Bascom, containing

about five acres of ground. It is an elevated and suitable selection for the purpose, and has been graded and surveyed into lots, with regular alleys. It has been inclosed with a substantial fence and ornamented with shade-trees. The present trustees are James Wiltse, Erastus Willard, and Adelbert H. Marsh.

AGRICULTURAL.

Although the soil is good and adapted to grazing, and generally well watered, not more than one-third of the land in town has as yet been cleared and brought under good cultivation. Here, as in other towns contiguous to the river, lumbering has heretofore been the leading business of the people, as the most available method of realizing a present income, and this being the case, the thorough clearing up of the land has necessarily been neglected. A considerable amount of grain is raised, and something is done in the production of fruit, but the principal attention of farmers is turned to dairying, particularly the manufacture of cheese.

CHEESE-FACTORIES.

The first cheese-factory building was erected in 1867 by the Allegany Cheese-Factory Association, which was organized at that time. This factory is situated about two miles north of the village, on Five-Mile Creek, on a site which has not, in all respects, proved satisfactory, although by good management a large quantity of good cheese has been manufactured in each year since the business was commenced. The milk of about 500 cows has been consumed during the season of 1878, and 89 tons of cheese made. I. N. Sheldon, of Cuba, has run the factory for several years. E. B. Strong has an interest, and has had general charge of the business for two years, and O. A. Chase has made the cheese for the season of 1878.

A second cheese-factory is located on the south side of the river, near the village. It is managed and owned by the proprietors of the Five-Mile factory. F. W. Case has been employed for three years past to make the cheese. This factory was built in 1874. It has an excellent location, and uses the milk of about 300 cows. These two are the only cheese-factories within the town at the present time.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS.

During the excitement caused by the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania, a test well was put down to a depth of 600 feet, on the farm of Walter Pratt, about a mile north of the village of Allegany. No oil was found. In 1875 a well was drilled, about a mile east of Vandalia, to a depth of 1200 feet, without finding oil.

In the month of July, 1876, the Bradford Oil Company commenced drilling a well, on the Woodmansee place, a mile west of the village. At a depth of 850 feet a vein of oil was struck in shale-rock, and the well immediately was nearly filled with oil. There was great excitement and demonstrations of joy here and at Olean, and in fact, the finding of oil at Allegany was hailed with delight, and became the leading theme of conversation throughout the surrounding country. At first the general supposition was that the oleaginous belt had been struck, and that there was a river or sea of oil underlying Allegany, which was likely

to prove sufficient to enrich all the people of the town. But the excitement cooled down as the drilling continued without finding the right kind of third sand-rock, and after going down about 1300 feet no more indications of oil were found. The well was pumped, and produced a barrel or two a day for a while until 1877. From 100 to 200 barrels were taken out of the well in all. The Allegany Oil Company was formed in 1876, and they commenced drilling a well on lands of J. G. Johnson, at the head of Four-Mile Run, in the fall of that year. At a depth of 1360 feet the third sand, unmistakably of the right quality, was found, and oil soon arose so as to nearly fill the well, which at once gave evidence that they had "struck oil" in paying quantities. The genuine oleaginous belt was found to underlie at least the southern portion of the town of Allegany. The event was hailed as the harbinger of lively times and the certain advent of a new oil field, which would immediately draw hundreds of people to it to see, or in some way to take part in the development of a new oil region.

In February, 1876, Geo. W. Stephens took several leases near the village for oil purposes. The Bradford Oil Co. bought the leases, and commenced a well on land of D. S. Woodmansee in May, 1876, and completed the same in July of the same year. It produced only about one barrel per day, and now, when pumped, produces about 5 barrels per week.

In July, 1876, E. C. Howard, W. H. Smith, D. W. Ward, and A. H. Marsh made arrangements to put down a well near Levi McNall's, but failing to obtain as many leases as they wished, abandoned the project for the time being. In August, or early in September, N. A. Dye, J. G. Johnson, J. B. Strong, A. H. Marsh, and others associated with them, organized the Allegany Oil Co., with N. A. Dye, president; W. H. Smith, A. H. Marsh, E. C. Howard, J. B. Strong, J. G. Johnson, and D. W. Ward, as trustees.

Taking leases of several hundred acres, the company commenced a well on the Johnson farm, five miles south of the village, which was drilled to a depth of about 1300 feet and temporarily abandoned. In December following drilling was resumed, and in February a heavy vein of gas was struck, after going about 60 feet farther, and about 30 feet still lower a small vein of oil was struck. The well took fire about this time, burning the entire rig, and requiring several days to extinguish the gas fire. After this it was tubed and pumped, but with only light production. In May, 1877, the well was torpedoed; since which time it has produced an average of 50 barrels of oil per week. The gas has been utilized as fuel, and has furnished fuel for the drilling of several wells since, and for the pump-station of the United Pipe-Lines. The Allegany Oil Co. have since sub-leased the most of their territory. They have put down four wells.

Soon after, Mr. James, of Fredonia, and Mr. Calkins, of Peterboro', N. Y., commenced the third well in town, on the F. J. Waters farm, which was completed in March, 1877, proving to be a good well. D. W. Canfield, and others, completed the fourth paying well, on lands of M. Donohue. Soon after, Smith, Howard & Co. put down the

fifth, Griffin, Bramley & Hickey the sixth, and M. Collins the seventh well. By this time the excitement was high.

There are at present (December, 1878) about 100 producing wells in the town of Allegany, with an aggregate daily production of about 1200 barrels. There are three iron tanks, of 25,000 barrels capacity each, and wooden tankage about 50,000 barrels.

Following is a list of owners of wells:

Names.	Farm.	No.	Bls.
Allegany Oil Co.....	Johnson.	1	7
" "	Brandle.	2	8
" "	Dye.	3	16
" "	"	4	12
Coast & Clark.....	"	1	10
" "	"	2	14
" "	"	3	18
" "	"	4	18
" "	"	5	20
Borden & Co.....	"	1	20
Coast & Clark.....	Harble.	1	8
" "	"	2	12
" "	"	3	20
Pebble Rock Oil Co.....	Holader.	...	...
" "	"	...	...
" "	"	...	...
" "	Bucher.	...	...
" "	"	...	...
" "	Thurber.	...	...
" "	Dye.	1	...
Barse & Morris.....	Barse & Morris.	1	...
" "	"	2	...
" "	"	3	...
" "	"	4	...
Hickey & Nettle.....	Harble.	1	40
Brown, Norris & Co.....	Donahue.	1	15
" "	"	2	15
" "	"	3	20
Hinsdale Oil Co.....	"	1	...
" "	"	2	...
Gillespie & Creswell.....	"	1	...
Gillespie & McMahon.....	"	1	10
Bascom & Moulton.....	Johnson.	1	6
Gaskell & Co.....	"	1	12
Shreve & Co.....	"	1	10
Gaily & Preston.....	C. B. & H.	1	...
Fanchall, Bros. & Co.....	A. Brandle.	1	...
" "	J. Brandle.	1	...
" "	Harble.	2	...
" "	Sticklebaur.	1	100
" "	Zaph.	2	...
" "	Furkle.	1	...
" "	Friese.	1	...
McDonnell & Co.....	"	2	...
Follett Bros. & Early.....	Zaph.	1	...
Peck & Tennant.....	Friese.	4	...
Mead & Sargent.....	Zaph.	2	...
J. G. & E. M. Johnson.....	Stewart.	2	...
Fred. Crocker.....	"	2	...
Roberts & Co.....	"	1	...
Moulton & Brackney.....	"	1	...
Shreve, Lamberton & Shreve.....	J. Moltrus.	4	...
Gillespie, Keyes & Co.....	Carroll.	2	...
Welch & Co.....	"	2	...
Collins & Co.....	"	1	...
Lockwood & Eaton.....	Friese.	2	...
Bayley & Co.....	Sticklebaur.	1	...
Bramley & Co.....	Lippert.	4	...
Calkins & James.....	F. J. Waters.	2	...
" "	Lippert.	2	...
Canfield & Phillips.....	Stephan.	2	...
Bennet & Brown.....	"	1	20
White Elephant Co.....	"	1	10
Shreve.....	R. Moltrus.	1	6
Buffalo Oil Co.....	Geiger.	2	...
Brown Bros. & Co.....	Holander.	2	...
Colegrove & Co.....	"	1	15
" "	McCartney.	3	...

The daily production of oil in Allegany is about 1200 barrels. While the production of oil in the lower oil country is falling off, there is as yet an increase rather than a decline in the amount produced by the wells on the Four-Mile. It is thought they will hold out for some years yet, and longer, from the fact of their not flowing so large on the start, as was the case in some of the lower oil districts.

TEMPERANCE.

In the year 1840, a Society of the Sons of Temperance organized here, with Ebenezer Grover and George C. Sheldon as presiding officers, and about 35 members. Not having a hall, they rented the ball-room in Alfred Clark's hotel, with the stipulation that no liquor should be sold in the house during lodge-meetings. They afterwards erected a large and commodious hall over a store built by E. Grover, and known as "The Sons' Hall," completed in 1853, and consumed by fire in 1854.

In 1853, the Sons of Temperance were merged into the Good Templars, with Warren Onan as Worthy Chief Templar. In 1854, Mr. Onan was chosen a delegate to represent the order at Albany, and he with others were so far successful to get what was termed the "Maine Law" passed through both houses of the Legislature, but the bill was vetoed by Governor Seymour. The lodge continued to flourish for a while, but was finally discontinued.

Some years later, another lodge was organized, with John R. McConnell as presiding officer, but which was doomed to share the fate of its predecessor. The call for volunteers took its presiding officer, with many of the members, to the Southern fields.

Again, in January, 1868, another lodge of Good Templars was organized, with A. L. Simonds as Worthy Chief Templar, and a large number of members. This lodge was successful for a while, but at the end of four years its charter was surrendered.

In April, 1875, the temperance spirit was again aroused, and another lodge of Good Templars organized, with William C. Bockoven, Worthy Chief Templar; but, like others, its career was short, and at the end of one year its doors were closed, and the temperance cause was allowed to smoulder for something over a year, when it was again awakened by the organization of a Lodge of Good Templars on the 18th day of October, 1878, with Charles H. Tousey, W. C. T.; Mrs. C. B. Smith, W. V. T.; William C. Bockoven, L. D. G. W. C. T.; the Rev. S. B. Stevenson, Chaplain, together with about 20 charter members.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN,

an organization having for its objects the elevation and improvement of its members, and guaranteeing \$2000 to the heirs or assigns of a deceased member, was organized Dec. 27, 1876, with 21 charter members, and the following officers: Asa Haskell, P. M. W.; S. B. McClure, M. W.; C. G. Wright, G. F.; C. H. Tousey, O.; E. D. Mixer, Recorder; C. B. Smith, Financier; A. G. Burlingame, Receiver; Z. G. Bullock, G.; W. W. Campbell, J. W.; A. B. Scofield, O. W.

The order has steadily increased from the start, and now numbers 35 members.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE.

Establishment of the Franciscan Order in Cattaraugus.—To the apostolic zeal of the venerable Bishop Timon, and the munificent generosity of Nicholas Devereux, is pre-eminently due the establishment of the order of the Friars Minors in the Allegany Valley. A quarter of a century ago the Catholic Church in this section was still in its infancy.

In those days a smoky cabin or humble log chapel served the purposes to which a score of church edifices are to-day dedicated. The Catholic portion of the community was widely scattered, and the number of priests was small.

Bishop Timon had at this time pastoral charge of the diocese of Buffalo, which included then, as now, Cattaraugus County. He was anxious that the followers of St. Francis should labor here, and he wished that the order should be established in his diocese. But there were difficulties almost insurmountable in the way, and his desire might have remained unrealized but for the support generously offered him by Mr. Nicholas Devereux. That gentleman entered with zeal into the designs of the bishop, promising to donate 200 acres of land, and a sufficient sum of money, should the Franciscan missionaries establish a branch of their order in the Allegany Valley. The bishop gladly accepted the offer, and in company with Mr. Devereux proceeded at once to Rome. He waited upon the General of the Franciscans, represented to him the object of his visit, and urgently requested that he would accede to his wish, in sending some of his missionary brethren hither. The General consented, stipulating, however, that the Franciscans should be received as Missionary Fathers; that the right of establishing the order of Friars Minors in the diocese of Buffalo should be granted them; and that they should be supplied with a house and church in Allegany. The bishop willingly complied with those conditions, and in the year 1855 three Franciscan Fathers, accompanied by one lay brother, arrived at Ellicottville, where they were received and hospitably entertained by the Devereux family. Their advent into the diocese of Buffalo was joyfully hailed by Bishop Timon.

For three years they remained at Ellicottville, and at the end of that period they moved to Allegany, the site of their present imposing institution, and for several years attended the various missions extending from Cattaraugus to Wells-ville.

Mr. Devereux, whose generosity had been instrumental in bringing them here, died ere his promise was formally ratified; but the members of his family, in compliance with the expressed purpose of the deceased, made a formal bequest of the property into the hands of the Franciscans, legally securing it to the order. Subsequently, when their duties as missionaries became less pressing, owing to the increase of secular clergy, they laid the foundation of a college, which, under their management, has increased year by year, till, to-day, St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, ranks high among the educational institutions in the land.

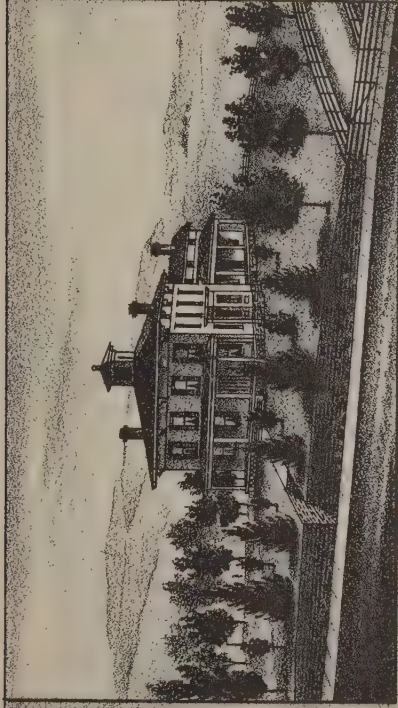
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES HENRY FARQUHARSON,

youngest son of Francis and Margaret A. Farquharson, who were married Oct. 4, 1827, at Buel, Montgomery Co., N. Y., removing to East Pike (then Allegany), now Wyoming Co., N. Y., about the year 1829, where they had born to them four children, named, respectively, Sarah C., William M., James Henry, and Mary A., all of whom are still living,



J. H. FARQUHARSON.



RESIDENCE ON HARMON AVENUE.



MRS. J. H. FARQUHARSON.



VIEWS OF J. H. FARQUHARSON'S RESIDENCE AND MILLS, SHOWING THE ERIE DEPOT, ALLEGANY, N. Y.

except Mary A., who died at the residence of her brother James, in Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., Aug. 27, 1866, and was buried at East Pike, Wyoming Co. Sarah C. was married, July 26, 1855, to Stephen A. Howard, and is still residing on the old homestead at East Pike; William M. was married Feb. 22, 1866, to Miss Virginia Désuey, and now lives at Salamanca, Cattaraugus Co. Francis Farquharson was born Nov. 10, 1799, and was by profession a clothier and cloth-dresser, and for some time previous to his marriage to Margaret A. Van Deusen, Oct. 4, 1827, worked in the manufacturing establishment of his father-in-law, Michael Van Deusen, in the town of Buel, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and also did business on his own account near Toronto, Canada. His principal characteristics were an indomitable will, an unflinching faith, coupled with very clear conceptions of the developments of the future, which characteristics led him to locate on a farm between Janesville and Beloit, in the State of Wisconsin, about the year 1845, upon which he spent the accumulations of his past years of toil; but being unable to complete payment, lost farm and payments, which circumstance left him a poor man the remainder of his life, which terminated Dec. 21, 1858, at the home of his childhood, in the town of Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y. Margaret A. Van Deusen, eldest daughter of Michael and Christiana Van Deusen, was born Sept. 26, 1808, at Buel, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where she spent the early part of her life, and was married to Francis Farquharson, Oct. 4, 1827, when she with him removed to East Pike, and became sharer with him in the fortunes of life. She was remarried to David C. Winnie, of Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., Jan. 4, 1869, at the residence of her son James, in Allegany, and now resides with her husband, at his residence in Cherry Valley, N. Y. Her characteristics are untiring energy, frugality, perseverance, kindness to the oppressed and needy, ever ready to render relief to the sick, thereby adorning the profession of Christianity which she has long made practical in the rearing of her family, all of whom revere her name and love to call her mother.

James Henry Farquharson, the subject of this biography, was born at East Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y., March 23, 1837, where he spent his youth without note, attending to the ordinary duties of boys on the farm, and working a portion of the time at various kinds of machine work in a carding-mill, a saw-, lath-, and shingle-mill, and for a portion of his time worked at the butchering business, which was being carried on by his father. He attended the district school, and is indebted to that source for all the advantages of school obtained, but being of a studious turn availed himself of every opportunity to acquire information, succeeded in picking up little things which have fitted him for the active duties of life, in which he has played an important part. At the age of sixteen he secured a place with Amos L. Swan, then engaged in the manufacture of melodeons at Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., for learning to telegraph, a business that his advanced thought had led him to adopt as a groundwork of a useful life. After spending four weeks at Cherry Valley, the telegraph operator, Mr. William Stearns, at Fort Plain, on the Central Railroad, requesting him to come with him, and offering him superior advantages, he went to Fort Plain, where he completed his

education as telegraph operator, embracing only seven weeks in all spent in learning. A situation not presenting itself at this time, he returned to his home at East Pike, Wyoming Co., where he spent the winter at school, and obtained a situation as telegraph operator, April 4, 1854, under L. G. Tillotson, as superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad telegraph at what is now Pine Grove, on the Delaware division of the Erie Railway, from whence he went to Belmont, on the western division, from Belmont to Alfred, Hinsdale, Cuba, and Olean, within the year 1854, making Olean his principal office. He was used as supernumerary at Cattaraugus and other points, going to Hornellsville in the fall of 1855, and worked there through the winter of 1855-56, receiving the appointment of agent at Allegany Station, May 1, 1856. Was married, Aug. 19, 1856, to Marion J. Hale, of Hinsdale, N. Y. This marriage has been blessed with six children,—five sons and one daughter,—named respectively, Francis Hale, born Sept. 19, 1857; Fred Henry, born July 30, 1859; William Lincoln, born Aug. 29, 1861; Millie Josephine, born Aug. 14, 1866; Charles Byron, born March 15, 1869; and Van Deusen, born Feb. 2, 1872, all of whom have been spared to bless the hearts of their parents and adorn the social circle and home fireside. James Henry Farquharson was drafted July 1, 1864, and discharged July 8, 1864, by reason of having furnished a substitute (in the person of the notorious Jumping Bob Way) who was not liable to draft, for which he paid the sum of seven hundred dollars. He engaged in the grocery business in company with William Spraker, Jr., under the firm-name of William Spraker, Jr., & Co., Dec. 25, 1865, continuing the business until the fall of 1874, with favorable results.

In the fall of 1870, he, long realizing the need of a grist-mill for the more complete accommodation of the town, resolved to supply the much-needed convenience, and accordingly set about providing himself with mill machinery, engine, boilers, etc., and after forming a copartnership with Mr. Hiram Wheaton, under the firm-name of H. Wheaton & Co., commenced to build what is now known as the Allegany Steam Mills, on the 1st day of April, 1861. They combine the manufacture of lumber with that of milling, thus adding greatly to the convenience and enterprise of the place, furnishing as they do employment to many who would otherwise be quite unemployed. He bought the interest of Mr. Wheaton, July 25, 1874, since which time he has managed the property himself; and to the able manner in which he has succeeded in the management of this property, the masterly determination manifested in the establishing the same, he has well earned the reputation which he receives, that of being a man of no ordinary executive ability, added to which are the characteristics of a true man and Christian, just in all his dealings; a true friend to the poor and oppressed, with a heart that overflows for the good of his fellow-man, carrying ever with him the evidences of a life that is free from guile. He united with the Presbyterian Church in February, 1876, and is regarded a faithful member of that society, carrying his religion into all his business transactions, thereby showing to the world that he practices what he professes. In politics he has ever been active, but never an aspirant for office, serving faithfully in

the Republican party (as many of our former office-holders can attest) until the fall of 1876, when he renounced the party, claiming their past, present, and future action as tending to oppress the producers of wealth, and allied himself with the little band of so-called Greenback men, determined to lend his influence to the establishing of justice to all men under the laws. He was nominated by the Greenback party and elected as supervisor of his town in February, 1878, by thirty-three majority, with a Democratic majority of one hundred to one hundred and fifty against him. He was also the unanimous choice of the Greenback convention held at Salamanca, September, 1878, for member of Assembly for the First District of Cattaraugus County, and was only defeated for that office by W. F. Wheeler, the Republican candidate, by two hundred and fifty-seven majority, with a Republican majority of about five hundred in the district, receiving in his own town a majority of four hundred and forty-three out of a total vote of five hundred and forty-eight. As an employee of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company (the present name for the old chartered New York and Erie Railroad), which service now extends to nearly twenty-three years, he has been most faithful, having served under about ten different managements, and three different names for the same road. He established at Allegany Station many of the conveniences of a modern station, such as the telegraph-office, the express-office, etc. He rightfully enjoys the esteem and confidence of not only the officers of the several companies whom he represents, but also of the community in which he lives. In habits temperate, with a happy, jovial turn, loving a good joke or story, and enjoying the faculty of making all happy about him.

J. H. Farquharson is a member in good standing of Olean Lodge, No. 252, F. and A. M., and also a member of Olean Chapter, No. 150, also a demitted member of Dunkirk Council.

MARION JOSEPHINE HALE

was the eldest daughter of Daniel and Emily Hale, who were married at Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1839. Their marriage was blessed by seven children,—five daughters and two sons,—named respectively, Marion Josephine, born Jan. 19, 1841; Polly Elizabeth, Feb. 19, 1843; Lucy Amelia, April 17, 1846; Emily Frances, June 8, 1850; Sarah Delphine, March 6, 1853; Thomas Henry Fremont, Oct. 29, 1856; and Daniel Trumbull, Dec. 20, 1858.

Daniel Hale was born Sept. 14, 1814, at Bennington, Vt., his parents removing to Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., when he was about twelve years old. He married Emily Chidsey, Dec. 17, 1839, at Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y. Emily Chidsey was born in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., her parents removing to Camden, in the same State, where she married Daniel Hale, Dec. 17, 1839. Mr. Hale being by profession a blacksmith and machinist, removed to Sacket's Harbor, at which place Marion Josephine and Polly Elizabeth were born; thence they moved to Florence, Oneida Co., where Lucy Amelia was born; thence they moved on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, living a short time at Owego, Barton, Elmira, and Watkins, and finally fixed a residence at Hillsdale, Cattaraugus

Co., where the balance of their children were born. They removed to Olean in the year 1861, Mr. Hale having charge of the repair-shops of the New York and Erie Railroad Co., which position he now holds. Polly Elizabeth was married to Thomas A. Heller, Oct. 22, 1867, and now resides at Salamanca; Lucy Amelia married William Miller Ingstrum, Oct. 22, 1867, and is now living at Salamanca; Emma Frances married Jonah Davis Palmer, Nov. 13, 1871, and is also living at Salamanca; Sarah Delphine married Orlando W. Barker, Oct. 15, 1872, and is now living at Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y. The sons, Thomas Henry and Daniel Trumbull, are still unmarried, and living with their parents at Olean, N. Y.

Marion Josephine, the subject of this biography, was born Jan. 19, 1841, at Sacket's Harbor, Jefferson Co., N. Y., removing with her parents to Florence, Oneida Co.; Owego and Barton, Tioga Co.; Elmira, Chemung Co.; Watkins, in Schuyler County; and Hillsdale, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where she obtained her education at the district school and at select schools taught by Miss Mary Phipps and Miss Sarah Eddy.

She was married to James Henry Farquharson, Aug. 19, 1856, and took up her residence with her husband at Allegany at once, where she has since lived and shared with him in all the pleasures and vicissitudes of life, contributing largely by her happy disposition to smooth the rough paths of the active business life of her husband; and her name and presence finds a hearty welcome in the homes of all, especially those of the poor and needy, and in sickness she is ever present to contribute to the relief of the suffering. Her home has ever been a favorite resort for old and young in joy or in sorrow, each finding in her a fit companion. In her family no more fitting tribute can be paid her, nor one receiving a more hearty indorsement by husband and children, than that "she has ever been a kind and affectionate wife and mother."

JAMES FREELAND.

Robert Freeland, father of James Freeland, was born in the north of Ireland about the year 1773. Came to this country and settled in Tompkins Co., N. Y., about 1798. He was a farmer and mechanic. He was married to Catharine Robison, in the same county, about the year 1800.

James Freeland was born in Caroline, Tompkins Co., May 11, 1810. Lived on the farm with his father, attending the district school at home, until nineteen years of age, when he began the world for himself. On May 23, 1833, he married Lucinda Norwood, of Caroline, daughter of Jonathan Norwood, Esq.

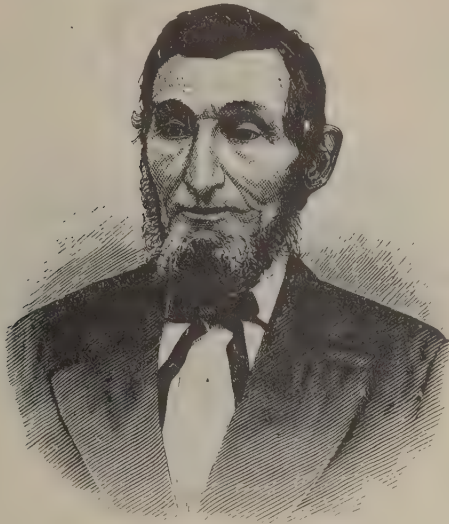
In 1836 he removed to Cattaraugus County, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, where he began anew in the woods and among strangers clearing a new farm.

In 1838 he was elected commissioner of highways, and from that time to the present he has held the same and other offices of trust, namely: justice of the peace, assessor, postmaster, and supervisor, all of which he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents and with credit to himself.

Both in and out of office he has retained the full confidence of his fellow-citizens.

In 1876 he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party, of which he has been and still is an active member. Has always been an earnest and efficient laborer in whatever he undertook.

All the acts of his life have been marked with persever-



JAMES FREELAND.

ance and integrity. Indeed, whether in office, in clearing land, building log houses, making roads, erecting bridges, or as a pilot on a river raft, he has always been regarded a success. He is now, at the age of sixty-eight, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

His family consists of his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

ERASTUS WILLARD, ESQ.

Sherlock Willard, the father of Erastus, was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1784. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Reynolds, was born in Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1788. Erastus Willard was born at the town of Lisle, Chenango Co., N. Y., on the 23d day of March, 1823, while his parents were moving from Fort Edward to Cattaraugus County. His parents reached the town of Franklinville, where they settled the latter part of same year, where Erastus spent his boyhood days up to the age of ten, when his father purchased a wild tract of land three miles south of the village of Franklinville, on the Ischua. His brothers, Perry and Orville, still reside on the same premises; the tract now contains about six hundred acres, more than half of which has been added to the original by the brothers above named. It was here that he spent the remainder of his boyhood days up to the age of twenty,—fall of 1843,—attending district school until eighteen, then the higher schools in Franklinville, boarding with his parents and going on foot six miles to and from the school.

In the fall of 1843, clad in home-made sheep's gray, with one extra shirt, two pair of socks tied up in a bandana, and fifty cents in cash, he left his parental home (to which

Dolphus S. married Fannie E. Norwood, in October, 1868. Is now living in Iowa. Farmer.

Jonathan B. married Mariette Hardy, Nov. 2, 1859. Free-Methodist minister; at present pastor of the church of the same denomination in Binghamton, N. Y.

James A. married Lottie E. Soule, Nov. 27, 1870. Resides in Allegany.



MRS. JAMES FREELAND.

Ruvina E. married Randolph Worthington, Oct. 30, 1873. Farmer. Lives in Allegany.

Mabel L. married Rev. Hermon H. Loomis. Now located at Smithton, Pa.

Mr. F. has always taken a lively interest in all public enterprises, and contributed liberally to the advancement of the different churches and all other matters of public interest.

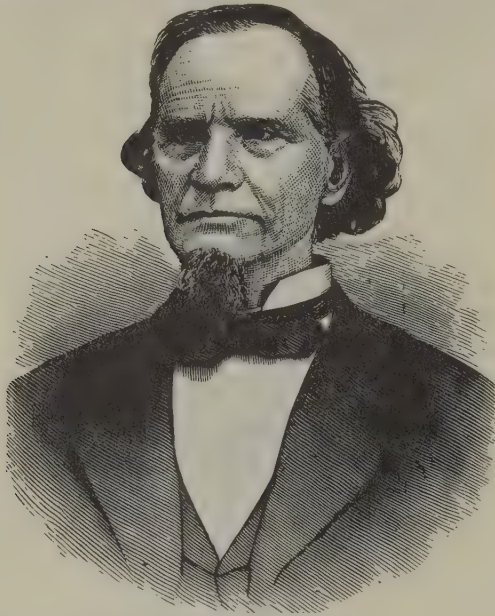
he never returned, except on short visits) for the town of Burton, now Allegany, where he engaged in teaching school until March, 1844, at twelve dollars per month. Many of the now good and wealthy citizens and farmers of the Five-Mile Valley, Allegany, were then his scholars. In the spring of 1844, Mr. Willard took charge of a large quantity of lumber, and went with it to the Southern markets, where he became acquainted with the late Judge Benjamin Chamberlain.

Returning to Allegany late in December, 1844, Mr. Willard purchased a small stock of goods, which he exchanged for boards and shingles, after disposing of which he went on foot to Rochester, and from thence by rail and boat to New York City, where he met Judge Chamberlain, who introduced him to the New York merchants. This was the real commencement of his long mercantile life, in which business he is still engaged.

Mr. Willard was married, April 26, 1848, to Miss Harriet A. Huntley, who was born in Cuba, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1828. Her father, Henry Huntley, was born in Herkimer, N. Y., in 1804. Her grandfather, the late Abner Huntley, was born in Charlestown, near Bunker Hill, Mass., in 1767, and died at Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1877, at the ex-

traordinary age of one hundred and ten years. He was familiar with very many of the incidents and the hardships of the Revolution. In 1875, while visiting at Mr. Willard's, he related to him that he had never used as much as one pint of spirituous liquors in his life, remarking, "I am

he still retains. Mr. Smith owes his success to three very important traits of character, viz., integrity, perseverance, and *economy*. Mr. Smith's brother, George, gave his services to his country, and fell, fatally wounded, in the battle of Gettysburg. John S. Smith, another brother, is em-



Willard

one hundred and eight years old, and am breaking a three years' old colt to ride." He voted for General Washington, second term, and at every presidential election since, up to and including General Grant's last term. He left his native State and settled in Cuba in 1824. He was for many years a member of a Christian Church. We have not space to recount but a few of the interesting incidents of the life of this remarkable man.

Mr. Willard's family embraced three children, of whom but one now survives. Charles Willard was born in Allegany, N. Y., March 11, 1849, and died the 10th day of November, 1865, of typhoid fever contracted while a student at the Alfred Academy. He was a noble young man, affable and courteous, and respected by all who knew him. It is said death loves a shining mark.

Clare Willard, second child and son, was born in Allegany, July 28, 1870.

Hattie, third child and only daughter, was born in Allegany, Aug. 5, 1872, and died September 7, same year.

Frederick Smith, a member of Mr. Willard's family for the past twenty years, was born in Germany, Oct. 21, 1841, emigrating to the United States in 1851, landing in New York City on the 26th of December, from whence he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until 1856, when with his parents he came to and settled in Allegany, N. Y., and soon engaged as a clerk in Mr. Willard's store. By strict attention to business and rigid integrity he soon became master of the situation, and in 1868 became equal partner with Mr. Willard in the mercantile business, which position



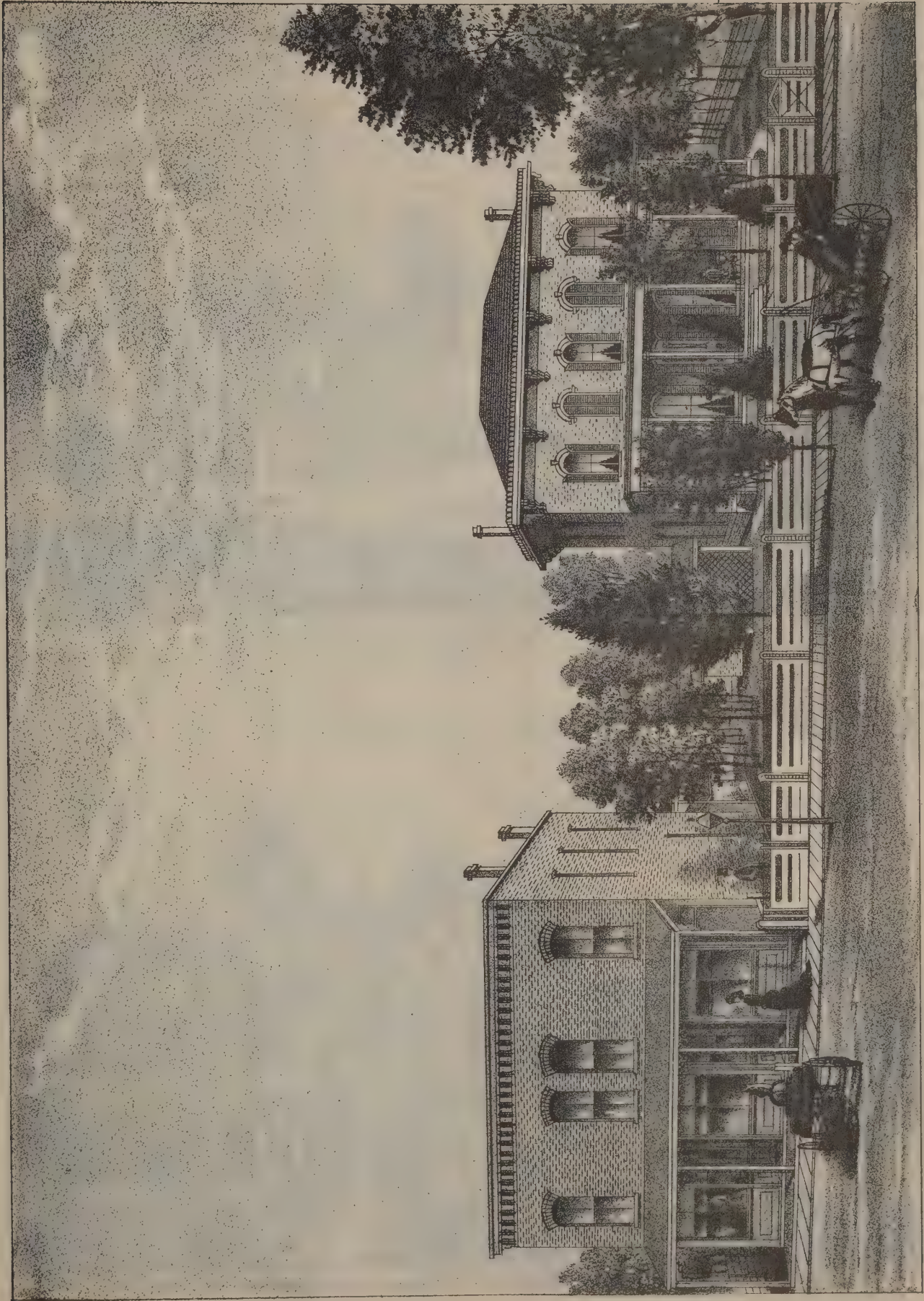
MRS. WILLARD.

played as clerk in the store of Willard & Smith. Both Frederick and John are unmarried. Their mother survives their father, and is still living at the old homestead in Allegany, a lady of great moral worth.



Clare Willard

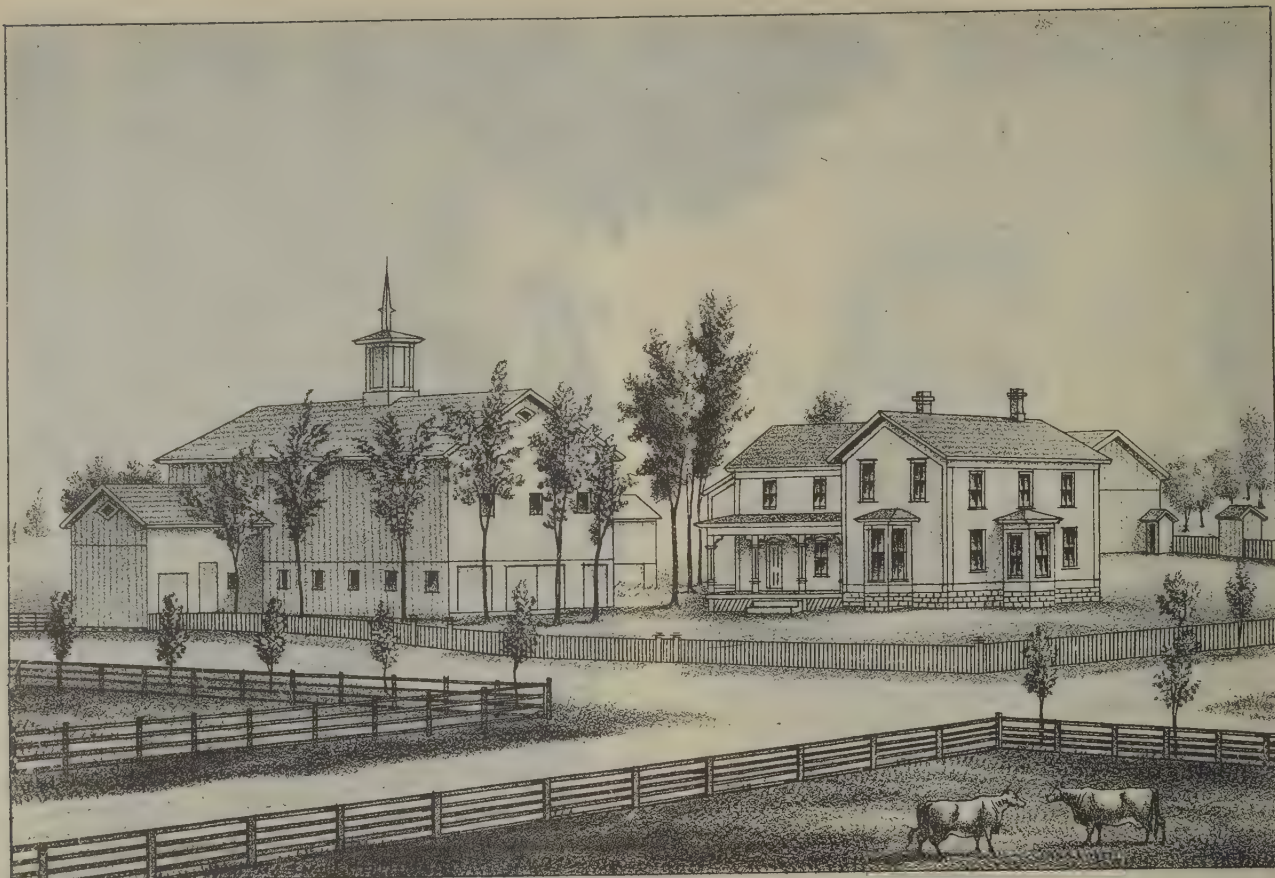
Mr. Willard has represented his town on the Board of Supervisors for five terms; was first elected in 1847. Was supervisor three years during the late war, and aided in



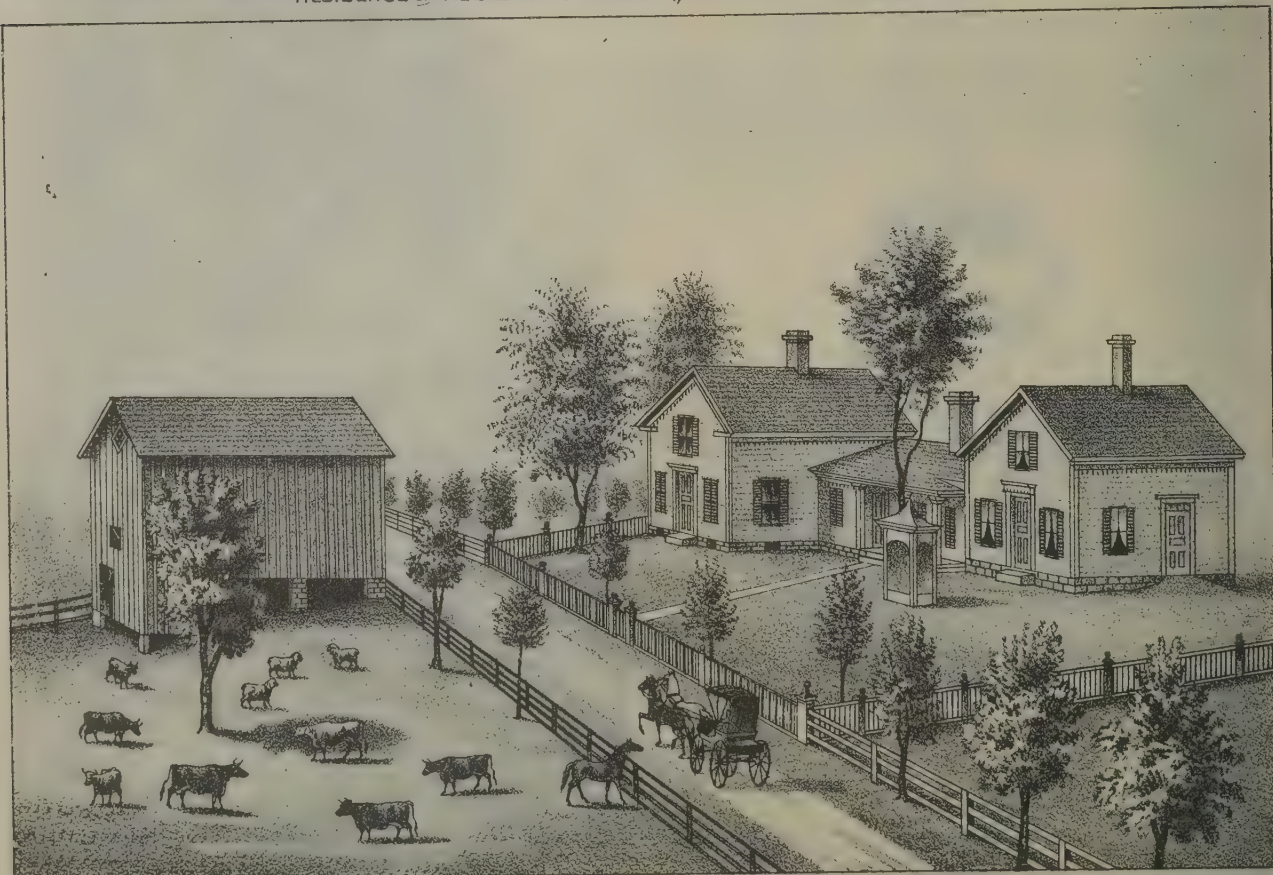
WILLARD & SMITH'S STORE.

ALLEGANY, NEW YORK.

RESIDENCE OF E. WILLARD.



RESIDENCE OF ADDISON SPRAGUE, MANSFIELD, CATTARAUGUS CO. N.Y.



C. G. LOCKE, DEL.

RESIDENCE OF HENRY L. FOOTE, MANSFIELD, CATTARAUGUS CO. N.Y.

promptly filling the quotas of his town; he was not drafted, but felt it his duty to put a substitute into the service, paying him three hundred dollars extra.

Mr. Willard was elected magistrate in 1844, which position he has since continuously held, except a part of one year. He remembers twenty-five years ago the Hon. Marshall B. Champlin, of Cuba, late attorney-general, and the late lamented Senator White, of Olean, were opposing counsel before him on several occasions. From these gentlemen Mr. Willard learned very many useful lessons. In 1877 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for member of Assembly, polling a large vote, but not sufficient to overcome the plurality vote of the opposition.

Uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1865, he has stood firmly by it amid some very severe trials.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard are still members of the Methodist Church at Allegany.

Trusting in Divine Providence, Mr. Willard has been actuated by the faith that God helps those who help themselves in all the legitimate industries of life, as it will easily be seen that he owes his success to personal exertion.

Coming to Allegany thirty-six years since, he found there one blacksmith-shop, one hotel, and a very few small dwellings where the village is now situated. At the election in the spring of 1844 sixty-one votes were polled; now (1879) Allegany has over six hundred voters.

Mr. Willard's father died about the time Erastus com-

menced business, thus leaving him without parental advice, experience, or financial aid. About twenty-five years since, Mr. Willard, with Geo. C. Sheldon, James G. Johnson, Geo. Van Campen, A. V. Smith, Geo. Bascom, Jas. Freeland, H. W. McClure, and Henry Chamberlain, aided largely in erecting and paying for the present Presbyterian and Methodist church edifices, and afterwards aided to build the Lutheran and Catholic places of worship. All of the earlier improvements of Allegany owe their existence to the earnest labor and material aid furnished by the pioneers above named. How little many of those now enjoying these improvements realize the sacrifice required twenty-five years ago to build them!

Mr. Willard *knows* what *hardship* means; he remembers 1837, when flour was twenty-five dollars per barrel, the country around Franklinville new, the crops destroyed by the late frosts; when the winters were long and severe, and poor families suffered immensely. Very many of the earlier settlers testify to timely aid from him. One peculiar trait of his character is never to retaliate evil for evil, but cull the good from the past and present, harboring ill-will towards none. It is said during an active business life of *thirty-six years* he has not collected a single debt *by forced sale of a debtor's property*.

Messrs. Willard & Smith have one of the largest and best stores in Western New York, and are actively engaged in the mercantile business at Allegany.

M A N S F I E L D.

MANSFIELD is one of the interior towns of Cattaraugus County, lying a little northwest of the centre. Its surface is broken, formed of irregular ranges of hills and narrow valleys. The highest elevations are found in the southeast part, rising 300 feet above the Erie Railway, and over 2000 feet above the sea. It is watered in the north by the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek, and several small streams tributary to it; and in the south part by the head-waters of Little Valley Creek.

The soil on the uplands is a hard clay loam, and a gravelly loam in the valleys; productive, and well adapted to grazing, stock-raising, and dairying. The attention of the farming classes is mainly devoted to cheese-making. The cheese-factories of W. A. Fox, which are located at Eddyville, William's Hill, and Fish Hill; those of John W. Osborn, at Five Corners and Dublin; and those of Messrs. Hunt & Pierce, at Hencoop and West Hill, comprising 7 different establishments, all in active operation, use the milk of more than 2000 cows, and produce an aggregate of over 500,000 pounds of cheese yearly. The products of these factories are sold monthly, and are sent forward to the New York and European markets.

The cheese-box manufactory of Messrs. G. W. G. Bowen & Son, at Eddyville, employs 15 men during the

busy season, and manufactures 50,000 boxes annually, all of which are used in the county.

This township has a total area of 24,821 acres, of which 15,848 acres are improved, and in 1875 had a population of 1151 inhabitants.

ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first action taken looking towards the settlement of township 4, range 7 of the Holland Purchase, was in 1818, when Benjamin Chamberlain, Nathaniel Fish, Lothrop Vinton, Edmund Kemp, Zira Fenton, Timothy Morgan, and Amos Morgan made contracts for land on lots 10, 33, 40, and 57. Of those named, only Nathaniel Fish, Amos and Timothy Morgan became actual settlers, while Fenton and his brother made an attempt on lot 40, but abandoned their work after cutting down the timber on several acres.

It is claimed that Amos Morgan was the first settler. He located on lot 33, where John Barras now resides, in 1818, and remained there until about 1825, when he removed to the north part, and settled on the farm now owned by Milton Little, or the same lot that had been slashed by the Fentons. Ten years later, Mr. Morgan and his family removed to Northern Ohio. Two of his sons subsequently became captains of steamers on Lake Erie.

Nathaniel Fish, of Sandwich, Mass., settled on lot 10, in the southeast part, March 1, 1819. At about the same time he opened an inn or "place of entertainment," which was the first kept in town. Mr. Fish was one of the prominent men of the town during the early days, and was the first collector elected by the people of Cecilius. He was accompanied here by his son, Prince William Fish, who was also a prominent, active citizen, was one of the two first justices of the peace in the town of Cecilius, and the first person married here.

As before mentioned, Zira Fenton and his brother—whose name is unknown—came from the town of Collins, Erie Co., and in 1819 began cutting timber for a clearing on lot 40. They commenced one on the north and the other on the south side of that lot. Fearing attack from wild beasts, they constructed a platform in a large leaning basswood tree that stood near the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek. Around this tree they formed a circle of dry brush, which was to be fired if there was danger of attack. Within this circle they repaired after the day's work was done. They would build a fire, cook, and eat their supper, and sit there until drowsiness admonished them to seek their retreat in the basswood, where they slept till morning. During their sojourn here, a brother started from Gowanda to make them a visit, marked trees being his guide. Darkness overtook him before reaching his destination, and he lost his way. After searching in vain for some time, he commenced to halloo, hoping thus to attract the attention of his brothers, and make their whereabouts known. The latter were engaged at the time in cooking their supper, and hearing the voice of their brother mistook it for that of a panther; they concluded they were about to be attacked by wild beasts, and, having set fire to the brush, sought their retreat in the basswood tree and awaited results. Their brother's attention was attracted by the lurid glare of the flames, and he turned his steps in that direction. He found them very much frightened, and relieved to know how harmless was the cause of their alarm. The three brothers remained here until the beginning of the winter of 1819 and 1820, when they concluded to return and pass the winter at their old home in Erie County. They proceeded on their way as far as Cattaraugus Creek, where, in attempting to cross on a log on the ice, one of them fell in. As a long distance had to be traveled ere the cabin of a settler could be reached, the unfortunate man nearly perished with cold. The brothers were disgusted with pioneer life in the wilds of Cattaraugus, and never returned.

Josiah R. Hollister, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, accompanied by his sons, Samuel L. and Josiah R., Jr., emigrated from Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y., to Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1806. In 1811 they came to Cattaraugus County, settling first at Franklinville, where they remained until 1816, when they removed to Great Valley, and in March, 1821, to Mansfield, locating in the eastern part, on lot 14. They came to this town with a sled drawn by an ox-team. One mile west of Ellicottville they left the road and cut a passage through the woods to the place of settlement, a distance of three miles. A temporary house was built by rolling up logs and covering the same with hemlock-bark. In the autumn a good substantial log house

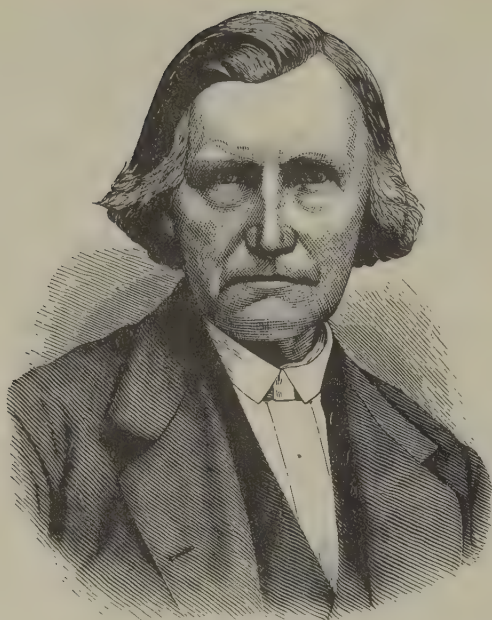
was erected, and covered for a few years with the same material. Help to raise it was procured at Ellicottville, where their nearest neighbors resided for the first two years.

During the winter of 1821–22 two men came in and cut five acres of timber on the site of Union Corners. The following spring the Hollisters cleared this up, receiving in payment the ashes obtained by burning the timber and what crops could be raised upon it the first season. They planted one-half of it to corn, and upon the remainder was sowed oats. The bears, which were very numerous at that time, destroyed most of the corn.

The elder Hollister, who, during the war of the Revolution, had been a prisoner in Canada for two years, died soon after his settlement in Mansfield. Josiah R., Jr., was a soldier during the war of 1812, and died at the age of eighty-one years. Samuel L. Hollister, the elder son, died in 1849, aged sixty-one years. His widow, aged eighty-seven years, still survives, and resides with her son, Mr. Alson Hollister, of Mansfield.

Aaron Razey came from Rhode Island and settled near Nathaniel Fish, in February, 1821.

Jacob B. Van Aernam, accompanied by his son Abram, was the first to settle in the northwest part of the town, and located there in 1822. He was followed in the fall of the same year by John Chapman, and a little later by Samuel Harvey. Mr. Harvey was from Marcellus, Onondaga Co., and reached the place of his settlement Sept. 22, 1822. He returned to his native town, and remained during the following winter. On the 12th of March, 1823, he, in company with a young man named Daniel Wallace, each with a yoke of oxen, started for the new settlement. They had intended to start in the early part of the winter, and waited until March for snow to fall in sufficient quantity to make sleighing. Being disappointed in this, they started with wagons, finding good roads east of the Genesee. West of that river they found snow; and at Warsaw there was so much snow, that farther progress with a wagon was almost impossible. With great difficulty they reached a relative of Mr. Wallace's, from whom they obtained an ox-sled; with this they reached a place on Cattaraugus Creek called Zoar. There they left their ox-teams, and proceeded on foot to the place of settlement. After crossing to the south side of the creek, and reaching the uplands, they found the snow from two and a half to three feet deep. They soon after returned to Zoar for their teams, and brought back with them about 500 pounds of hay,—all they could carry on the sled; but this was reduced nearly one-half in making the journey through trees, brush, over logs, etc. As soon as the snow settled sufficiently to enable them to work their teams in the woods, they went up to their lands and cut timber for a shanty. They stayed in the mean time with Jacob B. Van Aernam, who, with John Chapman, assisted at the raising. The house was covered with "long shingles," made by splitting hollow logs through the centre; the first course being laid with the hollow side up, and the next conversely over the joints of these. An opening was cut in one side, and a bed-quilt, hung before it, answered the purpose of a door. The floor was made of hewn basswood logs. They moved into this house about



LYMAN NEWTON.



MRS. LYMAN NEWTON.

LYMAN NEWTON.

Whose lives are more worthy to be recorded on the pages of history than they who came into a country when it was in a wild state, and by manifold exertions overcame every obstacle of success and finally were triumphant at the end? Of this class the person of whom we write is a living example. He was born in the town of Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., June 11, 1807, being the second son and third child of a family of eight children of Reuben and Eunice (Manly) Newton. His parents were natives of the State of Vermont, his father being born June 17, 1774; his mother July 15, 1782. They removed in an early day to Cortland County, and when our subject was about a year old emigrated to Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He was a resident of that county a number of years; but finally, in 1823, he located in the town of Mansfield, Cattaraugus Co., and settled and commenced clearing a farm of one hundred acres, in which he was assisted by his son Lyman. The farm is still in the possession of the last named.* Lyman lived upon his father's farm till the year 1828, when he started in the world for himself by hiring out to work by the month, in which occupation he was engaged for the space of two years. He was married, July 14, 1830, to Sarah D., daughter of Robert and Bethiah Kidney, they being among the early settlers of Mansfield, having removed from Marcellus, Onondaga Co., in 1824. Their daughter was born in the latter town, Dec. 27, 1811.

* His parents are both buried in the town; they lived to be over sixty years of age, his father passing away from earth April 21, 1833, and was followed, Aug. 20, 1846, by his worthy partner in life.

In the fall after his marriage Mr. Newton purchased his first farm, consisting of one hundred acres of wild land, and commenced to clear it; he has followed the business of farming ever since, and at one time kept the largest dairy in the county, milking eighty-five cows. He has increased his worldly possessions by industry, economy, and frugality, so that he is now the owner of eight hundred acres of land, all located in a body in the town of Mansfield.

The fruit of his marriage was two sons,—Milton, born Sept. 27, 1834, and Myron L., born June 15, 1836,—both of whom are married, and reside on farms adjoining their father. Politically, Mr. Newton formerly belonged to the old Whig party, but joined the Republican on its organization, and though solicited a number of times to hold public offices has always steadily refused to serve his fellow-citizens in that capacity. Himself and wife were originally members of the First Baptist Church of Mansfield; they still believe in that form of Christian religion; but that church having become extinct they have never connected themselves with any other. The first religious services ever held in the town of Mansfield were at his father's house.

Mr. Newton, now at an advanced age, looks back upon a life spent with a great deal of pleasure. He, in connection with his worthy helpmate, with no other legacy than their hands, have amassed a fortune of which they may be justly proud; they have worked hard, but success has attended their efforts, and we only hope they may be permitted to enjoy for a number of years the fruits of their industry.

the middle of April, and then began chopping for a fallow. Mr. Harvey cleared 15 acres, and sowed it to wheat that fall.

When he came here he brought with him a dozen extra axes, 7 of which he sold to as many persons, who paid for them by cutting an acre of timber fit for logging, and for each of the remainder he received about 6 days' work. In 1823 he went six miles to get a bushel of seed-potatoes, which he planted on the 27th of June of that year; and the same year he went a distance of 18 miles to get seed-wheat, having first to go a distance of 5 miles to get a wagon with which to bring it home. The following year Elihu Alvord, who had just settled in the southeast part, cut a road through to Mr. Harvey's place, a distance of 6 miles, to get wheat for seed. The nearest grist-mill was at Gowanda, then called Lodi, 14 miles distant; and frequently, to save two miles of travel, Mr. Harvey would ford the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek.

On reaching the stream, he threw off his load, and having driven his oxen and sled across it, carried his grist, one bag at a time, wading through water two or three feet deep, until the last bag was safely deposited upon the sled on the opposite shore, when he would resume his journey.

For several years the only commodity convertible by the settlers into cash was "black salts,"—the chief product of all early settlements in timbered countries. These salts were conveyed to market generally by means of a "drag,"—a rude vehicle constructed from a crotched tree, the oxen hitched to the butt of the trunk, which served as the pole; two stakes standing upright and driven into the lower end of the two branches, with a few pieces of boards laid across, the lower end of the branches dragging on the ground, constituted and completed a "drag," with which the early settlers of Mansfield, and of all Cattaraugus, went to mill, to meeting, and to market. Gowanda and Springville, distant from 15 to 20 miles, were the only accessible milling places and markets prior to 1830.

About the year 1823, Sidney and Jarvis Walton (brothers) settled on the farm now owned by Sidney N. Delap, Esq. William Bookout, Abner Wood, Silas Wood, Daniel Wallace, and Sylvanus Stebbins located in the southwest part; also Stephen Sprague and his son Argalus.

Reuben Newton, a native of Vermont, moved into Mansfield from Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 1, 1824. He was accompanied by his wife and seven children, and settled on the farm lying three miles north of Little Valley, and at present owned by his son, Lyman Newton, Esq. For many years this farm has been noted as being one of the largest and best dairy-farms in the township. The first town-meeting of the town of Cecilius was also held here, at the house of Reuben Newton.

Silas McKay, a soldier of 1812 (the son of Sylvester McKay, who, with all his family, was at Forty Fort during the Wyoming massacre), accompanied by his sons, Liverius, Cyrus G., Sylvester, John G., George C., Hiram V. R., and Daniel B., came in from Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and settled near Eddyville, in 1825. He had been here the year previous and built a log house. The McKays are of Scotch descent, and were among the first settlers on the

present site of the city of Binghamton. Silas McKay was a prominent and active citizen, one of the two first justices of the peace elected in 1830, and was successively elected to that office for many years thereafter. He died at the age of sixty years. Of his family of ten sons, nine survive at the present time, and are located as follows:

Liverius, Sylvester, and George C., in Mansfield; Hiram V. R., in Little Valley; Cyrus G., in Allegany; John J. is the present county judge of Swift Co., Minn., and has also been a member of the Legislature of the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, besides holding other important offices in those States; Dr. Daniel B., a wealthy and prominent physician, at Seneca, Kansas; Dr. Napoleon B., physician, at Custer, Ogle Co., Ill.; and Thomas H., who kept the first store in Mansfield, is now an editor at Davis City, Decatur Co., Iowa.

Darius Warner came from Vermont, and settled at his present place of residence in 1825. He has served his town as supervisor, and in various other capacities, and has ever been one of Mansfield's most worthy citizens.

Erastus Brown, from Ontario County, located at Union Corners the same year; also Asa R. Keene, from Cortland Co., who settled in the southwest part.

George Delap, accompanied by his sons, G. N. and Sidney N., came in from Oneida Co., Dec. 2, 1827. He bought out the improvements of Sidney and Jarvis Walton, and their land, which consisted of 200 acres on lots 31 and 32. Subsequently he purchased 90 acres of Amos Morgan, the first settler. During his journey from Ellicottville to his place of settlement he had to cut out and widen the road-way the entire distance, sufficient to admit the passage of a lumber-wagon, as he brought in the first wagon and span of horses ever owned in the town.

Previous to his settlement here, Mr. Delap served his country as a soldier at Sacket's Harbor during the war of 1812. From the close of the war until the time of his settlement here he had been engaged at the Taburgh Furnace, in Oneida County, where large quantities of hollow-ware were manufactured. After his settlement at Mansfield he engaged in the sale of these goods, and for many years supplied a wide scope of country hereabouts with all the cauldron, potash, fire-pail, and smaller kettles, spiders, bake-kettles, etc., that were needed. Mr. Delap died at Bristol, Wis., about 1852, while visiting his son, G. N. The homestead is now owned by Sidney N. Delap, Esq., and shows every evidence of being one of the finest farms in the county of Cattaraugus.

Amasa Smith, a soldier of 1812, and his sons, Stacy, David, and Daniel, came from Onondaga Co., N. Y., and settled on the north part of lot 39, in 1828. Daniel Smith, of Eddyville, aged seventy years, is the only survivor of this family.

Among other settlers who were here prior to 1823 were Sewell and Lucius Gunn, in the south part; Hiram Stanard, south of Union Corners; Nathaniel Walker, where Enos Eddy now resides; Roswell Ball and his son, William, southwest of Eddyville; William and Isaac Case (brothers), G. H. Willson, the first supervisor, Oliver Tripp, and Hosea Brown, in the west part; Timothy Gowen, Nathaniel Manley, John F. Manley, Nelson Manley, Joshua Par-

melee and his son, Erastus, in the southwest part; James Huggins, on lot 48, who built the first and only grist-mill in 1830, also a fulling and cloth-dressing mill at about the same time; Joseph Griffin and Robert Kidney, just south of Eddyville; Jacob and Cyrus Galloway (brothers), at Eddyville; Ezra Canfield, Andrew Gray, in the southeast; Truman Hinman and his son, Peter C., in the northeast; Enos Eddy, near Union Corners; David and Asher Skinner, in the south part; besides Asel Satterlee, Linus Lattin, Alexander Stone, Nathaniel M. Healey, James Puddy, William Travis, Peter Breuer, Thomas G. Baily, and Andrew Harmon.

Moses Bowen, a native of Massachusetts, and the fourteenth child of Moscs B. Bowen, removed at an early day to Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y. In 1830, accompanied by his wife, Betsey Hopkins, and children, viz.: Geo. W. G., Emily M., Sarah A., and Hopkins, he settled in Mansfield. There was added to his family after his settlement here, Cyrus H., Frances M., and Moses, Jr., the last named with whom he at present resides.

Munson H. Clark and his brother, George, settled here in 1830. In 1831 and 1832 they built the first saw-mill, on lot 23, on the south branch of Cattaraugus Creek. They emigrated to Nebraska at an early day in its history, and at the time of its formation into a territory Munson H. Clark was one of the territorial officers chosen.

In 1830, Mansfield had a population of 378 people. Amos Morgan built the first log house and the first framed barn. James L. Smith built the first framed house, about 1835, and still resides in it. Sidney N. Delap built the first brick house, about 1868. Wm. H. Robinson and Truman Hollister established the first ashery, at Union Corners, about 1850. James Huggins was the first post-master, and kept the office at his mills, about 1834.

The first birth in town was that of Mahala, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Fish, who was born Dec. 9, 1820. The first male child born was Edwin, son of Samuel L. Hollister, Feb. 5, 1822. The first marriage was that of Prince Wm. Fish, of Mansfield, and Miss Lois Grover, of Connewango. The ceremony was performed by Aaron Razez, Esq., Jan. 1, 1824.

Indications exist that this locality was visited at a very early day by an apparently civilized people. Mr. Daniel Smith informs us that in 1829, while cutting a large sugar-maple which stood on the north part of lot 39, he discovered marks which indicated that the tree had been tapped. The incision was overgrown by 125 circles, and was made, apparently, as early as 1704. While cutting two large elms, some years later, Mr. Smith discovered marks of an axe, or other edge-tool, which referred to a similar period,—more than a century prior to the beginning of the present settlements. Mr. Sylvester McKay has also found trees similarly marked. There may exist no positive evidence that this locality was visited at so early a day by civilized man, but it is possible that these incisions were made by some small party of French, who, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and previously, in conjunction with Indians friendly to them, penetrated all this western part of the State in their incursions from Canada and the lakes to the Ohio River.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Mansfield was formed from Little Valley as "Cecilius," Feb. 23, 1830, and contains all that part of the said town of Little Valley known as the fourth township in the seventh range of townships. (See Laws State of New York, Chapter 49, Fifty-third Session.) By an act of the Legislature, passed April 21, 1831, to take effect June 1, 1831, its name was changed to Mansfield. The name, we believe, was suggested by Mr. Amasa Smith, and is derived from Earl Mansfield, a celebrated English nobleman of the eighteenth century.

"At the first town-meeting, held at the house of Reuben Newton, in the town of Cecilius, Tuesday, March 2, 1830, the following-named town officers were elected: Supervisor, Gideon H. Willson; Town Clerk, John F. Manley; Overseers of the Poor, Nathaniel M. Healey, James Puddy; Collector, Nathaniel Fish; Assessors, Samuel Harvey, Sylvanus Stebbins, Enos Eddy; Commissioners of Highways, William Case, Nathaniel Manley, Amos Morgan; Commissioners of Common Schools, Joshua Parmelee, John Chapman, Truman Hinman; Inspectors of Common Schools, Gideon H. Willson, James Higgins, Sylvanus Stebbins; Justices of the Peace, Prince Wm. Fish, Silas McKay; Constables, Nathaniel Fish, William Travis, and Hiram Stanard.

"*Overseers of Highways.*—District 1, Nathaniel Fish; 2, Peter Brewer; 3, James Puddy; 4, Asher Skinner; 5, Joseph Griffin; 6, Silas McKay; 7, Isaac Case; 8, George Delap; 9, Samuel Harvey; 10, Darius Warner; 11, Peter C. Hinman."

At this town-meeting it was voted:

1st. That the next town-meeting be holden at the house of John F. Manley the first Tuesday of March next.

2d. To raise \$250 for the support of highways.

3d. To raise double the amount of money for the support of common schools than is appropriated to the town by the State.

4th. To raise \$10 for the purchase of books for the use of the town.

5th. To purchase said books on a credit.

6th. That Nathaniel Fish be a committee to purchase said books.

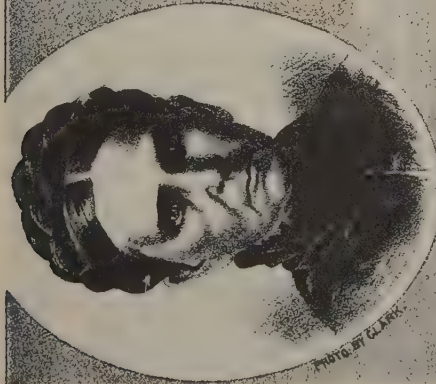
7th. That such part of the money raised in Little Valley for weights and measures as shall be appropriated to the town of Cecilius be appropriated to the poor funds.

8th. That all neat cattle be free commoners.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1830 to 1878 inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

1830-32. Gideon H. Willson.	1856. Elisha C. Eddy.
1833. Ezra Canfield.	1857-59. James M. Smith.
1834-39. Samuel Harvey.	1860-61. George Gray.
1840-42. James M. Smith.	1862-63. Daniel I. Huntley.
1843-44. Samuel Harvey.	1864-65. James M. Smith.
1845. Alanson B. Head.	1866. H. S. Huntley.
1846-48. Elisha C. Eddy.	1867-73. George Gray.
1849. Darius Warner.	1874. Alvin Lattin.
1850. Peter M. Stonebreaker.	1875-77. Addison Sprague.
1851-54. Elisha C. Eddy.	1878. Chauncey Smith.
1855. Peter M. Stonebreaker.	



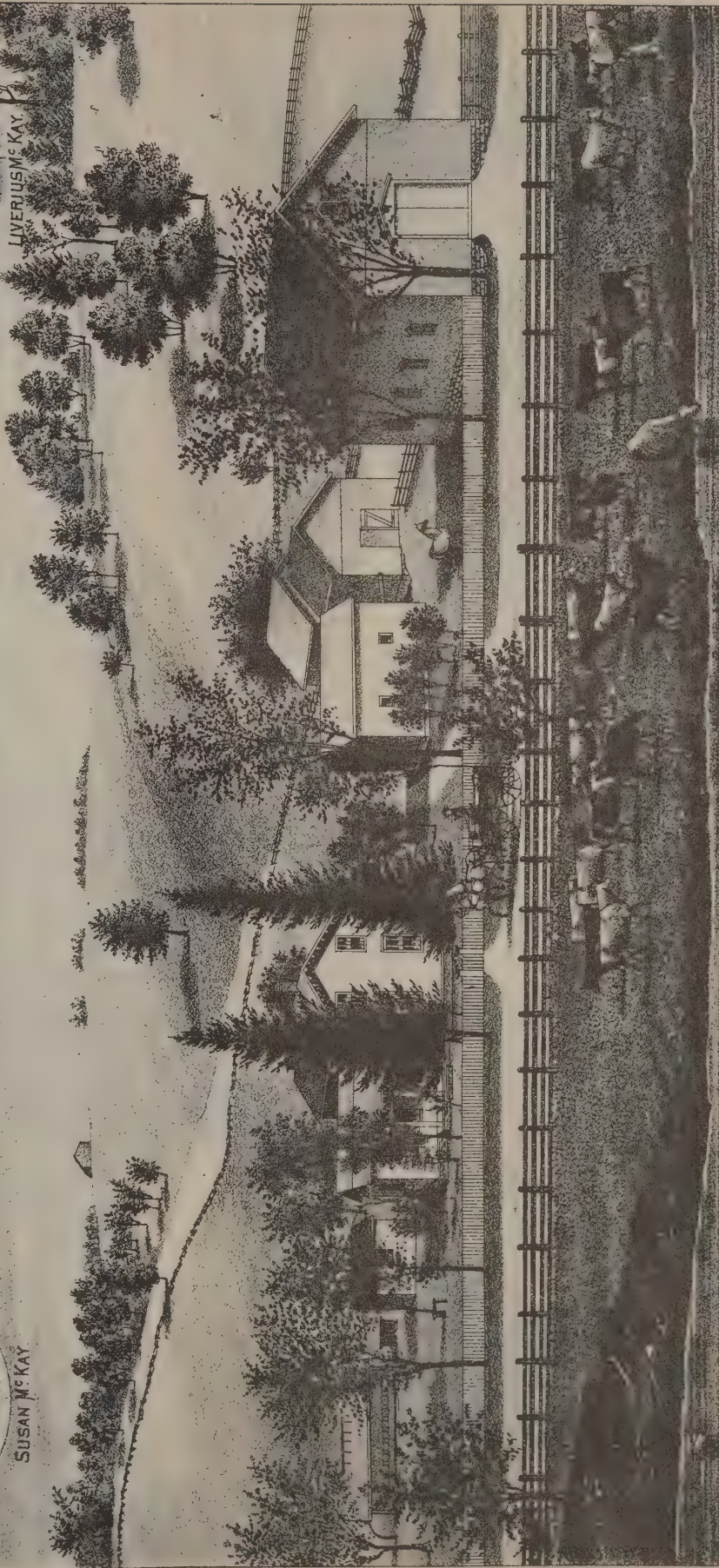
SUSAN MCKAY

Photo by Clark

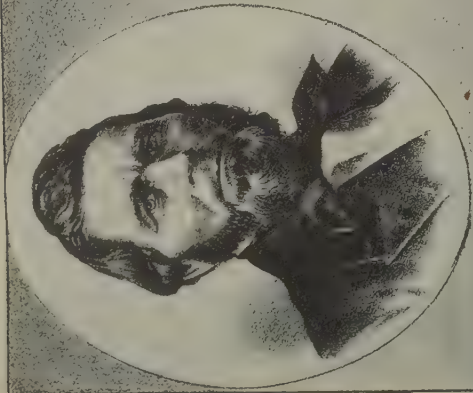


LIVERIUS MCKAY

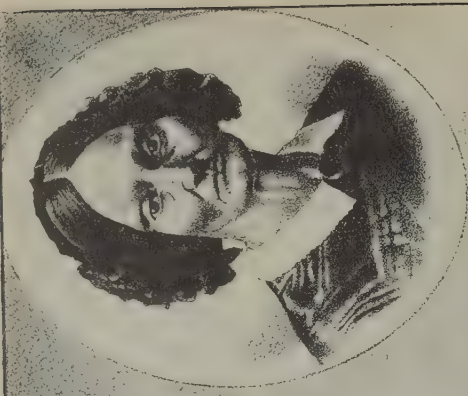
Photo by J. H. Blessing



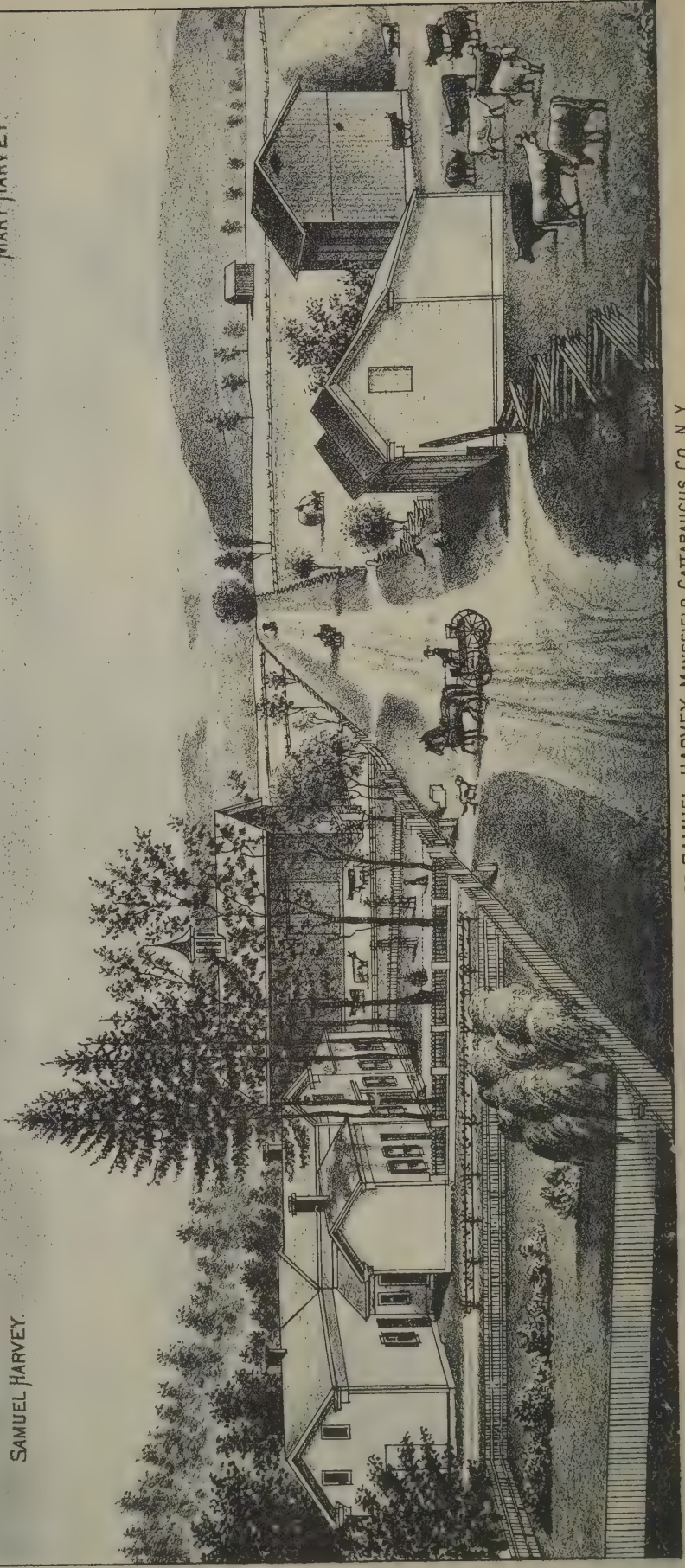
RESIDENCE OF LIVERIUS MCKAY, MANSFIELD, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.



SAMUEL HARVEY.



MARY HARVEY.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE SAMUEL HARVEY, MANSFIELD, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

TOWN CLERKS.

1830-32. John F. Mauley.	1856. James L. Smith.
1833. Thomas G. Bailey.	1857-59. Seneca R. Willson.
John F. Manley.	1860-61. Henry W. Eddy.
1834. Jacob Galloway.	1862-63. Myron L. Newton.
John F. Manley.	1864. Morris W. Butterfield.
1835-39. Gideon H. Willson.	1865. M. K. Butterfield.
1840-44. William H. Robinson.	1866-69. Edwin M. Bunn.
1845. John F. Manley.	1870. Wm. R. Burroughs.
1846. William H. Robinson.	1871-72. Alvin Lattin.
1847-48. Seneca R. Willson.	1873. G. W. G. Bowen.
1849-50. Jedediah A. Windsor.	1874. Harlan W. Smith.
1851. Peter Smith.	1875-76. Charles G. Locke.
1852-53. George C. McKay.	1877-78. G. H. Bowen.
1854-55. Henry W. Eddy.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830. Prince Wm. Fish.	1852. Stephen B. Stone.
Silas McKay.	1853. Cyrus G. McKay.
1831. James Huggins.	1854. James M. Willson.
1832. Oliver Tripp.	1855. Chauncey L. Butterfield.
1833. Andrew Harmon.	George W. Brown.
Thomas G. Bailey.	1856. William H. Eddy.
Aaron W. Stebbins.	1857. Stephen B. Stone.
1834. Linas Lattin.	James L. Smith.
William Travis.	1858. George W. Brown.
Amasa Smith.	1859. Chauncey L. Butterfield.
1835. Lockwood D. Beardsley.	1860. William H. Robinson.
1836. Andrew Harmon.	1861. Stephen B. Stone.
1837. Linas Lattin.	William H. Eddy.
Silas McKay.	1862. George W. Brown.
1838. B. B. Colton.	1863. William H. Robinson.
Silas McKay.	1864. Horace S. Huntley.
1839. Luzon M. Botsford.	1865. Stephen B. Stone.
1840. Lockwood D. Beardsley.	William H. Eddy.
Joshua Parmelee.	1866. Linas Lattin.
1841. Shepherd S. Willson.	1867. Enos Schofield.
1842. Andrew Gray.	Addison M. Smith.
Silas McKay.	James L. Smith.
1843. Cyrus G. McKay.	1868. Francis Larabee.
Nathaniel Fish.	1869. George C. McKay.
1844. James L. Smith.	G. W. G. Bowen.
William H. Eddy.	1870. James L. Smith.
James Colwell.	Zenas Butterfield.
1845. Cyrus G. McKay.	1871. J. A. Windsor.
1846. L. M. Botsford.	1872. Francis Larabee.
1847. Charles H. Barber.	1873. Robert B. Kidney.
1848. Peter Bunn.	1874. James L. Smith.
1849. Cyrus G. McKay.	1875. J. A. Windsor.
1850. L. M. Botsford.	1876. Francis Larabee.
1851. Seneca R. Willson.	1877. Robert B. Kidney.
1852. J. A. Windsor.	1878. Edwin M. Bunn.
C. L. Butterfield.	

The following is an alphabetical list of the names of the resident land-owners of the town of Mansfield, in 1832. Showing also the number of acres owned and improved:

	Owued. Imp.		Owued. Imp.
Alvord, Elihu.....	173 ...	Butterfield, Zenas.....	100 ...
Brown, John.....	100 ...	Canfield, Ezra.....	146 20
Butler, James.....	50 ...	Clement, Solomon.....	100 1
Bunn, Peter.....	70 10½	Charlton, Adam.....	107 8
Bowen, Moses.....	180 3½	Courter, David.....	195 ...
Binney, John.....	99 18	Courter, William.....	125 1
Barnes, Joel.....	100 ...	Clark, Weeden.....	50 ...
Bailey, Thomas G.....	50 ...	Cook, Mr.....	164 ...
Baker, Samuel.....	86 ...	Case, William.....	114 10
Brown, Erastus.....	131 6	Case, Isaac.....	100 12
Beardsley, Lockwood	100 ...	Chapman, John.....	85 15
Ball, Roswell.....	50 ...	Delap, George.....	248 37½
Ball, William.....	60 1½	Eddy, Enos.....	150 1
Ball, Oremann.....	40 10	Earl, Henry.....	100 11
Ball, Salmon.....	123 12	Fish, Prince Wm.....	100 18
Burroughs, Rufus.....	100 2	Gray, Andrew.....	392 38
Brown, Hosea.....	85 8	Giles, Levi.....	217 1
Bacon, Peter.....	75 5	Galloway, Jacob.....	150 13
Bacon, Alanson.....	75 3½	Galloway, Cyrus.....	130 12

Owued. Imp.

Griffin, Joseph.....	100 12½	Persons, John.....	160 ...
Grimes, Aaron.....	100 1	Parmelee, Erastus.....	100 ...
Gunn, Lucius.....	100 ...	Parmelee, Joshua.....	110 20
Gowen, Timothy.....	70 ...	Rasey, Aaron.....	230 18
Harrison, Truman.....	100 3	Riddle, Freeborn.....	150 ...
Hull, Joseph.....	90 18	Reed, Asa.....	50 ...
Hinman, Peter C.....	100 9½	Rice, Levi.....	150 ...
Hollister, Samuel L.....	75 10	Saxton, Henry.....	238 7
Hollister, Josiah R.....	50 5	Stone, Levi.....	50 ...
Hinman, Truman.....	100 6½	Skinner, David.....	78 6
Huggins, James.....	200 ...	Skinner, Isaac.....	12 ...
Harmon, Andrew.....	245 ...	Stone, Alexander, Jr.	100 5½
Howe, Joseph.....	50 ...	Stanard, Hiram.....	59 4
Howe, Parley.....	50 4	Swarthout, Oakley.....	50 ...
Harvey, Samuel.....	290 53	Smith, Amasa.....	188 15
Hollister, Andrew.....	100 ...	Smith, Daniel.....	50 4
Jay, Washington.....	50 12½	Stebbins, Aaron W.....	152 12
King, George.....	150 10	Sprague, Argalus.....	207 25
Kidney, James.....	85 ...	Stebbins, Benjamin.....	100 10
Kilbourn, Clark.....	30 1½	Stebbins, Sylvanus.....	180 25
Kidney, Robert K.....	85 11	Taylor, Lyman.....	141 ...
Lattin, Linas.....	50 ...	Tracy, Horace.....	100 7
Larabee, Miner G.....	103 3	Tripp, Oliver.....	75 10
Lyon, Nathan.....	131 ...	Travis, William.....	100 2
Mitchel, Hugh.....	100 6	Van Aernam, Abram.....	184 24
McClellan, John.....	453 ...	Van Aernam, J. B.....	84 5
McKay, Silas.....	144 19	Wade, Halsey.....	138 ...
McKay, Liverius.....	86 1½	Willson, Thomas.....	100 ...
Morgan, Amos.....	90 12½	Willson, Gideon H.....	70 12
Manley, John F.....	100 7½	Willson, Seneca R.....	100 ...
Manley, Nelson.....	59 3	Walker, Nathaniel.....	184 6
Manley, Nathaniel.....	185 27	Walker, Reuben.....	130 2½
Newton, Reuben.....	200 18½	Warner, James.....	100 3
Newton, Lyman.....	125 3	Warner, Darius.....	100 4
Puddy, James.....	110 27		

EDDYVILLE,

situated in the north part, on lot 39, contains one church (Universalist), a district school-house, post-office, cheese-box factory, saw-, shingle-, and planing-mill, cider-mill, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, wagon-shop, and a population of about 100 inhabitants. Jacob Galloway was the original owner of the site, and erected the first log house. William H. and Levi Eddy built the first framed buildings. Thomas H. McKay kept the first store here, in 1848. The church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal Society, and an extensive cheese-factory, are situated about three-fourths of a mile northwest of the village.

UNION CORNERS,

a hamlet in the northeast part, contains a district school-house, store, wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, two cooper-shops, a saw-mill, 10 or 12 dwelling-houses, and about 75 inhabitants. Samuel L. and Josiah R. Hollister were the first settlers in this vicinity, and James L. Smith erected the first framed building, in 1835.

SCHOOLS.

Lefo Chasq taught the first school, in 1821. The first school-house, a log structure, was built in 1825, and stood on the line between the towns of Mansfield and New Albion. Miss Polly Parmelee, daughter of Joshua Parmelee, taught the first school in it.

The town records contain no papers or reports by which anything further can be learned concerning the condition of the schools at an early day.

From the report of the county school commissioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, are taken the following statistics:

Number of school districts in town.....	10
“ “ buildings “	10
Value of “ “ with sites.....	\$6245
Volumes in library.....	87

Value of library.....	\$27
Number of teachers employed.....	10
Amount paid in teachers' wages.....	\$1768.25
Number of children of school age.....	398
Average daily attendance.....	196 ³⁸² ₁₀₀₀
Number of weeks taught.....	280 ² ₀
Amount of public money from State.....	\$1101.20
“ money from tax.....	\$617

CHURCHES.

The Baptists formed the first religious society, about 1827. Their meetings were held at the house of Stephen Sprague, who often conducted the services, and at Reuben Newton's. They were never strong in numbers, and soon after disbanded.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MANSFIELD,

whose edifice is situated one mile west of Union Corners, was organized with 10 members, in 1833, by Rev. Mr. Bronson, their first pastor, a circuit preacher. The first meeting was held at the house of Daniel Smith, and among the first members were Bradley Stone and wife, William H. Robinson and wife, a Mr. Buell, and Widow Reed. They were connected with the Otto charge, and at one time were quite prosperous, having a membership of about 35. They are now disbanded,—no society, no pastor. The church edifice was erected in 1852, at a cost of \$1500, and has sittings for 300 people.

THE EDDYVILLE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

was organized as the Mansfield and Otto Universalist Society, by Rev. Gideon S. Gowdy, in 1850, and their house of worship, which is a frame structure, and will seat 400 persons, was erected in 1852, at a cost of \$1000. The first members were William H. Eddy and wife, Levi B. Eddy, E. C. Eddy and wife, Peter M. Stonebreaker, Clark Smith, L. H. Smith, Stephen Smith and wife, Oakley Swarthout and wife, Moses Bowen and wife, George W. G. Bowen and wife, Wooster Benton and wife, Reuben Walker and wife, Darius Warner and wife, Zenas Butterfield and wife, J. M. Wilson, and G. H. Wilson, of Mansfield; and Selleck St. John and wife, David St. John and wife, F. Skeels and wife, George Skeels and wife, Truman Skeels and wife, Livingston Cross and wife, C. F. Nye and wife, Joel Walkup, and Jacob Galloway, of Otto. The society was reorganized in 1873, by the Rev. O. B. Clark, as the Eddyville Universalist Society, and has a present membership of 30. No pastor.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The first highway laid out and improved in the town of Mansfield was surveyed by R. Burlingame, Dec. 3, 1823, and described as follows:

“Beginning at the town line on the east bounds of lot 4, and extending, in a general northwesterly course, six miles, to the north bounds of the town, two chains west of the northwest corner of lot 48.”

The Erie Railway cuts across the extreme southwest corner of the town. It was completed in 1851, and has no station in this township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LIVERIUS MCKAY

was born in Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y. June 7, 1809, being the oldest of a family of ten sons of Silas and Sally McKay. Of these children, one died in infancy; four are living at the present time in this county: Sylvester and George E., in the town of Mansfield; Cyrus J., in Alleghany; Hiram V. R., in Little Valley; while the others are residents of the West,—John J. being located in Minnesota, Daniel B. in Kansas, Napoleon B. in Wisconsin, and Thomas H. in Iowa. His father, Silas, died in Mansfield, in the year 1843; his mother in Kansas, in 1874, at the ages of sixty and eighty-four years respectively.

In the fall of 1824 he came with his father, who that year purchased a farm in Mansfield, and settled thereon in the following spring, then removing his family thither from Madison County. He remained upon his father's farm until he was become of age, when he purchased a tract of eighty-six acres of wild land, which is a portion of his present farm, the original purchase having been increased to two hundred acres, but reduced by subsequent sales to one hundred and fifty-seven acres. He has also made large divisions of property to his children.

April 24, 1832, he married Huldah, daughter of Roswell and Huldah Ball, of Mansfield, she being a native of the State of Vermont. She passed from earth, Jan. 14, 1838. One child, the result of this union, is also deceased. He was again married, June 28, 1838, to Susan, daughter of John and Olive Johnston, early settlers of the town of Ashford, this county. She was born at Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1815. The issue of this marriage was six children, of whom we give the following record: Levi, born May 1, 1839, is a farmer, and resides in Humphrey, this county; Olive M., born August 5, 1840, married Seward Harvey, of Mansfield, and since deceased; Martha, born Jan. 7, 1842, married Lysander Harman, of Randolph, and died June 28, 1874; Hanford Silas, born Sept. 29, 1843, died June 14, 1853; Eugene Aram, born July 28, 1845, died Jan. 8, 1874; and Louisa Cordelia, born April 25, 1848, is the wife of Le Roy Fargo, and resides with her aged parents.

A view of the homestead of this venerable couple, surviving pioneer residents of the town of Mansfield, may be seen in this work, together with their portraits.

SAMUEL HARVEY,

one of the early settlers of the town of Mansfield, was born in Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 28, 1801; he being the fourth child and second son in a family of twelve children of Medad and Anar (Buell) Harvey. His parents were natives of New England. His father being a farmer, Samuel spent his early days upon his father's farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until the year 1823, when he emigrated to the town of Mansfield, Cattaraugus Co., and settled on the farm where he now resides. His first location consisted of three hundred acres, which he has since, by

years of labor and economy, increased to eleven hundred acres, situated in this and adjoining towns. Jan. 28, 1824, he married Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Rhody Reed. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, and settled in an early day in Marcellus, N. Y., where their daughter was born, April 13, 1802. They have had four children, one of whom died in early childhood. Mary J. was born Dec. 11, 1828, and is the wife of Warren D. Allen, of Chicago, a noted florist. Albert R., born Nov. 16, 1831, is married and resides with his parents. Samuel Austin, born Aug. 9, 1837, is married, and lives upon one of his father's farms, located in the town of Little Valley.

Mr. Harvey is a member of no church; has always been a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He has been a justice of the peace four years, and supervisor of the town of Mansfield for eight years. But what more especially entitles him to notice in this connection is the fact of his being one of that noble army of pioneers, who, facing westward, in advance of the march of civilization, not only carved for himself a home, but helped lay the foundations of society in all its varied interests. At the advanced ages of seventy-seven and seven-six respectively, he and his wife are serenely passing down the "River of Time."

G R E A T V A L L E Y.

THIS town was formed from Olean, April 15, 1818. Burton (now Allegany) was taken off April 18, 1831, and Carrolton, March 9, 1842. It is an interior town, lying a little southeast of the centre of the county, and contains 33,715 acres. The surface is a mountainous and hilly upland, the highest summit, near the southwest corner, being 1300 feet above the river.

The Allegany River runs through the southwest corner of the town, and the Allegany Indian Reservation, lying on both sides of the river, is here over a mile wide. The name of the town is derived from the broad valley of the principal stream running through the town from the north, and uniting with the river at Kill Buck.

The town of Great Valley, by its present limits, is composed of township 3 and the north half of township 2, in the sixth range of Joseph Ellicott's survey, and is bounded north by Ellicottville, east by Humphrey and Allegany, south by Carrolton, and west by Salamanca and Little Valley.

The soil upon the high upland is a hard clay mixed with disintegrated slate and shale. In the valleys it is a gravelly loam. The primitive forest consisted of a heavy growth of beech, maple, hemlock, and other trees common to this latitude; and last, but not least, those were largely interspersed with numerous stately pines. The conversion of this latter choice timber into lumber, for the markets down the river, constituted the leading occupation of the early settlers of Great Valley. About a dozen water-power saw-mills were built in town by them to manufacture pine lumber, and almost incalculable quantities of that commodity were manufactured by them and run down the Allegany, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers. The lumber was used for building and other purposes in the cities and towns along those rivers, except portions of it, which were shipped to the West Indies and other foreign markets, and up the various rivers of the West and Southwest. But that busy period of lumber-making, which made Great Valley for

some fifty years emphatically a lumber region, has now nearly terminated, by reason of the exhaustion of the supply of pine timber; and the occupation of the people has greatly changed, from the lumbering business to the less exciting but more reliable occupation of farming, stock-raising, and dairying. Although a large portion of the land is still set down by the assessors as "non-resident," and is yet in a wild state, there are many good farms under cultivation, mostly, however, in the valleys.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

James Green is credited with being the first permanent settler of Great Valley. He came from New Hampshire, and located first at Olean Point, but removed thence to near the mouth of Great Valley Creek, in 1812, being the first white inhabitant to locate on the Allegany below Olean. He afterwards removed down the river, and died at Golconda, on the Ohio River. His brothers, Francis and Richard, came a little later, and settled near the mouth of Wright's Creek. They were men of respectability and good judgment, and engaged in mill-building and lumbering. Ira Norton came to Franklinville in 1807, and in 1816 located near Peth, on the farm now occupied by his son, Andrus L. Norton. Jeremy Wooster settled on the place where Orrin Pitcher had made a beginning in 1815. This was the place now owned and occupied by E. H. Hess.

Benjamin Chamberlain came from Little Valley in 1816, and built a mill and resided for some time on lot 9, about a mile above the mouth of Great Valley Creek. He moved to Peth a year or two later and built a house and a store, and bought a grist- and saw-mill of J. & L. Wooster, on the west side of the creek. He either owned, or had an interest in, several mills and stores, and became the owner of a large amount of landed property. The father of Judge Chamberlain and four or five brothers also settled in town. Their names were John, David, Simon, and William. The last named is still living on Wright's Creek. Gen. Calvin

T. Chamberlain, of Cuba, was also a brother of the judge. He died in 1878. Jeremy, Henry, and Lewis Wooster came with the pioneers of 1816. David Gregory, John Alexander, Daniel Farrington. Col. William Baker was an early settler at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, where he built a house and kept an inn on the east side of the creek. A part of the house is still standing, it being now over sixty years old, and is occupied as a dwelling. It is owned by J. H. Melhuish. That tavern was a much-frequented stopping-place in pioneer times, especially for raftsmen. Marcus Leonard kept an inn on the west side of the creek, beginning a few years later than Col. Baker. David Farnham, who was an early pioneer, settled near Peth about 1816. He died in 1878, at the age of eighty-five years. Among other early settlers in town were Arza Searl, David Simmons, John Sawyer, Truman and Erasmus D. Kelsey, D. Markham, Chas. Ward, F. Bryant, John Ellis, Isaac Lawton, J. Mudgett, Elmore Sears, John Alexander, N. and M. Chase, J. and R. Chase, Benj. B. Bacon, Wm. Barker, Robert Patterson, Parley Carver, G. W. Drake, N. Bonesteel, N. L. and M. Gibson, and Michael Hickey. The father of Benjamin Chamberlain was called Benjamin *Chambers*. This was because, as a soldier of the Revolution, he served under the name of *Chambers*. He was a pensioner until his death in 1855, aged ninety-four years. Other early settlers were Nicholas Flint, Daniel McKay, B. Hibbard, Moses Chase, Reuben and Robert Chase; and many of those early settlers had sons, who also soon took an active part in the business affairs of the town.

Among men of distinction, who in their early days were residents of Great Valley, and who are still living, are Hon. Chauncey J. Fox, of Ellicottville; Hon. Alonzo Hawley, of Hinsdale, whose first wife was the only child of Judge Chamberlain; Hon. Nelson I. Norton, of Hinsdale, member of Congress; Hon. Wesley Flint, of Washington, D. C., late consul to China; and Hon. A. A. Gregory, now of Michigan, formerly a member of Assembly, and for many years sheriff of Cattaraugus County.

INDIANS.

On the early settlement of Great Valley, there existed an Indian town or settlement, in the midst of which was the wigwam of Kill Buck, their chief, which stood on the site of the present store of J. M. Bemis & Co. The names by which some of the Indians were known were John Logan, John Halfwhite, David Snow, Jonathan Titus, Wm. Half-town, Daniel Halftown, William Johnson, John Hutchinson, Daniel Kill Buck, and several others.

These Indians subsisted by hunting, fishing, and a small annual annuity which they received from Government. They, like most of their tribe, were indolent, fond of whisky, and mostly poor. Their sons are not much inclined to adopt the agricultural pursuits of the white people. They derived a considerable income from lands rented to white people. They have a council-house at "Horseshoe Bend," on the river, about two miles above Kill Buck. Here they meet several times in each year to worship the "Great Spirit" in their Pagan way, and for dances and other singular ceremonies peculiar to Indians. Jonathan Titus is still living, and in good health, at the age of eighty-eight

years, and says he is going to reach one hundred. He certainly bids fair to become at least a centenarian. The sound of the engine and the rush of the white men who came to the new town to erect buildings and carry on business soon induced the Indians to lease their lands to the new-comers and retire a little farther back.

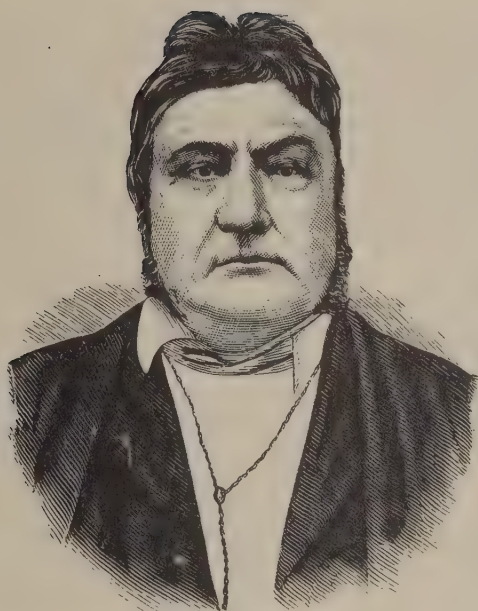
INITIAL EVENTS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The first birth in town was that of Ira Green, in 1813. The first death was that of Mrs. Hibbard the same year. The first school was taught at the house of James Green, by Joel Fairbanks, in the winter of 1817. A school was kept a year or two later in a small plank house, near the present residence of H. D. Didecock, by Daniel Chandler, who afterwards was a somewhat prominent citizen of Hinsdale. There were only a few children to attend the school. The first marriage in town, it is now supposed, was at the Double Mill in 1818, of Matthew Gibson to Esther Markham. Among the early marriages in town were Nathan Howe, Jr., to Nancy Mudgett, and John Green to Lucy Howe. The last-named lady is still living at Kill Buck, a widow, John Green having died March 31, 1874, at the age of seventy-five years. James Green kept the first inn, in 1813, near the mouth of Great Valley Creek. Lewis Wooster kept the first store, which was located at Peth, in 1815. The first doctor was Dr. Trowbridge, who located at Kill Buck. He was at first without means, and went on foot to see his patients; but, being a pretty good physician, he succeeded in doing a fair business for several years. But, for the most part, doctors, as well as lawyers, when needed, were obtained from Ellicottville, or some other adjacent town.

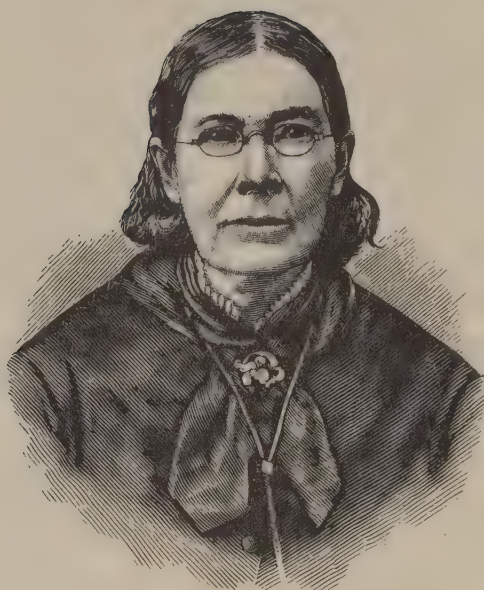
At one of the early meetings John Green attended, and being rather roughly dressed, in lumberman style, with a blanket coat, the preacher mistook him for one of the aborigines, and in his prayer thanked the Lord that the heathen had turned out to hear the word.

A story is related of a thievish fellow who came to Kill Buck in those early days, and learning that John Green had considerable amounts of money, and commonly kept it in a trunk, he slyly crept around and stole trunk and all. But he got only about \$30, as John had just paid out most of his money for land. A lot of men took the thief in a canoe out on the river, at night, and ducked him in the water several times. The next morning he told Mrs. Patterson of his troubles, and the rough handling he got; and said he, "I was three times in eternity last night."

It is related that a traveling preacher came along to Kill Buck, and made inquiry for a deacon or leading professor, probably with a view of finding an acceptable place to stay overnight. Some waggish person sent him to Otis Howe, and he in turn told him it was a mistake in sending him there, but told him that he presumed Deacon Pemberton, rather a rough but good pilot, was the man, and directed him to the place where the deacon was at work. The priest found him and tried to make known that he was looking for a good brother in the church, but Pemberton was quite deaf and did not get his meaning. Again the preacher repeated, "This is Deacon Pemberton, I suppose?" Pemberton turned and looking earnestly at him, said, "I don't



JOHN GREEN.



MRS. JOHN GREEN.

JOHN GREEN

was born May 31, 1799, in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y. He removed to Cattaraugus County with his father's family and settled in Olean when he was about ten years of age. His father, James Green, engaged in the lumber business there, erecting the first saw-mill in the town of Olean. After remaining in Olean about five years he sold out and removed to Little Valley, and there built the first saw-mill. After remaining there about five years he sold out and came to Great Valley, and built the first saw- and grist-mill in that town, where he lived for fifteen years; he then sold and removed to Illinois, where he resided till his death, which occurred in 1854. John remained with his father till the latter moved West. His education was limited to the common schools of Cattaraugus County.

After his father left, John learned the millwright and carpenter's trade, and there followed his trade in connection with the lumbering business until about 1855, when he retired from business.

On Sept. 4, 1828, he was married to Lucy, daughter of Nathan and Mary Howe, of Great Valley. No children.

Mrs. Green was born August 16, 1807, in the town of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Mr. John Green was magistrate for four years, and commissioner of highways for several years, and was postmaster of Great Valley for nine years. Was always a staunch Democrat.

In religious sentiment both he and wife were Universalists. He died Sept. 4, 1874. His wife still survives him.

hear you. Speak a little louder; I'm as deaf as a d—d adder." The preacher began to think he had fallen upon a streak of bad luck and rough deacons; but a little further inquiry convinced him that there were plenty of hospitable people at Great Valley, with whom any civil person could find entertainment.

RUNNING RAFTS.

During the period in which the various saw-mills on Great Valley Creek were in active operation, the lumber made at the mills, as far up as the Lawton mill, was piled on the bank until rafting time, which was usually about the month of March, when it was rafted into the creek, awaiting the spring flood, when the rafts were run down the creek to the river. The creek rafts consisted of one string of four to five platforms or lengths. At the river, about four of these strings were put into a Warren raft. When run to Warren, three of those fleets were put together to make up a Pittsburgh fleet, being three abreast and twenty platforms in length. On the Ohio, from Pittsburgh, the usual raft or fleet was from three to five platforms abreast, and from twenty to forty platforms in length. On a creek raft, from three to five hands were employed. On a Warren raft, from seven to ten hands, including the pilot; and on the Ohio, from a dozen to twenty men.

A creek platform commonly contained from 16,000 to 20,000 feet, and a river platform, 25,000 feet. Large quantities of shingles were often carried to market on the rafts. Many of the rafts had cabins or shanties on them, some of which were made quite comfortable and well furnished, even to nice carpets on the floors. In early times it was customary for raftsmen to travel home from Pittsburgh on foot. Oarsmen were paid \$4 to \$7 per trip to Warren, \$20 to \$30 to Pittsburgh, and \$30 to \$40 to Cincinnati. Pilots were paid twice as much, or more. A full size Ohio raft is 80 feet in width, and 640 feet in length, and contains about from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 feet of lumber. They are, however, seldom as large as that.

EARLY LAND-OWNERS, AS ASSESSED IN 1821.

NAMES.	Lot.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Value of Land.
Ira Norton.....	38	3	6	136	\$290
James Green.....	7	2	6	355	1402
" ".....	37	3	6	325	892
Benjamin Chamberlain.....	34 35	3	6	450	1575
C. Hodges.....	38	3	6	300	570
Henry Wooster.....	33	3	6	50	435
Jeremy Wooster.....	33	3	6	232	550
Ebenezer Reed.....	39	3	6	285	467
John Sawyer.....	33	3	6	170	779
" ".....	36	3	6	300	566
Lewis Wooster.....	39	3	6	200	390
David Markham.....	36	3	6	68	602
David Gregory.....	36	3	6	66	131
N. Chase.....	22	3	6	56 1/2	116
William Baxter.....	22	3	6	50 1/2	116
T. L. and M. Gibson.....	11	3	6	200	500
Edward and Lewis Bryant.....	19	3	6	200	500
Richard Wright.....	27	3	6	200	420
Joseph McCulloch.....	12	3	6	125	247
Abraham Wright.....	12	3	6	125	251
Richard Green.....	28	3	6	300	490
" ".....	29	3	6	100	150
Isaac Lawton.....	21	3	6	360	572
John Woolcot.....	7	3	6	100	198
Thomas Hamlin.....	7	3	6	146	275
William Markham.....	43	3	6	100	158
Jacob Chase.....	13	3	6	100	150
Robert Chase.....	15	3	6	100	150

MILLS.

The mills built by the early settlers, on Great Valley Creek, for the manufacture of pine lumber, averaged about one for each mile from the mouth of the creek to the Ellicottville line.

The first, at Kill Buck, near the mouth of the creek, was built by James Green, and afterwards owned and run by Capt. Howe. This was built about 1812.

The second, the Wooster mill, built by B. Chamberlain, near the present residence of H. D. Didecock, in about 1816.

The third was at the bend, two miles from the river, and was built by David Gregory and Sawyer. There was also a grist-mill built by them, and they owned a store at that point. The mills were destroyed by fire soon after, and were not rebuilt. This was built about 1814.

Fourth, the Double Mills, built by Col. Baker and Judge Chamberlain, stood a few rods above the present railroad-bridge. A large amount of lumber was manufactured by them for years.

Fifth, the grist- and saw-mill at Peth, built by Jeremy & Lewis Wooster, in 1815, and sold to Judge Chamberlain, on the west side of the creek. Later, Dunn & Morton built a saw-mill on the east side of the stream, and used the water from the same dam.

Sixth, the saw-mill built by Isaac Lawton, five miles below Ellicottville, near the Plank Road House, about 1818.

Seventh, a mill about two miles above Lawton's, built several years later (about 1837), by J. W. Staunton, and since known as the Williams Mill.

Eighth, the grist- and saw-mill built about 1816, by James Green, and afterwards sold to Rev. John Ellis. They stood about two miles south of Ellicottville.

Ninth, a saw-mill on the east side of the creek, just below the town line, built some years later than the Ellis Mill, by Colby, Chamberlain & Brothers.

On Wright's Creek, Judge Francis Green built a saw-mill about 1836.

About 1820, Richard Wright built a saw-mill on the stream which takes its name from him, and after using the same four or five years, he sold out to David Chamberlain, who, after residing there twenty years, sold his establishment to William J. Nelson, who occupied the same until his death, in 1862.

The Willoughby saw-mill, on lot 11, was built some years later than the last named, and for some years past there has been a steam saw-mill in operation, about a quarter of a mile below the site of Willoughby's; but both, like most of the saw-mills in town, have disappeared within the last few years.

There was a saw-mill in Sugartown Creek, built by D. Huntley in about 1835, and afterwards owned by W. & R. Wright. It was rebuilt by Rev. Mr. McKoon, and is now owned by his son, N. C. McKoon, and is still used. It is near the line of Humphrey.

Morgan Thorp built a saw-mill on Windfall Creek, about a mile north of the river, in 1850. It is still in use when the supply of water is sufficient.

The first steam saw-mill on the river-bank, at Kill Buck, was built by C. Burnside & Co., in 1850. The building

was 36 by 80 feet, and two stories high, and gave employment to 20 hands. They manufactured 20,000 feet of lumber daily. The establishment was sold to Bemis & Co. in 1863. It was burned in 1878. A new steam-mill has been erected by Bemis & Co., a few rods above the old site, which is 100 by 50 feet and two stories high. About the same number of hands are employed as in the old mill. Improved circular saws, and greatly improved machinery are now used, by the help of which the saw-logs are converted into lumber in much less time than was required by the old process of manufacturing lumber.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

At an early period roads were laid out through the wilderness. The old stage-road from Buffalo to Olean passed through the town. At first, it passed down the Great Valley Creek to Peth, where the post-office was kept; thence up the valley of Wright's Creek to Chapellsburg. The road was first marked out, and the underbrush and logs cleared away, so that teams (oxen and sleds) could pass, and afterwards the trees were cut away, the rough places graded, and bridges built. A large amount of labor was required to make the road passable for the stage. That road was a great convenience to the early settlers. Judge Ira Norton, and his brother-in-law, Samuel L. Hollister, and two other men, were seven days at work in getting from Franklinville to Great Valley, by the way of Sugartown. The distance is about fifteen miles. This was in the year 1816. There was a road, at an early day, leading along the north bank of the river to Great Valley, and so down to Warren, Pa., but it was extremely rough, and used mostly by footmen and lumbermen returning from their trips down the river with rafts. There was a road built under authority of an act of the Legislature, passed in 1841, and running on the north side of the river also, through the Reservation. This was a much-needed improvement. It was cut out through the woods, three rods wide, and graded and bridges built.

On the completion of the Erie Railroad, in 1852, a plank-road was constructed from the river to Ellicottville, a distance of ten miles. This was much used for some years, but was finally discontinued, as it scarcely paid the expense of gate-tenders and keeping in repair.

About four miles of the Erie Railroad and nine miles of the Rochester and State Line Railroad pass through the town of Great Valley. The Erie station, at the mouth of the creek, is called Great Valley, and the station on the Rochester and State Line Road, five miles north, has same name.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

No records of the town-meetings prior to 1841 are to be found in the town clerk's office, the old book of town records having been lost or destroyed. Henry Wooster is believed to have been the first supervisor, in 1819, when the town comprised Great Valley, Carrolton, Allegany, and Humphrey. Other early supervisors were Francis Green, Richard Wright, B. Chamberlain, Charles Ward, and Seth Cole.

Among those who held the office of justice of the peace in town previous to 1841 were Daniel Farrington, Richard

Wright, Stephen S. Cole, Seth Cole, Ira Norton, Daniel Howe, Francis Green, B. Chamberlain, John Mudgett.

Since 1840, the principal officers have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1841.....	Benj. Chamberlain.	Marcus Leonard.
1842.....	Francis Green.	Daniel Farrington.
1843.....	Horace Howe.	" "
1844.....	Wm. Cross.	" "
1845.....	David Chamberlain.	James Nelson.
1846.....	" "	Daniel Farrington.
1847.....	" "	" "
1848.....	" "	Wm. J. Nelson.
1849.....	Eli Ellsworth.	" "
1850.....	Alexander Chambers.	" "
1851.....	Daniel Farrington.	Henry Heath.
1852.....	" "	Wm. J. Nelson.
1853.....	Francis E. Baillett.	John Palmer.
1854.....	Wm. Cross.	Henry Heath.
1855.....	Francis E. Baillett.	John Montgomery.
1856.....	James Nelson.	Henry Heath.
1857.....	Wm. Cross.	" "
1858.....	" "	Andrews L. Norton.
1859.....	" "	Geo. J. Witherell.
1860.....	" "	Oscar B. Sencar.
1861.....	Charles Burnside.	" "
1862.....	" "	C. M. Barker.
1863.....	Andrews L. Norton.	David Leslie.
1864.....	" "	Jeremiah Frank.
1865.....	Bethuel McCoy.	" "
1866.....	Morgan Thorp.	Henry D. Didcock.
1867.....	" "	" "
1868.....	" "	Myron W. Hicks.
1869.....	" "	Walter E. Phelps.
1870.....	" "	" "
1871.....	" "	S. M. Blood.
1872.....	Myron W. Hicks.	M. H. Cullinan.
1873.....	" "	Michael H. Cullinan.
1874.....	Morgan Thorp.	M. H. Cullinan.
1875.....	M. W. Hicks.	Geo. J. Witherell.
1876.....	J. Edward Bemis.	" "
1877.....	" "	Frank Quilter.
1878.....	Michael H. Cullinan.	Geo. J. Witherell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1841. John Green.	1859. Henry Heath.
Jeremy Wooster.	1860. Arunah Ward.
1842. David Farrington.	1861. Wm. J. Nelson.
1843. Truman Kelsey.	Wm. Barker.
1844. Charles Ward.	1862. Jeremiah Frank.
1845. George T. Barkley.	1863. Henry Heath.
1846. D. Farrington.	1864. A. J. Chamberlain.
Alex. Chambers.	Sherman Sibley.
1847. Horace Fox.	1865. Wm. Barker.
1848. Arza Searl.	A. W. Rasey.
1849. Jos. H. Mudgett.	1866. Jeremiah Frank.
1850. Wm. Seoby.	1867. Sherman Sibley.
Andrews B. Norton.	Elias H. Hess.
1851. Jos. Miller.	1868. S. W. McCoy.
John Palmer.	1869. S. W. McCoy.
1852. Arunah Ward.	Geo. Rider.
1853. D. Farrington.	1870. A. W. Rasey.
Henry Heath.	1871. A. C. Mason.
1854. Alex. Chambers.	Perry Whaley.
Le Roy Chamberlain.	1872. Sylvester Faraday.
Colby Chamberlain.	S. Sibley.
1855. Charles Pierce.	1873. S. Sibley.
John Montgomery.	1874. Charles Potter.
1856. Wm. Barker.	Horace H. Morgan.
H. Heath.	1875. E. A. Hayes.
1857. Le Roy Chamberlain.	1876. Wilson N. Howe.
Sherman Sibbey.	Walter H. Gibbs.
1858. Wm. C. Hubbard.	1877. S. Sibley.
1859. Jeremiah Frank.	1878. Charles B. Potter.

POST-OFFICES.

In 1830, Benjamin Chamberlain was postmaster at Peth. After him, in 1833, Francis Green was postmaster. The accrued postage amounted to \$22.82. The next postmaster was Ira Norton, in 1842, and for several years, and Andrus L. Norton was next postmaster. In 1870, Frederick Cra-

mer was postmaster, and soon after the post-office was changed from Peth to the Plank-Road House, and M. W. Hicks appointed postmaster. In 1876 measures were taken to re-establish a post-office at Peth. It was to be called Great Valley Centre. George E. Howland was appointed postmaster, but the project failed to be carried out.

A post office was at Kill Buck about 1836. Marcus Leonard was postmaster in 1840, on the west side of the creek. After him William Cross was appointed, and held the office several years. About that time the office was removed to the east side of the creek, where it has continued to be kept. George J. Witherell was postmaster, and after him Walter E. Phelps held the office for several years. D. H. Patterson is the present postmaster. Charles T. Jenks is deputy, and has charge of the office.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the earliest settlement, the establishment and maintenance of schools for the instruction of their children has been an object of foremost importance with the people in every locality in town. The first school-houses built in the wilderness were, of course, rough and rude, but made as comfortable as possible with the limited means which they possessed. Men were hired as teachers at from eight to twelve dollars per month, and women at from six to ten shillings per week. The teachers usually "boarded around" the districts among the patrons. There are now good frame school-houses in each of the seven school districts in town. In District No. 1, at Kill Buck, there is a large two-story school-house, well furnished for the use of primary and more advanced scholars, and usually good teachers have been employed. There has been for many years a good school maintained in District No. 2, at Peth. In District No. 3, at Great Valley Centre, there is a good school-house. Also in No. 4, on the Sugartown, there is a good and well-built house. In No. 5, on Wright's Creek, there is another suitable house. In District No. 6, adjoining Little Valley, the school-house, which is also a good one, is about a mile west from Peth. In District No. 7, adjoining Ellicottville, a good school-house was built at an early day, and has been rebuilt within a few years. There is an Indian school-house at Horse-Shoe Bend, on the Reservation, for the instruction of the Indian children, and also those of white people living in the vicinity, in the rudiments of an English education.

The school statistics of the town for 1878 are obtained from Sanford B. McClure. The town has 9 school districts, containing 9 school-houses, which, with sites, are valued at \$3885, having 425 volumes in library, valued at \$288. The number of teachers employed is 10, to whom was paid \$1921.15. The number of weeks taught was 264½. The number of children of school age is 619. Average daily attendance, 1233 $\frac{74}{1000}$. Amount of public money received from State, \$1240.65; amount of money received from tax, \$727.14.

VILLAGES.

There is a small village at Great Valley Station on the Erie Railroad, two miles east of Salamanca. It contains a store, tavern, wagon- and blacksmith-shop, steam saw-mill, grocery, and a saloon, besides the depot and several dwellings.

At the corners, half a mile north of the depot, is another collection of buildings, called Kill Buck. This place contains a store, hotel, meat-market, wagon- and blacksmith-shop, Methodist Episcopal church, a post-office, and a large two-story school-house, and about 20 dwellings. On the opposite side of the creek, and a few rods west from the post-office, are several dwellings, a Catholic church, a brewery, cooper-shop, and a hotel or saloon.

At the Plank-road or Half-way House, as it is commonly called, there are two stores, a hotel, Great Valley post-office, a steam saw-mill, a blacksmith-shop, and several dwellings; and on the west side of the creek opposite is the new railroad-station, a school-house, cheese-factory, and a few dwelling-houses. A depot building is soon to be erected.

The small village of Peth is situated on the Great Valley Creek, three miles from the river. It has a tavern, a grocery-store, school-house, blacksmith-shop, a shingle-mill, and several dwelling-houses. The handle-factory was burned September, 1878. At an early period after the first settlement of Great Valley the village of Peth was an important point, being the central business place for a large lumber district for a period of about forty years. Here centered the business operations of the Woosters, the Greens, the Chamberlains, the Gibsons, the Howes, the Kelseys, the Markhams, and other active early settlers and their sons. About 1845, a dozen or more Scotch families settled at Peth and its vicinity. James Nelson owns and occupies the farm and large dwelling-house formerly occupied by Judge Chamberlain. With the decline of the lumber business some of the settlers left, and the population of Peth also declined.

STORES.

The first store kept at Kill Buck was by Daniel and Horace Howe, on the west side of the creek, in 1834. It was afterwards kept by Marcus Leonard, who also kept an inn at that point for some years. He died of the cholera, at Buffalo, in 1850. Hiram Smith, from Chautauqua County, was the next proprietor of said store for a year or two, and he was succeeded by Cross & Ellsworth, about 1846. They continued in the business for some years. In 1857, Andrew Merkt bought the store, including the tavern in the same building, and carried on the business of brewing lager beer and hotel-keeping for some years. After his death, in 1860, Lewis P. Brewer was proprietor of the brewery and hotel. There was no store kept on the west side of the creek after about 1855. The brewery and hotel was burned about 1865. It was rebuilt by John Spraker, in 1874, and bought by Lewis Torge, Jr., in 1876. He makes beer for the wholesale trade, and does no retail business. In 1852, James W. Phelps built a large two-story store, on the northwest corner of the streets, at Kill Buck. He kept a good stock of merchandise, and traded at that stand for about twenty years. Mr. Phelps still owns the store, which is occupied by Geo. J. Witherell as a general variety store.

Two stores on the east side of the street, nearly opposite the Phelps store, were built about the same time,—one by Jeremiah Frank, who kept a liquor-store, and the other was built by R. Patterson & Son, in which the post-office is kept.

In 1856, Oscar Senear and Francis Green, Jr., built a store on the river-bank, opposite the depot, on the same spot where formerly stood the wigwam of Kill Buck, the Indian chief. This store was afterwards occupied by Charles Burnside for some years, and then for a few years by Henry S. Shorter, with a fair stock of goods. In 1868, J. M. Bemis & Co. became proprietors of the store, and also of the steam-mill in connection with it. The store is carried on under the name of E. D. Bullard & Co., who still continue to keep a good stock of goods.

Michael Sheehan occupies the store east of the depot, built by Jos. Colman, and occupied by H. S. Shorter & Co. in 1861. J. H. Melhuish owns and occupies the Railroad House, next north of the depot.

At Peth, Lewis Wooster was the first storekeeper. He sold the store to Judge Chamberlain, in 1821. It was kept by the judge for many years, with a large stock of merchandise. Wm. J. Nelson kept store there in 1848, and for several years.

CHAIR-FACTORY.

There was a chair-factory started in the steam saw-mill of H. S. Shorter & Bro., in 1869, and carried on by the Rev. John R. Alexander for a year or two. From 4 to 6 hands were employed, and a large quantity of various kinds of chairs were manufactured.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A large number of the first settlers of Great Valley came from the New England States, noted for its schools and churches. Very soon after the first settlers located, religious meetings were held. They met for worship in private houses, in barns, and sometimes in the woods, until school-houses were built, and then the meetings were very commonly held on Sundays in those temples of early instruction. Several persons of the Presbyterian faith, residing near Peth, united in holding meetings at the house of Ira Norton, until a school-house was built. Of those who thus united for worship were Deacon Josiah Hollister and his son, Samuel L. Hollister, Ira Norton and Jesse Hotchkiss, and their wives. The Rev. Mr. Spencer, from Fredonia, was present at the organization, and he preached occasionally to the church at Great Valley, till about the year 1825. The Rev. Mr. Willoughby sometimes preached to the congregation, and he was hired for a year; and several other ministers labored there from time to time until about 1835, when the Presbyterians united with the Methodists to hold meetings. For a time Revs. Nevins and May preached to the congregation, and the Rev. Sylvester Cowles, then residing at Ellicottville, occasionally. But the small church at Peth has been weakened by changes, removals, and deaths, until now, 1878, the only survivor of the little band who united as above mentioned is Mrs. Sybil Hollister, widow of Samuel L. Hollister, residing at Mansfield, in this county.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 4th day of November 1831, a Baptist Church was organized in Great Valley by a meeting held for the purpose at the house of Charles Ward. Ira Burlingame

was moderator, and J. A. Bullard clerk. The following-named persons, on presenting their certificates of good standing, were duly received and organized as members of said church, viz.: John Ellis, Chas. Ward, Jos. A. Bullard, Wm. Markham, Lydia Ward, Rachel Markham, Lucy Perkins, and Julia Parmelee. Elder Samuel Brayman addressed the new church, and gave the right hand of fellowship, and Elder Ebenezer Vining closed by prayer. Religious services were from that time frequently held at the school-house in District No. 2, and the following additional members were soon after added, viz.: Ira Smith, Alvah Keyes, Freeman Bryant, Gershom R. Staunton, Benj. Lee, Jane Smith, Jerusha Henry, Emily Markham, Ruby Ann Markham, Rachel Ann Phillips, Lucinda Smith, Martha Lawton, Elizabeth Markham, Rhoda Phillips, Polly Chamberlain, Amanda Parmelee, Mary Ann McNaughton, and Mary Fisk. The pastors of this church were S. Brayman, E. Vining, E. Going, J. Ellis, Daniel Platt, and Records Vining.

Of late years the Baptists have kept up a church organization in the vicinity of the Plank-road House, and during the winter of 1877-78 they had a series of revival meetings at the school-house, and there were a considerable number who were converted and united with the church. The Rev. Mr. Pierce was the principal preacher. They have a Sunday-school of about 30 children; M. W. Hicks is the superintendent.

In the neighborhood along Wright's Creek the United Brethren first held meetings about ten years ago, and they also had revival-meetings at the school-house, near John Wright's, and gained a large number of converts. Rev. Brunerhoff was the first preacher, and afterwards Revs. Barber and Gage were the pastors. They have a Sunday-school; James Harris is the superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Among others who embraced religion and became converts to the faith, was Judge Chamberlain, who was converted and united with the Episcopal Methodists in or about 1845. He afterwards gave liberally of his ample fortune for the endowment of the Wesleyan College at Meadville, Pa., and also for the establishment of the Chamberlain Institute, at Randolph, N. Y.

A Methodist society was organized at Kill Buck some twenty years since, of which Henry S. Shorter was a leading member for several years. Rev. J. R. Alexander was the pastor for some time, and left in 1866.

About 1872 a small but neat church edifice was built by the united efforts of persons who were desirous of having a suitable house of public worship in town. The Rev. Walter Gordon devoted considerable time and took a deep interest in the building of the church. Meetings continue to be held by preachers of various denominations. A Sunday-school organization has been kept up for several years. E. D. Bullard is the present superintendent. It now numbers about 35 scholars and teachers.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

There was a Catholic church edifice erected, in 1872, on the west side of the creek, at Kill Buck. It will seat 400

persons, and cost about \$1300. The society numbers 200, and is under the charge of the Salamanca parish.

THE FREE METHODISTS.

There are a few of this persuasion in this town, and services are held by them a part of the time in the Methodist church at Kill Buck.

CEMETERIES.

There are several cemeteries in town. One, near Kill Buck, has several monuments and marble tombstones, and is inclosed with a good fence. There is one near Peth, which was a burial-place at an early period. This was near the old school-house, and at the junction of the roads leading to Ellicottville and Chapellsburg. Of late this has been superseded by a burial-lot, near the late Judge Francis Green's residence. It is an elevated and very suitable plat of ground for the purpose. There is a cemetery near the Plank-road House, on the west side of the creek, and another on the Sugartown, near the Free-Will Baptist church. This is near the town line of Humphrey, but the cemetery is in the town of Great Valley. Another cemetery, which has long been used as a burial-place for the dead, is located on lot 19, in what is known as the Willoughby neighborhood. The foregoing comprise the Protestant burial-places in town. There is a Catholic cemetery at Kill Buck, on the west side of the creek, adjacent to the Roman Catholic church, which was built in 1872.

An association, known as the Great Valley Cemetery Association, was formed Sept. 2, 1871, with the following trustees, viz.: Alexander Keuhl, Peter M. Folts, William Cross, William Tomes, Samuel Kilburn, and Robert Patterson.

AGRICULTURAL.

While it may be said of this town that the soil in the valleys is good, and mostly well adapted to raising grain and grass, still a large portion of the rough hill-lands are yet covered mostly by the primitive forest, and are not of good quality for agricultural purposes, nor favorable to dairying. When added to this is the fact that about 2000 acres, embracing some of the best land in town, is comprised in the Indian Reservation, which is mostly uncultivated, it is no wonder farming, generally, and the dairying business, in particular, is not as flourishing in Great Valley, considering its extent of territory, as in some other towns of the county.

CHEESE-FACTORIES.

There are now in operation, in town, three cheese-factories. The first one was erected in 1858, on lot 11, near the Willoughby school-house, by an association of patrons. The building is 30 by 60 feet, and two stories high, and receives the milk of about 200 cows during the season of making cheese. One, near the Rochester and State Line Depot, has the milk of 200 to 300 cows, with an average of about 4500 pounds of milk per day. It was built, in 1872, by the patrons, and has been run by I. N. Sheldon, of Cuba, until 1878, when it was bought by Mr. Fox, of Ashford. For the month beginning Aug. 16, 1878, 200 cheeses, weight 55 pounds each, or 11,000 pounds for the month, were made. Sold in September, 1878, at 8½ cents. Mr.

Fox also owns the Summerville Hollow Factory, two miles below Ellicottville, which is of about the same capacity as the one last named. The buildings are each about 32 by 60 feet, and two stories high. The milk of about 800 cows is consumed by those three factories.

THE BREATHING WELL.

There is a remarkable well on the farm of Mr. Flint, on lot 11, which has been called the "breathing well." Some forty years ago Mr. Flint dug a well to the depth of 25 feet, but failed to find water. He, however, stoned it up, hoping that water might come. Afterwards, noticing a current of air proceeding from the well, he inserted a pump log, and inclosed it, leaving the opening in the log uncovered. A current of air is continually blowing either into or out of the well, and a whistle placed at the end of the log has been heard half a mile. The current of air is sometimes steady in one direction for a whole day, and sometimes it changes every hour. Just before a storm it is said to eject air. The well has been visited by many scientific men, but no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon has yet been given.

A TORNADO.

About the year 1808 there was a most terrific hurricane, which passed over the south part of the town of Great Valley, with awful force and fury, prostrating the heavy forest-trees like grass before the scythe. The course of the terrific storm was from west to east, and was about half a mile in width, and extended, probably, from somewhere about Warren Co., Pa., where it began, to the vicinity of Dutch Hill. It made most horrible havoc, sweeping the trees into a mass of fallen timber and brush, resembling an old-fashioned "slashing," only that the roots of the trees were, in many cases, upturned. From this windfall a small stream which empties into the river, half a mile below Carrolton Station, is called "Windfall Creek."

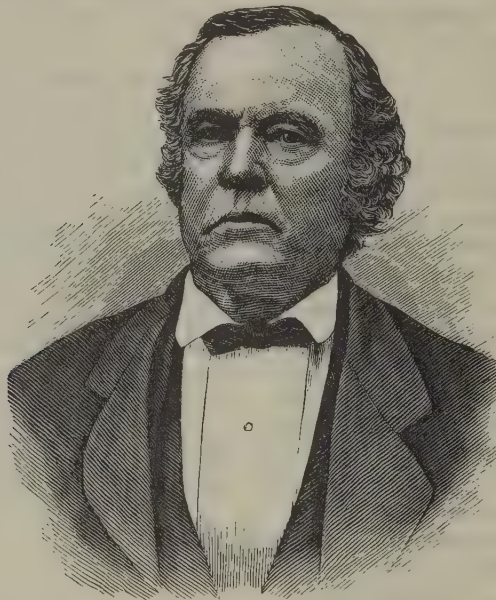
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ROBERT PATTERSON

was born Dec. 3, 1800, in Centre Township, Butler Co., Pa. He was the fourth in the family of eleven children of David G. and Sarah (Thompson) Patterson, four of whom are now living beside Robert, namely: Sarah, Joseph, Thomas, and George W. His father was a native of Cumberland Co., Pa., and his grandfather emigrated from Scotland at an early day and settled in Cumberland County. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was killed in the army. David G., the father of the subject of this sketch, died, in 1847, in Butler County, Pa. Robert Patterson passed his youth on his father's farm, in Pennsylvania, and in the common schools of that county until he was twenty-five years of age. In May, 1827, he removed to Cattaraugus County and settled in Great Valley, where he engaged in the lumber business; continuing in this avocation till 1861, when he went into the hotel business, in con-

nection with farming. In this he continued for thirteen years, when he sold his hotel, and has ever since been engaged in farming in Great Valley. In 1840, October 14, he was married to Charlotte, daughter of Nathan and

Mr. Patterson commenced life empty-handed, and is now considered one of the successful farmers and business men of Great Valley. Never was an office-seeker, but has held most of the town offices. Originally a Whig, he cast his



Robert Patterson

Mary Howe, of Great Valley. The result of this union was five children, namely: Daniel H., William, Mary, John H., and Otis H., of whom two are now living, Daniel H. and Otis H., the oldest and youngest.

first vote for Henry Clay. Since the formation of the Republican party he has been a consistent member of the same. In religious sentiment, a Presbyterian. Mr. Patterson is a remarkably well-preserved man for his age.

SOUTH VALLEY.

THIS is the extreme southwestern town in the county, and when formed from Randolph and Cold Spring, April 2, 1847, embraced all of township 1, in the eighth and ninth ranges of the Holland Survey. The following year, 1848, a part of township 2 was taken from Cold Spring and annexed to South Valley. It now contains 37,749 acres of broken and mountainous land. Along the Allegheny is a fine valley, which lies almost wholly within the Indian Reservation. A small valley extends along Quaker Run, on the east side of the river, and a larger one along Saw-Mill Run, on the west side of the river. From its location in the southern part of the town, and containing the principal settlements, its name was bestowed upon the town. Outside of these valleys there is very little land susceptible of close cultivation. On the hills the soil has a clayey nature; on the lower lands it is a rich gravelly loam, and as productive as any in the county.

The drainage is afforded by the Allegheny River and its tributary streams. The river enters the town near the northeast corner, and flows through it in a southwesterly course, passing out of the town west of the centre. It is wide, rapid, and, in low water, shallow. Tunesassa, or Quaker Run, flowing from the southern part of Red House northwesterly, and Wolf Run, farther south, having the same course, are the principal streams on the east side; and Hotchkiss, Bone, Pierce, Saw-Mill, and State Line Runs, all having a general southeasterly course, flow from the west side. These streams were named from parties living on them, or from other circumstances, Saw-Mill Run from its having an Indian saw-mill about 1801. Nearly all afford good water-power, which has been well utilized.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The Society of Friends at Philadelphia instituted the

first settlement of the town, which was also the first settlement of the county. In 1798 they established a mission on the Indian Reservation, in charge of Joel Swayne, Halliday Jackson, and Henry Simmons, of Chester Co., Pa. They began their operations by giving the natives practical instructions in agriculture and the arts of civilized life. The Indians could not understand the broad charity which actuated the Friends, and believed that if they permitted them to build houses and make other improvements on the Reservation, the Friends would some day claim the lands as their own. Jealous of these interests, which had but recently been bestowed upon them, the Indians were loth to accept the friendly offices of the missionaries, and refused to give them that co-operation which was necessary to insure the success of the Christianizing project. The managers therefore determined to secure lands outside of the Reservation on which to carry out their plans.

In 1803 they purchased a lot of land containing 692 acres, on the stream called in the Indian tongue Tuncassa, just outside the Reservation, on the east side of the Allegany. Here their representatives—Joel Swayne, Jacob Taylor, John Pennock, and Jonathan Thomas—built a grist-mill and a saw-mill in 1804, though they were not completed till spring, 1805. An orchard was also set out, and many of the trees then planted yet remain, some measuring thirty-two inches in diameter. They belong to the Pennock variety. This farm was the only land in town, in 1818, that did not belong to the Holland Company, and for years after was the only improved land. At present, it contains about 470 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. Many of the fences are built of sawed hemlock rails, and all the improvements present an attractive appearance. The farm-house is large and homelike, and the barns and other outbuildings are well appointed and comfortable. The mills near by are still owned by the society, but are operated by parties who lease them. The farm and the school, elsewhere noted, are carried on by the Friends, who appoint a manager for this purpose. Since 1873, the superintendent has been A. P. Dewees.

In 1821 land was owned in town by Alexander Van Horn, George W. Fenton, Joseph Russell, Reuben Owens, Matthias Bone, and Wm. Sprague.

In 1832, Roswell Fenton had 4 acres of improved land on lot 1 and buildings valued at \$170; Ira Green, 2 acres on lot 12 and buildings worth \$150; Stephen Hadley, 5 acres on lot 5; Benjamin Marsh, 4 acres on lot 15; Smith Ott had buildings on lot 21, valued at \$50; Samuel Ross, 6 acres on lot 32; William Springer owned land on lots 14 and 15; Merritt Hotchkiss had 3 acres improved on lot 15; and on the same lot Ephraim Morrison had buildings valued at \$30. The foregoing were in the ninth range. On the east side of the river the improvements were still more meagre. On lot 24 John Crooks, from Pennsylvania, was one of the earliest settlers. He lived there until his death a few years ago, and on the same lot was Jonas Genung, also deceased. Their families still occupy the homesteads.

In 1831, Elzi Flagg, a native of Messina, N. Y., made a camp on Wolf Creek for the purpose of engaging in shingle-making. He had a neighbor, Charles Smith, also engaged in this business. In 1835, Flagg purchased a tract of land

on Quaker Run, containing 626 acres, on which he made a clearing and built a frame house in 1836. He added more land to his original purchase until he owned 3000 acres. From this he sold off farms to settlers above and below him in the valley, and there are now 103 persons living within a mile of the homestead, which he still occupies.

Norman Brown settled on lot 10 in 1845, but in a few years sold to Corydon Holmes, who is still a resident there.

Since 1848, David Flagg has lived on lot 3, and in 1849, Zabin Wright settled on lot 10.

Leonard Barton came from Chautauqua County in 1838, to engage in lumbering. He lived first on lot 4, but afterwards located on lot 2, where he has since resided and reared a family of eight children. One of these, Francis M., resides on the homestead; James, the oldest son, lives at Rutledge, and a daughter is married to Gideon Caskey, who resides on the old Fenton place, on lot 14, range 9. John Fenton settled there in 1840, and engaged actively in the manufacture of lumber, becoming, before his death, Sept. 10, 1869, one of the wealthiest men in the county.

John J. Stryker, a native of New Jersey, settled on lot 21, in 1835, making there many improvements. He died about 1870, but his son, Jasper B., now occupies the homestead; and John M., another son, lives in the same neighborhood.

On the lot first occupied by Stephen Hadley, Warren H. Reeves settled in 1837. Here his son, Warren L., is at present a resident.

David Moore became a settler of the town about 1835, and F. K. Moore about 1840. The latter lived on lot 6, where his son, L. L. Moore, now resides. Other members of the Moore family settled early in the same locality.

Benjamin Mason was an early settler on lot 37, and David Tucker on lot 45. On State Line Run a man named Grover made the first settlement. At Onoville, Ephraim Morrison, E. P. Haley, James Aikin, Smith Ott, and Wm. Webber were early settlers.

Richard L. Stone, from Saratoga County, settled in 1848, and has since resided in this locality; and Frederick Aldrich, since 1857, has been a citizen of South Valley. In 1838, he settled in Cold Spring.

Several of the Indians living in town have been noted for their enterprise. John Pierce was not only a good farmer, but he early built one of the finest houses in the southwestern part of the county. It was a large two-story frame, finished in the finest style of the carpenter's art of that period. Even now its commanding location and stateliness, in a condition of semi-decay, command attention.

Opposite Wolf Run is an Indian hamlet, called "Old Town," where are also some old Indian houses, and others of pleasing modern construction. This is where the Quaker missionaries made their first settlement, in 1798.

The appended list shows who were the land-holders and actual residents in 1849.

	Lot.	Town.	Range.
James Aikin.....	5	1	9
John H. Aikin.....	27	1	9
Elijah Aikin.....	35	1	9
Fred. Aldrich.....	24	2	8
John Brown.....	11	1	9

	Lot.	Town.	Range.
Charles Brown	38	1	9
Benj. Brown	45	1	9
Rufus Brainard	44	2	8
John Babcock	21	1	9
Wm. Brown	12	1	8
Norman Brown	11	1	8
Asher Barton	1	1	8
Leonard Barton	2	1	8
Wm. Chandler	45	2	8
Amos B. Chapman	2	1	9
Seth Cheney	34	1	9
John Covell	1	1	9
Stephen Cooper	2	1	9
John Crooks	24	1	8
Duryea Covell	31	1	9
William Drayton	49	1	9
Elzi Flagg	4	1	8
Jeremiah Foster	45	2	8
Howard Fuller	45	2	8
Levi Gould	34	2	8
Cyrus Glass	10	1	8
Edson Green	5	1	9
Jonas Genung	24	1	8
Anson Hotchkiss	19	1	9
Isaac Hotchkiss	24	1	9
Merritt Hotchkiss	24	1	9
Orlian Hotchkiss	34	1	9
Corydon Holmes	10	1	8
Wm. Hall	24	2	8
Wm. Johnson	15	1	9
Sherman Lock	39	1	9
James Murphy	23	1	9
Patrick McCooey	29	1	9
Montgomery Morrison	38	1	9
F. K. Moore	6	1	9
Alonzo Norton	35	2	8
Wm. Newman	45	1	9
Samuel Phillips	16	1	9
Asa Phillips	24	1	9
George Perry	53	1	9
Warren H. Reeves	5	1	9
Wm. J. Reeves	13	1	9
John M. Strickler	12	1	9
John J. Strickler	21	1	9
Richard L. Stone	21	1	9
David Tucker	54	1	9
John Van Valkenburg	4	2	8
Marinus Van Vlock	17	1	9
Wm. Webber	38	1	9
Abel Wilcox	19	1	9
P. Wilcox	5	1	9
Napoleon R. Wilcox	33	1	9
John D. Woodward	6	1	9
John Weeks	31	2	8
Horace Whitehouse	27	1	9
Ebenezer Worth	19	1	8
Uriah Wellman	21	1	8
George Young	24	1	8
George Ziegler	6	1	9
John Ziegler	5	1	9

The population in 1860 was 718, and in 1875, 872.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The first annual meeting of the town was opened by Warren H. Reeves, who had been designated by the act forming South Valley for this purpose May 4, 1847. Arad Rich and John F. Fenton acted as moderators.

The officers elected were as follows: Supervisor, John Crooks; Town Clerk, Fred. K. Moore; Justices, Arad Rich, John Covell, Warren H. Reeves, Chester Barton; Assessors, Patrick Linn, Samuel Wilder, Arad Rich; Collector, John D. Woodward; Constables, John D. Woodward, William D. Johnson, Asher Barton; Superintendent of Schools, Chauncey Carrier; Commissioners of Highways, John F. Fenton, John J. Stryker, Leonard Barton; Overseers of the Poor, Warren H. Reeves, Albert M. Thornton; Inspectors of Elections, Amos B. Chapman, James Moon, John Covell.

Since 1847 the following have been the

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1848	John Crooks.	Fred K. Moore.
1849	" "	" "
1850	" "	" "

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1851	Stephen P. Wilcox.	John Converse.
1852	" "	E. D. Fenton.
1853	John Crooks.	Clark R. White.
1854	" "	" "
1855	" "	" "
1856	Samuel Phillips.	Warren L. Reeves.
1857	Stephen P. Wilcox.	" "
1858	David Tucker.	S. P. Wilcox.
1859	Leonard Barton.	Warren L. Reeves.
1860	John F. Fenton.	" "
1861	" "	Stephen P. Wilcox.
1862	" "	Warren L. Reeves.
1863	" "	Wm. Aldrich.
1864	" "	George W. Reeves.
1865	Austin J. Morrison.	Warren L. Reeves.
1866	" "	" "
1867	David Tucker.	" "
1868	" "	A. G. Barton.
1869	Gideon Caskey.	W. L. Reeves.
1870	David Tucker.	Napoleon R. Wilcox.
1871	E. C. Topliff.	Fred. Aldrich.
1872	Wm. H. Aldrich.	Warren L. Reeves.
1873	Warren L. Reeves.	R. S. Stone.
1874	Gideon Caskey.	Ephraim Palmer.
1875	" "	" "
1876	" "	" "
1877	" "	" "
1878	" "	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1848. Chester Barton.	1863. Robert Johnson.
Rufus C. Brainard.	1864. Wm. Marsh.
1849. John Covell.	Harrison Morrison.
Leonard Barton.	1865. Warren H. Reeves.
1850. John D. Woodward.	Corydon Holmes.
1851. Ariel Wellman.	William L. Marsh.
1852. Rufus C. Brainard.	1866. John Fenton.
William C. Webber.	L. Barton.
1853. William R. Johnson.	1867. Asher Bliss.
Leonard Barton.	Fred. Aldrich.
1854. John Covell.	Corydon Holmes.
1855. Warren H. Reeves.	1868. Harrison Covell.
Asa Phillips.	1869. Fred. Aldrich.
1856. Isaac Baker.	1870. Arza O. Stone.
Austin W. Needham.	1871. David G. Blinn.
1857. Harrison Morrison.	1872. Corydon Holmes.
Richard L. Stone.	Asher Bliss.
Elzi Flagg.	1873. James Freeman.
1858. Jackson Sample.	1874. Fred. Aldrich.
Corydon Holmes.	L. L. Moore.
1859. Warren H. Reeves.	1875. Asher Bliss, Jr.
Jedediah Hiller.	1876. Corydon Holmes.
Alonzo Norton.	S. M. Bliss.
1860. Stephen P. Wilcox.	1877. James Freeman.
Charles Fuller.	William H. Aldrich.
1861. Richard S. Stone.	1878. Fred. Aldrich.
1862. Wm. L. Marsh.	Asa Flagg.
Alonzo Norton.	

THE HIGHWAYS.

The oldest road is that on the Indian Reservation, along the right bank of the Allegany. It was built and for many years kept in repair by appropriations from the State, and is now kept in a passable condition by the town. Other roads were located as the settlements demanded them.

In 1848 twelve road districts were formed with the following overseers: No. 1, James Aikin; 2, Samuel Phillips; 3, Patrick McCooey; 4, Rufus C. Brainard; 5, Jonas Genung; 6, Norman Brown; 7, Merrill Barton; 8, Amos B. Chapman; 9, Joseph Hall; 10, Abel Wilcox; 11, Robert Creeks; 12, D. Covell.

In 1878 there were twenty-six road districts in town.

Formerly the Allegany River was forded and crossed by ferry. The latter means is yet employed at Onoville. The ferry which was formerly operated at the Quaker Mill settle-

ment had been provided by the Friends and given to the Indians to work for the tolls arising therefrom. At this point, in 1867, was erected a fine bridge nearly 600 feet long. Its cost was defrayed by a tax of forty cents an acre on the lands lying east of the river. The State also appropriated \$1000, and appointed Leonard Barton as a commissioner to erect the bridge. The approaches having been injured by a flood, the State made an additional appropriation of \$1500 in 1874 to repair it, and it is now a very substantial structure. At low stages the river may readily be forded at a number of points in the town. Communication with outside points was formerly afforded by barges on the river, or the ruder forms of rafts and canoes. Since 1860 railway communication may be had at Steamburg, six miles distant from the centre of the town.

THE LUMBER INTERESTS

of South Valley have always constituted the principal features of its business, and have given occupation to nearly all its inhabitants. Only since the forests have been denuded of their finest trees has attention been directed to other industries. The lumber was drawn to the river and formed into rafts, which were floated to Pittsburgh or points still lower on the Ohio.

On the east side of the river, on the lot of land purchased by the Friends, a grist-mill was put in operation early in 1805, to grind corn for the Indians. On this same stream, Quaker Run, they had previously built a saw-mill. Both mills have been kept up till the present day, and occupy the original sites. The grain mill is at present provided with one run of stones for grinding corn and feed. Both did work for the whites on the same terms as other mills, and were a great convenience to the early settlers of the southwestern part of the county. A small tannery was also here operated soon after the mills were built, but was discontinued before 1830.

Saw-Mill Run has furnished the power for a number of mills. On lot 12, Ira Green had a saw-mill, which was allowed to go down, but near by John M. Stryker is now operating saw- and shingle-mills.

About 1830, Smith Ott put up a saw-mill on lot 21, which became the property of the Stryker family in 1835. Their grist-mill in this locality was built in 1857, and is the only complete mill in town. It is supplied with three run of stones, and has a good capacity.

On lot 30, Patrick Quinn put up a saw-mill in 1846; David Walsh at present operates a mill on this site.

Whitman & Newman got in operation a saw-mill on lot 45 about 1850, which is now owned by David Tucker.

On lot 46, Stephen G. Wilcox and James Aikin erected a mill in 1850, and while raising the frame, John Townsend, the carpenter, was accidentally killed. The power is at present unemployed.

Quinn & Murphy put up a mill on lot 28, which became the property of A. & A. Crowley, and is now owned by James Murphy. On the same lot Richard Orr built a mill, which Baker & Whitney converted into a steam mill, which is now operated by J. Brannan. Farther up, on lot 43, Fenton, Frew & Scowden had a good steam mill which has been removed; and on lot 51 was Wyman's

mill, from which the machinery has also been taken away. In this locality shingle-mills have been operated by W. Wyman, Willard Littlefield, and Mark Murphy.

On Bone Run, on lot 1, Roswell Fenton put up a water-power saw-mill, about 1835, which was rebuilt by A. M. Thornton, and was last operated by Wheeler & Aldrich.

On the same stream, on lot 6, Fred. K. Moore put up a mill about 1845, which was operated by the Moore family many years, but has been abandoned.

The next site above, on lot 14, was first improved by John Fenton about 1846, and here were operated saw- and shingle-mills of large capacity. The Fenton family operated these mills until 1873, since which Gideon Caskey has here carried on the lumber business, running his lumber-mill by steam, and using the water-power to operate a stave-factory. Both are supplied with good machinery and have a large capacity.

On lot 32, John Fenton put up a mill in 1837, which has been abandoned. It was one of the first in the town.

On lot 41, Isaac L. Smith had a steam mill, which has been removed; and, on lot 15, on a branch of Bone Run, H. A. Phillips had a saw-mill, which has been supplied with shingle machinery, and is operated by A. Colburn. Another shingle-mill in this locality was operated by the "Fenton Mill Co."

On Pierce's Run, on lot 9, Barzilla Kent & Co., and others had mills, which have been abandoned.

On Hotchkiss' Run, Hotchkiss & Foster put up a mill, on lot 24, which Varnum Godfrey and others owned, but which has been abandoned; also, a mill on lot 34, which had been put up by Ira Hotchkiss; and another on lot 46, built by John D. Wheat, in 1850, has also gone to decay.

Near the State line, on the Allegany, Guy C. Irvine had in operation a mill from 1841 to 1855. It is said that Irvine built the dam in five days and prided himself much on the accomplishment of the feat, which, considering the work done, was truly remarkable. The mill was supplied with a gang of fourteen saws and three shingle saws, capacitating it to cut an immense quantity of lumber per year.

On the east side of the Allegany, Elzi Flagg put up the first saw-mill above the Quaker mill, on the same stream, in 1838. It stood on lot 10, near Mr. Flagg's residence, and had a capacity of 5000 feet per day. In 1845, he erected another mill below the same dam, and operated both about twelve years.

On lot 9, Leonard Barton put up a saw-mill in 1841, which was operated many years. The site is now unimproved.

After 1870, a steam mill was put up above this point, and is at present operated by J. Beemer.

In 1857, Elzi Flagg erected a steam mill on lot 4; and on the same lot, Flagg had several shingle-mills. In this locality Robert Kane is now operating a steam mill, put up in 1873. On lots 11 and 25, Charles Fuller and Abbott & Co. had steam saw-mills after 1858, which were operated a number of years, then removed.

On Wolf Run, Gideon Marsh and Uriah Wellman put up a mill about 1845, and afterwards put up a shingle-mill near the same point. Here is at present a good steam mill

operated by Bemis & Ostrander. On the same stream were formerly operated other saw- and shingle-mills, which were discontinued years ago. These mills annually cut millions of feet of lumber, and gave many localities a busy appearance.

ONOVILLE,

the only hamlet in the town, was the centre of the lumber trade, and a depot for supplies for men working in camps. It was formerly locally known as "Jugville," because, it is said, every lumberman carried from here a jug of ardent spirits when he went into the woods in the fall. It received the present name about the time the post-office was established, which it was proposed to call by the name of the town. But there being another South Valley in the State, it became necessary to select some other name. A meeting for this purpose was held, but the citizens could not harmonize upon a suitable term. One after another was declined, generally with the remark "Oh, no, that will not do." The wag of the hamlet, William Webber, heard the various names in silence, and then suggested, "Well, call it *Oh, no, ville*, then, and be done with it." The quaintness of the idea pleased the people, and the term was adopted with a modified orthography,—Onoville.

The hamlet is situated half a mile from the west bank of the Allegany River, in the southern part of the town, in what is properly the South Valley. It contains a Catholic church, several stores, post-office, shops, and about 20 dwellings.

Some time after 1840, John Convers opened the first store at Onoville, in a building which is yet used for mercantile purposes. In this house have traded Warren H. and Warren L. Reeves, Frederick Aldrich, David Tucker, William Worth, and, since 1877, Fred. N. Aldrich. Near by is another business stand, where, since 1870, R. L. Stone has been in trade. On the Reservation Daniel Zibble has a grocery-store.

The post-office was established about 1859, and had E. D. Fenton as the first postmaster. The office has since been held by Wm. H. Aldrich, Stephen Wilcox, David Tucker, and R. L. Stone. Mail is carried from Steam-burg to Warren, Pa., tri-weekly each way.

Ephraim Morrison was an early innkeeper at Onoville, having a public-house soon after 1830. James Aikin built a house for tavern purposes in 1848, and kept it a few years. Other landlords here have been Stephen P. Wilcox, N. R. Wilcox, Fred. Aldrich, Joseph McCollister, Joseph Hall, Henry Morrison, and R. L. Stone.

In the northern part of the town a tavern was kept, before 1830, by a man named Bovee. In 1832, William Earle was the keeper. Other landlords have been Daniel D. Grout, Barzilla Kent, Warren H. Reeves, John Morrison, Marcus Johnson, and the present, Mrs. E. Johnson.

SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first school district was formed in 1829, and embraced all of township 1 in range 9. In 1878 there were seven districts, each containing a school building, the aggregate value of which was only \$965. The number of children of school age was 307, and the average attendance, 135. Eight teachers were employed to teach 196 weeks of school,

and received as wages, \$1334.94. The number of books in the several libraries was 354, and their value was reported at \$125.

The Indians have several good school-houses, in which instruction is imparted by white teachers. Some of the pupils make commendable progress.

An early attempt to gather these Indians into a school was made by Friend Joseph Elkinton, who came from Philadelphia for this purpose in 1816. A log house was erected below the mouth of Cold Spring Creek, but was unsupplied with seats. To construct these he hunted up boards, and began his school under many other equally discouraging circumstances. Many were opposed to educating the Indian youth, but others of the *Senecas* favored the project, and not only sent their children, but sometimes came themselves and encouraged the pupils by a friendly talk.

At Old Town another school was taught by the Friends about 1830, and the years following. After this a frame school-house was built near the present bridge, in which instruction was given several years, when it was moved to the farm-house and mills, and the present

FRIENDS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

established about 1848. This system of training the Indian youth has proved more satisfactory than a day-school, as the influence, which is constantly exercised over them tends to draw them more fully from their old customs to the manners of the whites.

The school-house and boarding-hall has accommodations for 30 pupils; and this quota is generally maintained in the proportion of 25 girls to 5 boys, whose ages range from 7 to 16 years. The school year consists of 2 terms of 22 weeks each, during which time the pupils are expected to remain in school, and are taught, boarded, and provided with books at the expense of the society. No conditions of admission are required except an early attendance and a willingness to conform to the rules of the school. Pupils are expected to come provided with good plain clothing, but the want of proper apparel does not prove a barrier to admission, when there is a desire to become a pupil.

Instruction is given in the school-room in the rudimentary branches, some classes having thoroughly mastered Practical Arithmetic. All are capable of learning to write, and many become good penmen. The pupils go to and from the school-room in order; and system and precision of habit is studiously inculcated. Generally, these Indian children are teachable, although not so quick to comprehend as the whites. They are submissive and usually quite tractable, and appear to have a proper regard for their benefactors. The present teacher is Miss Louisa Smith, of Keokuk, Iowa, who has been engaged here the past eight years. The superintendent is Aaron P. Dewees, who has been charged with the interests of the society here since 1873; and it is largely through his energy that the school has attained its present excellent standard. Mrs. Aaron P. Dewees is the matron of the school, and, with the aid of several assistants, gives instruction in cookery and household work; and as far as practicable manual labor is combined with school duties. Half a day each week is devoted

to instruction in plain sewing and dress-making. The boys assist on the farm and in the garden, and lessons of industry are taught on every hand. Every pupil must keep himself scrupulously clean, and is required to visit the bath-room regularly.

Religious instruction is imparted in meetings held according to the custom of the Friends, on the first and fifth days of the week; and on the afternoon of the first day instruction is especially given in the Scriptures. All the pupils are assembled in the evening before retiring, and listen to the reading of the Bible or some religious book, and the duties of each day are begun with household worship. In short, the way of conducting a Christian home is unfolded to them, and everything is made as commendable and attractive as possible by the teachers, to wean these simple children from their semi-civilized habits and customs.

The effects of the training received here are apparent in the homes of those who were attendants, there being an increased amount of neatness and order, and an ambition to reach after the more excellent things of life. This undoubtedly is the proper way to civilize and evangelize the Indians of our county,—to bend the twig as we would have the tree incline,—and much credit is due to the Friends who have so unselfishly maintained their mission here three-quarters of a century. Each pupil is supported at an expense to the Society of nearly one hundred dollars per year.

The Presbyterian mission had an extensive range among the Indians on the Reservation, and at Old Town a fine house of worship was erected. The pioneer missionary, the Rev. William Hall, lived in the town many years, and did good service in the cause of Christianity and civilization. In later years this work has not been so actively prosecuted.

Methodist meetings have been held in various localities, and in District No. 2 regular services are at present maintained, the preaching being supplied by ministers who also serve the societies at Corydon and Kinzua, Pa. There is a class of 20 members under the leadership of Jasper B. Stryker.

Occasional preaching is also held in the school-houses on Quaker and Wolf Runs, by the Methodist and other denominations.

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

is the only organized body in town. Catholic meetings were first held in the school-house, at Onoville, by Franciscan brethren from Allegany, and were attended with so much interest that a church was built in 1875. It is an attractive frame 25 by 40 feet, with a front tower 65 feet high. The cost was about \$1200, and the house was formally dedicated in 1877. At this time Father J. J. Baxter was the minister, but at present the officiating priest is the Rev. R. R. Coyle, of the Jamestown parish. Twenty-five families belong to the church, which also owns a neat burial ground on lot 28. This is the only regular cemetery in town. Other interments are made on private grounds, or in cemeteries at Corydon and Randolph.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GIDEON CASKEY.

This gentleman is the oldest son in a family of three sons and two daughters of James and Rebecca (Chrisman) Caskey. He was born in Worcester, Wayne Co., O., Nov. 29, 1833. His parents were natives of Westmoreland Co., Pa. Gideon remained at home with his parents until he



GIDEON CASKEY.

was eleven years old, when he commenced working in a saw-mill in Medina County, in his native State. This business he has followed, more or less, ever since, being connected with others in the proprietorship of several large timber tracts in this county, and in the State of Pennsylvania. His means of procuring an education were rather limited, his father being in poor circumstances, and unable to purchase for him the needful books, in lieu of which his father learned him his alphabet from a wooden paddle!

March 4, 1857, he removed to the town of South Valley, Cattaraugus Co., where he commenced his career with but ten shillings in his pocket. Nothing daunted by the low state of his exchequer, he commenced the battle of life bravely, and resolved to make himself a home and a competence. He commenced lumbering. He built a mill on Quaker Run, for Charles Fuller, and continued in his service for a year, and for various other parties until 1864, when he purchased his first lot of lumber in Pennsylvania, running in debt for the same. This, however, proved a very successful venture. He afterwards took a contract from Messrs. Scowden, Frew & Fenton, of Frewsburg, N. Y., for the milling of three million feet of lumber. In 1870 he removed West, and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, in Fairfield, Bureau Co., Ill., where he remained one year, when, receiving an offer from M. L. Fenton & Co., of Jamestown, N. Y., to mill their lumber in South Valley, he returned thither; he contracted with

the parties named for the milling of twenty-four million feet of lumber. He purchased his present residence in 1873, it being the John Fenton homestead, and located on the original tract of four hundred and eighty-five acres. He has on his farm at present, besides a stove-mill, a circular board- and lath-mill, employing fourteen men.

Mr. Caskey was married, June 30, 1858, to Elizabeth D., eldest daughter of Leonard and Evelina (Fargo) Barton, of Carroll, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., of which place she was a native, being born Jan. 4, 1840. Her parents emigrated to South Valley in the year 1841. Her father and mother were natives of Wyoming Co., N. Y., and Hunting-

ton, Vt., respectively. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Caskey numbers six children, of whom three (two sons and a daughter) died in early childhood, viz., Leonard M., born Feb. 15, 1859, deceased; James Bertrand, Aug. 2, 1860, deceased; Jennie Maria, Jan. 18, 1862, deceased; Roland Ernest, born Jan. 21, 1864; Bertha Evelina, born Nov. 29, 1870; and Berenice Mabel, Jan. 3, 1873.

Mr. Caskey is a member of the Democratic party. He was elected supervisor of the town of South Valley in 1869, again elected after his return from Illinois, in 1873, and re-elected each successive year, being the present incumbent of the office.



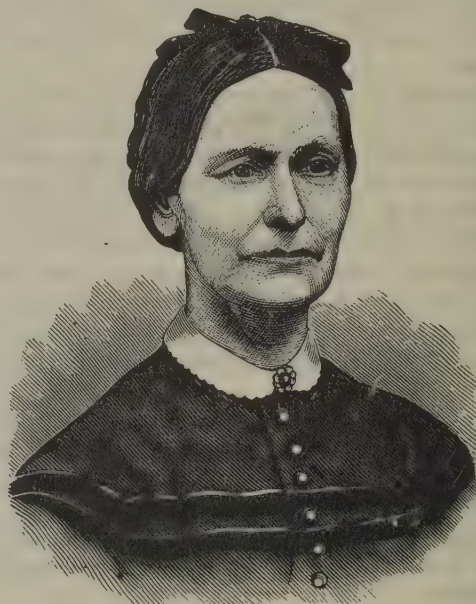
JOHN F. FENTON.

JOHN F. FENTON,

fourth son of George W. and Elsie (Owen) Fenton, was born in Carroll, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1816. His brothers were Roswell O. (deceased), George W., Jr., William H. H., and Hon. Reuben E. Fenton.

He passed his early life on the farm where he was born, attending the district school, where he obtained a fair education, which in after-years he put to good practical use.

He was married Aug. 11, 1836, to Sally M. Woodward, by whom he had eight children: Minerva M., who first married Marcellus Phillips and after his decease, H. O. Burt; George W., who died young; Emma, who married Melvin A. Crowley (now deceased); Loderna (deceased), who married Alvin Scudder; Louise, who married Charles C. Rich; George W., who married Louraine A. Dockstader; Mary, unmarried; Erie W., who married Addie M. Crowley.

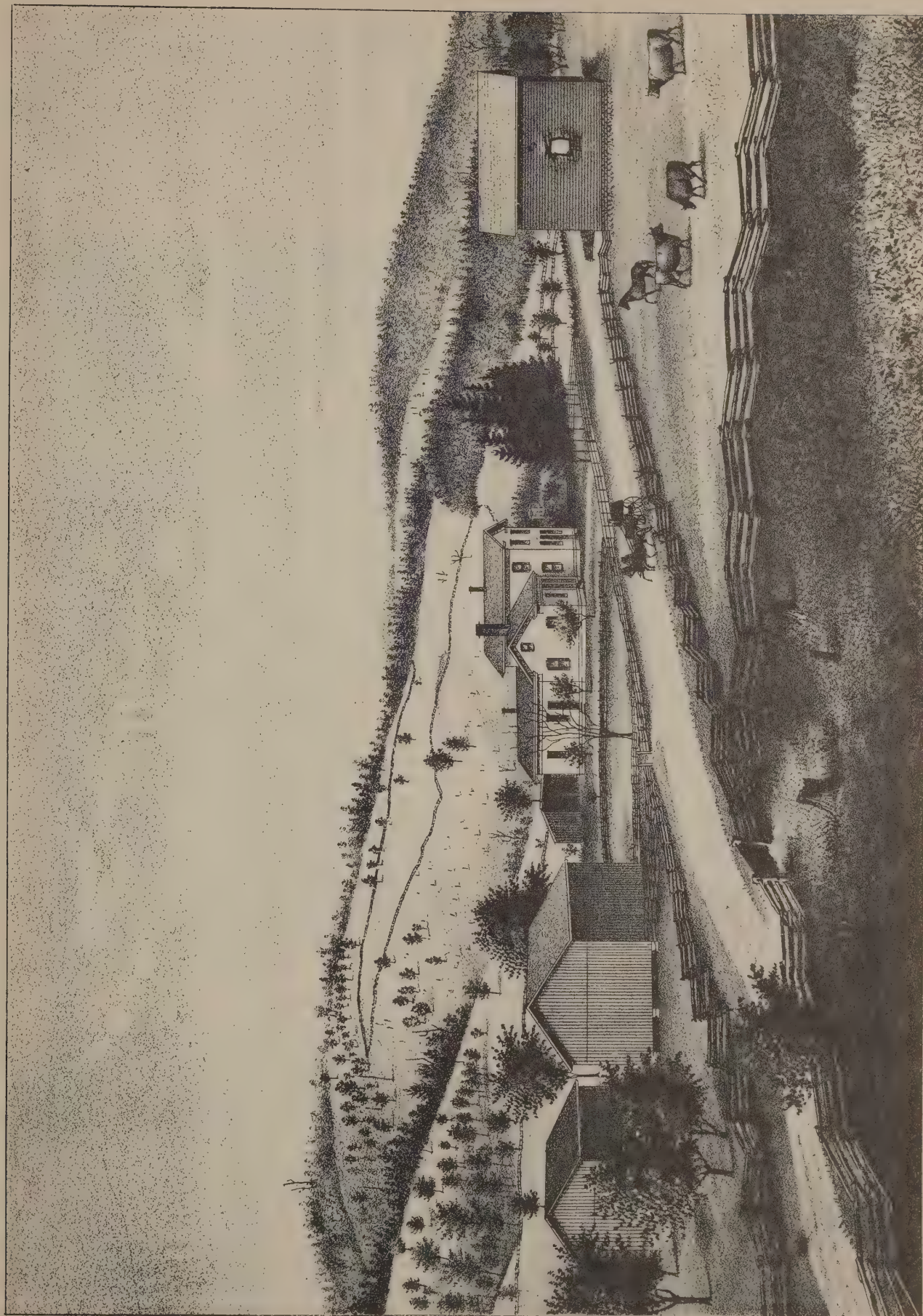


MRS. JOHN F. FENTON.

In early life, before he arrived at majority, he commenced to purchase and ran lumber to market, investing the proceeds in timber lands in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., near the Allegany River, where he soon removed, and continued to purchase lands, manufacture lumber, and run to market, till, at the time of his death, he owned about five thousand acres of land, for which he had been offered two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

He held the office of supervisor for four years; he also held the office of assessor and of highway commissioner in his town. In politics he was a Republican, in religion a Protestant. In all business transactions he was upright and obliging, and by perseverance and industry his every effort was crowned with success.

Mr. Fenton died Sept. 10, 1869. Sally M., his wife, died Jan. 22, 1874.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN F. FENTON, SOUTH VALLEY, CATTARAUGUS CO., N.Y.

N A P O L I.

NAPOLI is an interior town, lying west of the centre of the county, in the eighth range of the Holland Survey. It embraces all of township 3, and contains 23,063 acres. As erected from the town of Little Valley, it embraced all of townships 1, 2, and 3, in the eighth range, and bore the name of Cold Spring until April 15, 1828, when it received the title it now bears. It was reduced to its present area March 20, 1837, when townships 1 and 2 were set off to form the new town of Cold Spring.

The surface of Napoli is elevated, and appears in the form of broken upland. Some of the hills rise several hundred feet above the general level, and the summit on lot 4 is nearly 700 feet above the valley, and is reported the highest point in the county. Many of these hills are arable to their tops, but the soil of some is so cold that they are comparatively sterile; others are clothed with a rich verdure, and yield abundant grazing. The soil of the valleys is less clayey, and is generally a fertile, gravelly loam; and the land here, though limited in area, is as productive as any in the county. The town was originally covered with fine forests of beech, maple, oak, chestnut; hemlock and pine abounding in limited quantities. A liberal supply of most of these yet remains.

The general drainage of the town is south, and is afforded mainly by Cold Spring Creek and its tributary brooks. This stream rises from a large cool spring, in the northern part of the town, and flows south through its centre into the town of Cold Spring, where it empties into Allegany River. Formerly the volume of water in this stream was much greater than at present, and limited water-power was afforded. It also contained an abundance of fine fish. From the northeast and the east hills of the town flow brooks, fed by numerous springs, into Little Valley Creek and Saw-Mill Run; and in the northwest are a few brooks, which flow into Elm Creek in Connewango.

PIONEER SETTLERS AND INCIDENTS.

More than sixty years have elapsed since the first white man made his home in the dense forests of this town. In 1818, Major Timothy Butler came from Onondaga County, and located on lot 27, a little east of the present Napoli Corners. We know nothing concerning his antecedent life, but he removed to the State of Virginia and from there to southern Indiana, where he died. While in town he was an active man, and his place was widely known in the county as a conspicuous pioneer landmark.

George Hill, the second white person in Napoli, located on lot 29, in 1818. He set the first orchard in town. Where he came from or went, we have been unable to learn.

In the spring of 1819, Sargeant Morrill located on lot 50, on what is now the Jamestown road, southwest of Napoli

Corners. He was born in Vermont in 1755, and died in Napoli in 1835. Ruth, his wife, was born in 1760, and died in town, July 4, 1828. His son, Martin M., lives in Illinois, aged ninety years. John is living at Napoli Corners, and Joanna, a daughter, in Indiana. Mr. Morrill, Major Butler, and Timothy Boardman, in 1819, cut a road, seven miles long, from Little Valley to Napoli, these three and their families being the only persons in town at that time. When Mr. Morrill arrived in town, having no team, he obtained the help of eight men and boys a day, who hauled logs with a chain and rope, and put up the body for a house. He put on a cob-roof and laid a log floor, and moved in. He was the first deacon of the Congregational Church, in 1821. The first grist of grain carried to mill from Napoli was three bushels of corn, taken on a mule to the Quaker Mill, twelve miles away, by John, a son of Sargeant Morrill. Soon after leaving the mill, on his way home, it became dark, and John, being unable to follow the Indian path, mounted the mule and was carried safely home, arriving some time in the night. The next grist was three bushels of corn for each of the three settlers. It was taken on an ox-sled to the same mill, the men cutting the road as they went. After John Morrill was married he wanted some cotton cloth in the house, so he took the job of cutting 1½ acres of timber for \$7.50, boarding himself. He took the money, went to Batavia, a distance of over 60 miles, on foot, and carried his goods home on his back. Sargeant Morrill and his son for several weeks brought on their backs all the provisions for the family from Little Valley, a distance of nine miles.

Timothy Boardman, from Onondaga County, located on lot 43, in 1819. He was a native of Connecticut; born in 1781, and died, in town, October, 1841. His wife, Rachel Hopkins, died in town in April, 1827. Their son Leicester died in town, July, 1841; Orson is living in Indiana; Judah is living at Napoli Corners; Chauncey, in Cold Spring; Susan, in Illinois; and Fidelia, in Salamanca; Fannie, who taught the first school in town, is living in Iowa. Mr. Boardman had to get hands from some distance to raise his log shanty. It was dark by the time they had it up, and having no provision of any kind they camped for the night without supper.

Harvey Parmelee located on lot 51 in 1819. He came from Ontario County. He moved to Chautauqua County, where he died. His wife, Annie Harrington, is still living in that county. Mr. Parmelee was a leading and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years a class-leader.

Lyman Parmelee, a brother of Harvey, settled on lot 52 in the year 1819. He was from Ontario County, and some years later returned to that county, where he died.

John Warner, from Ischua, located on lot 19 in 1819. He built a small log house, in which was taught the first school in town. There were but three families that had children to send,—Mr. Warner's, Timothy Butler's, and Timothy Boardman's.

Harlow Butler, from Ontario County, settled on lot 51 in 1819. He moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio.

Peter Beardsley, from Erie County, located on lot 38 in 1819. He was born in Delaware County, September, 1795, and died in town, February, 1873. His wife, Maria Boardman, died in Nebraska, but her remains were brought to this town for burial. One daughter is living in town, and three sons and one daughter in Nebraska.

Loren Noble came from Ontario County in 1820, and located on lot 33. He married Miss Fannie Boardman, and moved to Iowa in 1854, where they now reside.

Artemus Houghton, from Niagara, located on lot 49 in 1820. He was elected one of the first deacons in the Congregational Church, in 1821. He died at Willow Creek, Pa., and his wife at Quaker Run.

Dr. Phineas F. Noble came from Ontario County in 1820, and located on lot 34. He was made a military captain, being the first officer in town. Company trainings were then held at Franklinville. He moved to Iowa, and now resides there. Erastus, a son, resides in Ohio.

Levi Stevens was born in Cooperstown, Otsego County, Aug. 4, 1794. He married Miss Sally Rice in 1819, and together they came to Napoli in 1820, settling on lot 21, where L. H. Wilcox now resides. Mr. Stevens was a man of remarkable industry. But few men did as much to clear away the forests and bring Cattaraugus up to its present cultivated state as he. His death occurred Nov. 18, 1877, and that of his wife in April, 1833. His oldest son, Judge Wm. Stevens, resides on lot 13, in Napoli; Charles lives in Cayuga County; A. G. in Michigan; S. H., a Free-Will Baptist minister, in Nebraska; G. W. in Michigan; M. P. in Napoli; and J. D. in Little Valley.

A Mr. Hall came to Napoli from Ontario in 1819, and had booked a piece of land on lot 59. He returned to Ontario, and the same year two sons, Horace and Joel, came on to commence improvements. Not liking the land located by their father, they began on lot 50. They chopped a few acres, put up the body for a log house, and in the fall returned to Ontario County. In the spring of 1820, Horace and Erastus, younger brothers, came on and finished the house, and moved in. He died at East Randolph in 1878, aged eighty-one years. In the year 1825, the father again came to Cattaraugus County, but settled in Cold Spring, on lot 64, where he died in 1856.

William Foy, a native of Vermont, came to this town in 1819, and located on lot 57. His son John was the first white child born in the town of Napoli. Mr. Foy died in Illinois. Four brothers of Foy, Benjamin, David, Jonathan, and Samuel, settled on the same lot in 1819, but all removed except Samuel, who now resides on lot 57.

Joshua Boardman, a native of Onondaga County, came from that county in 1819, and located on lot 42, where he put up a small shanty until he could build a log house. He united with the first Free-Will Baptist Church of Napoli, and was a leading citizen of the town. He died in

Kalamazoo, Mich. Rosena Barnes, his wife, died at Napoli in 1826. They had ten children, of whom Sophronia is living with her son, C. D. Tuttle, in the town of Connewango, Joseph in Michigan, and Joshua and Elizabeth in Randolph.

Walter Thorp, a native of Delaware County, came in 1820. He located on lot 61. Mr. Thorp was a man of fine talents, possessing a genial nature, and always contending for the right. His kindly nature sympathized in the woes, and his hand was ever open to relieve the wants, of suffering humanity. He was a good speaker and fine writer, and worked to instruct and elevate the young. But few men have been more missed than "Uncle Walter." He died in Connewango, November, 1872, being nearly eighty-one years of age. His wife, Elmira Maxon, was born in Delaware County, January, 1796, and died in Connewango, December, 1840. The only son living, Morgan Thorp, resides in the town of Great Valley; and Louisa is living in Connewango.

Lewis P. Thorp was born in Delaware County, in March, 1801, and came to Napoli in 1820, locating on lot 61. He was a leading citizen of the town, holding positions of trust, which he ever filled to the satisfaction of his constituents, and with honor to himself. He died at his old home at Napoli, February, 1868. His widow, Mrs. Maria Thorp, is living in Randolph. They raised a family of six children. George C., a son, is living in Napoli, Sarah C., Caroline M., Mary M., and Frank S. are living in Randolph.

Daniel S. Thorp came in 1820, settling on lot 61. He was a native of Delaware County, and was born March 6, 1798. He died in Napoli, July 2, 1869. His wife, Ruth Foy, was born in Vermont, Oct. 20, 1797, and died in Napoli, April 24, 1874. Of five children, Walter F. lives on the old homestead in Napoli, and Laverna in Randolph.

Hubbard Latham, a native of Long Island, came from Sag Harbor in 1821, and located on lot 44. He was born Dec. 27, 1772. His father was of English birth, and was one of the favored land-holders. He came to this country possessed of much wealth. Mr. Latham died at the home of his son, in Randolph, Dec. 27, 1850. His wife, Mercy Bennett, was born in New Lebanon, Conn., in 1769, and died in Randolph, February, 1858. A son, Edward Latham, died in Illinois in 1877. Elisha died in Randolph in 1857. Cornelius now resides in that town, and Abigail in Illinois.

John L. Latham, a native of Sag Harbor, came to Napoli, and located on lot 44, in 1822. In 1839, when riding on horseback in Illinois, he and the horse on which he rode were killed by lightning; and it is said by those who were near at the time that it was perfectly clear, with no report of thunder. Hubbard L. Latham, a brother of John L., came at the same time, settling on the same lot. He died in Illinois, in 1858.

Leverett Richmond settled on lot 52 in 1821. He came from Genesee County, to which place he returned.

Joseph Miller, from Cayuga County, settled on lot 20 in 1821. He built the first frame barn in town. He died at the same place in 1827. His wife, Maria Boardman, died in Nebraska in 1873, and was buried at Napoli Corners.

John Moran located on lot 27 in 1821, but soon after removed to the town of Connewango.

Benjamin Hillman came from Washington County in 1822, locating on lot 27. He was a shoemaker by trade. He erected a frame house on the Jamestown Road, east of Napoli Corners, and opened a temperance tavern. It created quite an excitement, and the people far and near went out to see the first temperance house go up. Mr. Hillman is now living in Monroe County.

Nathaniel Burbank settled on lot 13 in 1822, coming from Genesee County. He was born in New Jersey, February, 1782, and died on the same farm, May, 1858.

Henry Earle, from Genesee County, located on lot 43 in 1822, and Silas Earle on lot 44.

Nathau Bennett came from Ontario County in 1822, and settled on lot 59.

Ariel and John Wellman, with their aged father, came from Schoharie County in 1822, and located on lot 53. The father died in South Valley. Ariel moved to Minnesota, and died there. John is living in Cold Spring.

Sands Bouton went on lot 34 about 1822. He came from the town of Olean. He was county clerk of Cattaraugus County in 1817, and was the first to hold that office.

Andrew Green came from Onondaga County in 1822, settling on lot 28. He moved to Michigan in 1845, where he died.

Hardy R. Finch came from Genesee County in 1822, and located on lot 6. He was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., Dec. 24, 1796. He is still living on the farm he took fifty-six years ago. His wife, Rachel Porter, was born in Massachusetts, November, 1797, and died August, 1878. Soon after Mr. Finch settled, a large bear took a hog, weighing nearly 200 pounds, one dark night from the pen, and was making off with it. Mr. Finch gave battle, and compelled the bear to leave the hog, but in a mangled condition.

Stephen Curtis, with his wife, Sally, came from Schoharie County in 1822, locating on lot 55. They both died on the same farm.

In 1822, Joseph Woodworth, a Revolutionary soldier, came to this town. He died in the town of Connewango, in 1844.

Elijah Boardman from Onondaga County, settled on lot 27 in 1822. He was born in Connecticut, and died in Chicago, Ill.

Moses Cook settled on lot 34 in 1823. He came from Ontario County. He kept the first store, in 1826. He was also the first blacksmith. He returned to Ontario, where he died.

Ira Dunning settled on lot 34 in 1823. He was a Presbyterian minister, and the first one who settled in town.

Oliver Paddock, from Schoharie County, moved on lot 55 in 1823. He was born in Connecticut, 1780, and died in Napoli in 1871.

Wheeler Beardsley, from Erie County, located on lot 38 in 1823. He was born in Connecticut in 1788, and died in Little Valley, December, 1872. Melinda Martin, his wife, died in Little Valley in 1873. A daughter, Mrs. S. S. Marsh, is living at Limestone.

Marshall Whitecomb, from Ontario County, located on lot

58 in 1823. He moved to the State of Ohio about 1830.

Jeduthan Seely came from Genesee County in 1823, and located on lot 45. He died in Illinois in 1832. Mr. Seely had five sons, who came to this town with him. Their names were, Ebenezer, Jeduthan, Alexander, Horace, and Norman. They were all expert hunters, and gave much time to the chase. Once upon the track of deer, bear, or wolf, there seldom was an escape for the animal. In 1833, having driven two wolves into a piece of swampy woods, they rallied as many of the neighbors as possible to surround the swamp; but the wolves made their escape, and were pursued by Horace and Norman Seely, who followed them nine days, passing through several towns of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties. One of the wolves finally took shelter in a small low cave in the town of Napoli, at a point called Cat Rock, from its having been the harbor for wild-cats. The question now arose, "Who is to imitate the example of General Putnam, and follow the wolf into the cave?" Horace claimed this right. A strong hook was accordingly attached to the end of a pole of sufficient length to reach from the bottom of the cave to where the wolf was. Mr. Seely then firmly fastened the hook to the wolf, and those at the mouth of the cave drew the animal out over the body of the adventurous hunter, as he lay flat upon his face. The five brothers moved to Whiteside Co., Ill., and have never since returned to the scenes of their hunting exploits.

Gorden Chesbrough came from Washington County in 1823, locating on lot 27. He moved to Chautauqua County, where he died.

Caleb Adye, a Revolutionary soldier, came to this town in 1824, and died here January, 1849, aged eighty-eight years. Two sons, Hiram and Austin, live in town. Also two daughters, Ann Eliza and Olive. A son, Ansel, is living in Little Valley.

Abel Merchant located on lot 56 in 1824. He was from Madison County, and is still living on the farm first taken. A son, Andrew J., is a Methodist minister at Fredonia. James H. is also a Methodist minister in Ohio.

Amos Merchant, from Madison County, settled on lot 56 in 1824. He was born in 1797, and is living with a daughter (Mrs. Smith Clark) in Napoli.

Eastman Prescott, from Genesee County, located on lot 26 in 1824, and died at Napoli, March, 1866. Mr. Prescott kept the first inn in town. He also carried the first mail from Ellicottville to Randolph.

Ezekiel Fitch located on lot 50 in 1824. He was born in Columbia County, and died in Illinois.

Samuel Healy came to this town from Washington County in 1824, locating on lot 26, but removed to Chautauqua County.

Hiram Freeman located on lot 27 in 1825, coming from Washington County. He was born December, 1798, and died in town, August, 1857. Mrs. Freeman was born September, 1802, and now resides in Napoli. A son, Manly, died in town in 1855. Martin is living in town; also a daughter, Alida.

Timothy Everett, from Onondaga County, located on lot 35, in 1825. He died in 1847, in Chautauqua County.

Tunis Van Tassel settled on lot 5 in 1825, and opened a tavern in a small log house near the narrows, on the Jamestown road.

Jacob Lyon, from Schoharie County, located on lot 55 in 1825. He returned to that county, where he died.

William Palmer came from Genesee County in 1825, locating on lot 6. He died in the town of Napoli, in 1843. Two sons are living in the county,—Asa, at Cattaraugus, and Russell, on lot 6, in Napoli. Asa, Russell, and Jason Palmer also settled on lot 6 in 1825.

Reuben Wait settled on lot 39 in 1825, having come from Washington County that year. He was a native of that county, and was born in 1793. He died December, 1865, on the farm where he first settled. One son is living in Cold Spring, one in town, and one in the State of Kansas. Warden B., another son, resides on the old homestead. Isaac, James, Peleg, Oliver, and William Wait came from the same place as the above in 1825, and located on lots 36 and 39.

In 1825, Asa Maynard, from Genesee County, located on lot 5, and Horace Cowles, from Onondaga County, on lot 37.

Seneca Morton settled in this town in 1826. Darius Fish came from Washington the same year, and located on lot 29, and Joseph Fish came from Olean, settling on lot 50. He died in Napoli, about 1830. Ephraim Fish, from Washington County, located on lot 29. He died in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Amasa P. Darling, from Genesee County, located on lot 46 about 1826. He was a mason by trade.

Ambrose Waterman, a native of Vermont, located on lot 50 in 1826, and died in 1857, leaving four sons and two daughters.

William J. Wilcox was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., June 28, 1782, and his wife, Luranah Green, April 20, 1783. They came to Napoli in October, 1826. He was a Congregational minister. He died in this town, July 14, 1842, and Mrs. Wilcox July 10, 1845.

William M. Champlain came from Chenango County, and located on lot 47, in 1826, and died on lot 38, April, 1862. His widow is still living on the same place where her husband died. They had a family of thirteen children.

Joseph Morton was born in Massachusetts, November, 1770, and Mercy, his wife, October, 1767. They came to Napoli in 1826. Mr. Morton died January, 1843, and Mrs. Morton, March, 1841.

Amasa Bushnell, a native of Connecticut, came to Napoli from Herkimer County in 1826, settling on lot 54. He was born June, 1765, and died on the same lot, August, 1841. Prudence, his wife, was born February, 1774, and died May, 1858. Of their children, James settled on lot 54 in 1822; he moved to Michigan, where he died, in 1864. Josiah settled on the same lot in 1822, and died there, February, 1841. Ashbel came in 1824. In company with his brother, Amasa, he kept a store on Bushnell Flats. In 1831 he went on to lot 35, and opened a hotel at Napoli Corners, where he now resides. Amasa came in 1826. He moved to Illinois in 1855, and died in September of the same year. Chauncy is living on lot 12; and Elias at Napoli Corners, where he has carried on blacksmithing nearly forty years.

Daniel Nichols, from Monroe County, located on lot 58 in 1826. He was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 24, 1800. His wife, Lydia Bishop, was born in Hampden Co., Mass., September, 1793, and died in Napoli, Sept. 2, 1859. Mr. Nichols is now living with a son, D. F. Nichols, on the farm first taken.

Ezra Glover came from Washington County in 1827, and settled on lot 37. He died in Washington County.

Silas Miller, a native of New Jersey, came from Cayuga County in March, 1827, locating on lot 20. He was born in 1799, and died December, 1876, on the farm where he first settled. His wife, Nancy, was born May, 1800, and is now living with her daughter near the old homestead. Two daughters—Ann Eliza, born October, 1826, and Maria, born in 1829—are now living in Napoli.

John Champlin came from Genesee County in 1827, settling on lot 47. He died in Illinois, to which State he had moved.

Stephen Gladden was born in Hampshire, Mass., in 1805, and came from Onondaga County in 1827, settling on lot 38. His wife, Mercy Beardsley, was born in Delaware County in 1797. They are both living on the place first taken. An only son, George A., is living on the homestead. Mary is living near her parents. Sarah died in town in 1866.

Harney Janes and his father, Ebenezer, from Onondaga County, located on lot 34 in 1827. He died in Napoli in 1867. He had two sons and four daughters, all now living. Mrs. Janes now resides in Randolph.

Roswell Roberts settled on lot 23 in 1827, having come from Onondaga County. He is now living on the same lot.

Jonas Glazier, a Calvinist-Baptist minister, and a native of Massachusetts, came from that State to this town in 1828, and died here in 1856. His wife, Sally Goodnough, was born in 1796, and is living with a daughter in Napoli. Their only son was drowned in Massachusetts.

Two brothers, John and Robert Balston, came from Genesee County in 1828. John settled on lot 12, and Robert on lot 11, but both removed to Michigan.

Six sons and one daughter of William J. Wilcox became residents of this town in 1828. Lansing is living on lot 21, in Napoli; Lysander is also living in town; Austin resides at Union, Pa.; Mary died in 1844, at Napoli; Samuel has been a practicing physician in town for many years; Gordon resides in Missouri.

Amasa Booth, a native of Massachusetts, came to this town from Genesee County in 1818. He was born in 1787, and died in 1848. Sarah Wait, his wife, was born in Washington County, May, 1788, and died in 1860. Of the children, Orrin and Stephen yet live in Napoli.

Richard Boardman, a native of Connecticut, came from Onondaga County in 1828, locating on lot 42. He died in 1842, and his wife, Lucy, in 1844, in Napoli.

Loren Burroughs came from Onondaga County in 1828, and located on lot 42. He died in Nebraska.

David Brown came from Allegany County in 1829, and settled on lot 58; Lewis Crane, from Cayuga County, on lot 21; Walter Coe, from Montgomery County, on lot 8; and Asher and Joshua Boardman, from Genesee County, on lot 42.

In 1830, Austin Davis became a resident of lot 5; Enoch Chase, from Little Valley, on lot 46; Jeremiah and Lindsey Morten, from Addison Co., Vt., on lot 57.

Calvin Doolittle came from the town of Little Valley in 1829, and settled on lot 38. He was a Free-Will Baptist minister. He moved to the State of Michigan.

John Arms came from Genesee County in 1831, and settled on lot 40. He died on the same lot, November, 1867. A son, Luther Arms, is living on the farm first settled on.

Orris Marsh was born in Windham Co., Vt., July, 1806. He came to this county in 1826, and settled in Cold Spring in 1828, and in Napoli in 1832, of which town he has been supervisor for twenty-three years.

John Peaslee was born in Dutchess County in 1779, and came to Napoli from Schoharie County in 1732, locating on lot 62. He died on the same lot, March, 1863. A son, Orsemus, died in town, August, 1877. Joseph is living on lot 62.

In 1835 there were 5436 acres of improved land in town. The population in 1865 was 1231; in 1875, 1094. Of this number 1058 were natives, 559 males and 535 females. There were 322 voters and 216 land-owners. In June, 1878, there were 78 men in town over 60 years of age, and 259 persons under age.

MEMORANDA OF PIONEER EVENTS.

The first birth was that of a son of William Foy, in June, 1820. He was named John A., and died in Illinois in 1877. The first death was a son of Timothy Butler, in 1820, who was buried in the cemetery at Napoli. The second death was a son of Joshua Boardman, in 1821, who was buried in the same cemetery.

The first marriage was that of Dr. Noble, to Statira Canfield. Dr. Noble died in Ontario County, where his wife still resides. These parties went out of town to find an officer to perform the rites. The first marriage, the ceremony of which was performed in the town, was that of John Morrill to Miss Sophronia Seward, a cousin of the late William H. Seward, by Rev. Ira Dunning, in 1824. This couple having lived together fifty-four years, yet reside at Napoli Corners in fair health, and their memories are but little impaired by the weight of years.

The first school was taught in the dwelling-house of John Warner, in the summer of 1819, by Miss Fannie Boardman, who now resides in the State of Iowa. The first school-house was a small log building on lot 42. The first school in it was taught by Phineas Noble, and the second by Sophronia Seward.

The first apple-orchard was set by George Hill, on lot 29, in 1830. He brought the trees several miles on his back. The first fruit of which we can obtain any account grew in the nursery of Horace Hall, on lot 59, in 1823, when he found about a half-dozen apples. He mashed them, and squeezing out the juice, put it in a vial and sent it to his old friends in Ontario County, informing them the town of Napoli was raising apples and making cider.

The first frame building erected was a barn by Joseph Miller, on lot 22, in 1822; and the first frame house by Harvey Parmelee, on lot 51, in 1826.

The first inn was kept by Eastman Prescott in 1831, at Napoli Corners.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Henry Noble, Feb. 11, 1823, when the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Henry Noble; Town Clerk, Daniel S. Thorp; Assessors, Andrew D. Smith, Harvey Parmelee, James Bushnell; Overseers of the Poor, Elijah Boardman, Artemas Houghton; Commissioners of Highways, Walter Thorp, William Foy, Joseph Elkinton; Commissioners of Schools, Andrew D. Smith, Harlow Butler, Daniel S. Thorp; Inspectors of Schools, Henry Noble, Harlow Butler, Andrew D. Smith; Constable and Collector, Phineas F. Noble.

Since 1823 the principal officers of the town have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1824.....	Walter Thorp.	Daniel S. Thorp.
1825.....	" "	" "
1826.....	" "	" "
1827.....	Timothy Everett.	Harlow Butler.
1828.....	Walter Thorp.	Horace Hall.
1829.....	" "	John Wellman.
1830.....	" "	Horace Hall.
1831.....	" "	Daniel S. Thorp.
1832.....	" "	Timothy Everett.
1833.....	Parley Marsh.	" "
1834.....	Walter Thorp.	Ashbel Bushnell.
1835.....	" "	" "
1836.....	Parley Marsh.	" "
1837.....	Benj. H. Hillman.	" "
1838.....	Orris Marsh.	" "
1839.....	" "	" "
1840.....	John Milk.	Orris Marsh.
1841.....	Ashbel Bushnell.	" "
1842.....	" "	David G. Devoe.
1843.....	Orris Marsh.	L. B. Wilcox.
1844.....	" "	Wheeler Beardsley.
1845.....	Lewis P. Thorp.	Ashbel Bushnell.
1846.....	Orris Marsh.	" "
1847.....	" "	" "
1848.....	" "	" "
1849.....	" "	Sidney L. Marsh.
1850.....	Amasa Bushnell.	A. W. Wilcox.
1851.....	Orris Marsh.	Wheeler Beardsley.
1852.....	" "	Silas Earle.
1853.....	" "	Ashbel Bushnell.
1854.....	" "	Joseph Hazard.
1855.....	Joseph Peaslee.	L. B. Wilcox.
1856.....	Orris Marsh.	George Shannon.
1857.....	" "	Ashbel Bushnell.
1858.....	" "	" "
1859.....	" "	" "
1860.....	" "	" "
1861.....	" "	George Shannon.
1862.....	" "	" "
1863.....	" "	" "
1864.....	Ashbel Bushnell.	" "
1865.....	Orris Marsh.	Byron Morrill.
1866.....	Joseph Peaslee.	Boyd D. Myers.
1867.....	George A. Gladden.	Joseph Hazard.
1868.....	Samuel Allen.	E. C. Topliff.
1869.....	" "	Joseph Hazard.
1870.....	George A. Gladden.	" "
1871.....	Orris Marsh.	" "
1872.....	A. T. Palmer.	Milton B. Hubbard.
1873.....	" "	Stephen Booth.
1874.....	Eben Sibley.	Joseph Hazard.
1875.....	" "	" "
1876.....	Joseph Peaslee.	G. A. Champlin.
1877.....	" "	Ashbel Bushnell.
1878.....	Orris Marsh.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830. Walter Thorp.	1837. Silas Earle.
1831. Wheeler Beardsley.	William M. Champlin.
1832. James Pease.	1838. Merrick Nutting.
Lewis P. Thorp.	Shadrack Crane.
1833. Benjamin H. Hillman.	Lewis P. Thorp.
1834. Lewis P. Thorp.	1839. L. H. Wilcox.
1835. Wheeler Beardsley.	Timothy Everett.
1836. Eastman Prescott.	1840. Silas Earle.

1841. William Lyman.	1858. Edward Smith.
1842. Lewis P. Thorp.	1859. Elias Bushnell.
1843. Timothy Everett.	1860. Joseph Peaslee.
1844. Charles Sibley.	1861. Eben Sibley.
1845. Silas Earle.	1862. Joseph Peaslee.
William Lyman.	1863. Elias Bushnell.
1846. E. S. Bassett.	1864. Eben Sibley.
1847. Timothy Everett.	1865. John Damon.
1848. Wheeler Beardsley.	1866. David Earle.
1849. Silas Earle.	1867. Nelson Marrill.
A. G. Wilcox.	Joseph Peaslee.
1850. Joseph Peaslee.	1868. Zina Holdridge.
1851. Phineas Haywood.	1869. George Shannon.
J. E. Glazier.	James Lyon.
1852. Emmons J. Glazier.	1870. Joseph Peaslee.
Henry H. Van Tassel.	1871. L. B. Wilcox.
1853. Joseph Hazard.	Elias Bushnell.
L. P. Thorp.	1872. William Stevens.
1854. James M. Brown.	1873. Alburn H. Bushnell.
Silas Earle.	1874. Joseph Peaslee.
Joseph Peaslee.	1875. Westel Blake.
1855. Elias Bushnell.	1876. Osmer Wilcox.
1856. L. P. Thorp.	1877. Alburn Bushnell.
1857. Silas Earle.	1878. Joseph Peaslee.

At the first town-meeting resolutions were adopted regulating the taking up of stray animals, and the same year we find the following:

"ESTRAY NOTICE.

"Taken up by Erastus John (Indian), a gray mare about two years old, long tail, with no other particular marks about her; had a poke on when taken up.

"Dated Cold Spring, July 12, 1823.

"Attest: DANIEL S. THORP,
"Town Clerk."

In 1823, it was voted "that ten dollars bounty be allowed to every white person who shall kill a full-grown wolf in the town of Cold Spring."

"That the next town-meeting be held at the West school-house, or, if there should be a house built for public worship, then the town-meeting to be held at said house."

"Spirituuous liquors are not to be sold on election days."

"The third town-meeting was held in the church.

In 1825, a bounty of \$5 was voted for every full-grown bear, and \$2.50 for every cub.

In 1826, it was resolved "that every person be subject to a fine of \$50 who shall suffer Canada thistles, white or yellow daisies, or Tory weeds, to grow on his lands or on the public highways adjoining the same, after three days' notice of their presence."

A special meeting was held, Jan. 30, 1828, to elect a clerk in place of Harlow Butler, who removed. Horace Hall was elected to fill the vacancy.

Double the bounty on wolves allowed by the State was voted this year.

"Resolved, That there be a committee appointed to take into contemplation something to ameliorate the militia law. That Walter Thorp, Joseph Elkinton, Timothy Everett, Elijah Boardman, Harvey Parmelee, John L. Latham, and Horace Hall, as said committee, report at the next meeting or sooner, if in their opinion it shall seem necessary."

ROADS AND CEMETERIES.

The first road surveyed in town began at a stake on the line between lots 34 and 35, in township 3, range 8, and

in the centre of the north and south road, near Timothy Butler's; thence ran east 18 chains; thence north to the Jamestown road. It was surveyed April 22, 1823, by James McGlashen; the commissioners were Walter Thorp, William Foy, and Joseph Elkinton.

The same year ten more roads were surveyed or altered by the above commissioners. There are, in 1878, about 65 miles of highway in town, divided into 49 road districts. Before Napoli was settled, there was an Indian trail entering the town on lot 41, and following the Cold Spring Creek, passing into the town of New Albion; thence, to the north, to Buffalo and Canada. Governor Blacksnake, the famed *Seneca* chief, claimed to have traveled over this trail on foot from the mouth of Cold Spring Creek to Buffalo and returned in twenty-four hours, making a distance of 126 miles. His mission was deemed an important one at a critical period during the war of 1812. It will be remembered that the *Seneca* Indians were friendly to the English and fought under the British flag in that struggle.

The *Napoli Cemetery* has been used as a public burial-ground since 1820. Timothy Butler gave the land that year, but no society was organized till about 1858. The present trustees are Orris Marsh, Joseph Hazard, Nelson Morrill, Justus Harris, and Harrison Brink. The grounds are substantially fenced and well kept.

The *Union Cemetery Society* of Elm Creek was organized July 15, 1844, to provide a cemetery, which is situated on lot 60. The trustees were Samuel Farlee, Lewis P. Thorp, Edward Fairchild, D. O. Peaslee, Walter Thorp, John Fairchild, and Nathan Snow.

The *North Napoli Cemetery* was set apart and used for that purpose about thirty-five years since. The grounds were given by William Champlin. It is on lot 38, neatly fenced, with stone posts, and well kept. The present trustees are Amenza Sibley, George A. Gladden, Luther Arms, Charles Cary, Hiram Swift, and William Rhodes.

Maple Grove Cemetery, on lot 21, was opened in 1836. Silas Miller and Nathaniel Burbanks were the first trustees; the present trustees are William Stevens, George Thorp, Marshall and Judson Sibley.

MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The first saw-mill was built about 1826, on Cold Spring Creek, by James Wait. David Brown erected a saw-mill on the same stream in 1830 on lot 42. Mr. Davis built one on lot 5, and Otis Pratt one on lot 16, which is still running. Lyman Giles erected one on Cold Spring Creek, on lot 17, about 1840, but it has gone to decay.

A tannery was established on lot 59 in 1821 by Nathan Bennett. He afterwards moved it to Napoli Corners, when it was sold to Thomas Carter, who operated it a few years and then discontinued it.

The *Napoli Creamery*, on lot 38, was erected in 1870 by Eben Sibley, by whom it is now owned and run. It is 25 by 75 feet, three stories high, with an engine of five horse-power. It receives the milk of about 800 cows, and in 1877 worked up 1,832,590 pounds of milk, making 147,959 pounds of cheese and 61,663 pounds of butter. The sales were \$15,234¹⁰/₁₀₀ for butter and \$11,827²⁵/₁₀₀ for

cheese. The patrons realized $12\frac{48}{100}$ mills per pound of milk furnished.

South Napoli Creamery was built by Anson Goodspeed in 1875. It is 32 by 60 feet, and three stories high, with an engine of eight horse-power. It is owned and operated by Eben Sibley, having about 500 cows, and making 16 cheeses and 300 pounds of butter per day.

There is considerable private dairying aside from the factories. Probably there are about 2000 cows in town.

There are some fine orchards in town, and large quantities of apples are shipped to New York, Buffalo, and other markets. In 1878 the product was nearly 60,000 bushels.

In 1875 nearly 20,000 pounds of maple-sugar were manufactured in town.

NAPOLI CORNERS,

the only hamlet in the town, is situated on lot 35, about a mile south of the centre of the township. It contains a good store, a grocery, a hotel, several shops, school-house, public hall, and three church buildings, whose aggregate capacity is 800, and the cost about \$10,000; there are also about fifteen dwellings. The hotel has been kept many years by Ashbel Bushnell, and for more than forty years Elias Bushnell has followed the blacksmith's trade in the place. A wagon-shop is carried on by George Shannon.

The post-office at this place was established in 1827, with Timothy Everett, postmaster. Ten years later, Ashbel Bushnell was appointed, and held the office four years; in 1841, Orris Marsh; 1845, Bushnell; 1849, Marsh; since that period the officials have been Silas Miller, George Shannon, Silas Earle, A. T. Palmer, John Damon, O. S. Booth, and William McHerron.

In the northern part of the town a post-office was established about 1825, with the name of Owensburgh, and had Abel B. Hobart as postmaster. John A. Kinnicutt was the mail-carrier, the office being on the route which he supplied. In 1827 it was removed to the Seelysburgh neighborhood, and took that name. John Latham was here appointed postmaster. It was afterwards held by Amasa Bushnell, Cyrus Thatcher, Erastus L. Bassett, Lewis Thorp, and Samuel Farlee. The latter carried the office to Elm Creek, in Connewango, where it was discontinued.

The first physician was Elijah Hammond, who came from Erie County, and located on lot 35. Henry Noble, one of the first settlers, practiced medicine several years, and Dr. Blodgett began about 1827. For many years the present Dr. Samuel S. Wilcox has followed his profession in town, although not now in active practice. Dr. Wm. C. Peaslee is the present practitioner. No attorney has ever been able to engage in his profession in Napoli.

EDUCATIONAL.

The only schools in the town are those provided by the general system of the State, but an effort has been made to elevate the standard of scholarship and secure a better class of teachers.

On the 13th of September, 1823, the school commissioners of the old town of Cold Spring reported that the town had been divided into districts, the territory included being almost entirely in township No. 3. The following

year these districts were subdivided, and thereafter other changes took place. In 1838 there were six whole and four fractional districts. The terms of school were from three to eight months in a year, and 420 pupils were in attendance. The amount paid for the support of these schools was \$385.45. In 1878 the commissioners reported six whole and one fractional districts, in which there were 328 children of school age. There were 204 weeks of school taught, in which the average attendance was 128. The teachers were paid \$1183.41, of which amount \$751.77 was apportioned by the county. The school buildings were valued at \$1880, and the 260 volumes in the libraries at \$145.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The early pioneers of this town, amidst their toils and privations in building up homes, did not forget their New England training,—they never once forgot the God of their fathers. Probably not a family failed to carefully bring the old family Bible, and take counsel from its sacred pages; and almost the first act was to rear the family altar, from which ascended praises to the Most High, ringing through the grand old forests. As early as 1821, less than three years from the time of the first settlement,

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF COLD SPRING

was organized with the 11 following members: Timothy Butler and wife, William Fox and wife, Phineas Noble and wife, Nathan Bennett and wife, Peter Beardsley, Harlow Butler, and Betsey Moran. The meeting was held at the house of Timothy Boardman, by the Rev. John Spencer, the pioneer missionary. Sargeant Morrill and Artemus Houghton were elected the first deacons. Father Spencer continued his missionary labors among this people, and measures were instituted in a few years to erect a church building. To this end the "First Congregational Society in the town of Cold Spring" was formed April 21, 1823, with the following trustees: Elijah Boardman, Artemus Houghton, Isaac Morrill, John Hendrick, Harlow Butler, and Peter Beardsley. The ensuing year a log meeting-house was erected on lot 42, on the farm now owned by Wm. A. Weeden, by the society, which was used as a place of worship many years. In 1825, the society was dissolved, and on the 9th of November, 1826, reorganized, with Philemon Hall, Amasa Bushnell, and Timothy Everett as trustees. The church at this time had 21 members; three years later it had 60; and in 1834 had 107, much of the latter membership having resulted from the labors of the evangelist, S. G. Orton, in 1833.

From June 2, 1824, till Oct. 13, 1825, the Rev. Ira Dunning was the pastor of the church; 1826–31, the Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox; 1834, Rev. Sylvester Cowles; 1835–37, Rev. Justin Marsh; 1837–40, Rev. Wm. Waith; 1841–42, Rev. John Ingles; 1842–43, Rev. A. D. Olds; 1844–45, Rev. Wm. Goodell; 1846–50, Rev. H. A. Taylor; 1851–52, Rev. John Scott; 1852–54, Rev. C. H. Baldwin; 1856–62, Rev. H. D. Lowing; 1862–65, Rev. Luther Newcomb; 1866–71, Rev. N. H. Barnes; 1871–73, Rev. S. T. Anderson; 1874–76, Rev. Dwight Dunham; since that period the Rev. J. D. Stewart has been the

pastor. The present deacons are S. A. Newell and Jairus Burt.

The present church edifice at Napoli Corners was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$4000. It presents an inviting appearance, and will seat 300 persons. The tower contains a good bell. The church has at present 66 members, and maintains an interesting Sunday-school, having an attendance of from 80 to 100 persons of all ages. George Glad-den is the superintendent, and Theodore Hazard secretary.

On the 5th of October, 1869, at the annual meeting, it was decided to change the name of the society from Cold Spring to Napoli; and it is now duly incorporated as such. Besides the church, the society owns other property to the amount of \$2000.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF NAPOLI,

Calvinistic in belief, was formed in 1826, of 13 persons, namely, Stephen Curtis and wife; Jacob Lyon and wife; Stephen, James, and Peleg Wait, and their wives; George Wait, Mrs. Reuben Wait, and Lyman Lyon.

George Wait was elected the first deacon, and Philip Lyon clerk. The Rev. Jonathan Blake was the first minister, and soon after the church was formed baptized Mrs. Gurdon Chesbrough, who united in church fellowship, and was the first accession. Soon after, Mrs. Hiram Freeman and Mrs. Levi Stevens were baptized by the Rev. W. Winsor, also an early minister, and united with the church. From 1828 to 1831 the Rev. Bartemas Brayman was the pastor of the church, and while he was connected in this capacity the meeting-house was erected. It is a frame structure, and is the oldest house of worship now standing in the county.

In addition to the foregoing pastors, the Rev. E. Goings, J. J. Trumbull, Elisha Tucker, Jay Handy, and Jonas Glazier ministered to the members of the church, the latter about 1840 and the years following.

Jan. 21, 1840, the Napoli Baptist Society was formed, and James Wait, Orrin Booth, Reuben Wait, B. H. Hillman, Joseph McColester, and Amasa Booth, elected trustees. This society was reorganized March 18, 1870, with a board of trustees composed of W. B. Wait, Thomas Vidall, Orrin Booth, John Montyue, and William McHeron.

The church has at present nearly 60 members under the pastoral direction of the Rev. George W. Porter. Worden Wait and Orrin Booth are the deacons, and Thomas Vidall the clerk.

THE NAPOLI METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class of Methodists was formed at the Milk's school-house about 1826, having, among other members, Silas Earle and wife, Almira Thorp, Ruth Foy, David Foy, and Jonathan Foy. The first class-leader was Silas Earle; later ones were Harvey Parmelee and Nathaniel Hall. The early preachers were the Revs. John Kent and Job Wilson.

The Curtis school-house class was formed in 1844, the members being from the Haywood, Lyon, Wade, Merchant, and Thatcher families. Among the leaders of this class were Cyrus Thatcher, Abel Merchant, Horace Cross, Jo-

seph Davis, and Truman Merchant. In 1873 the class was transferred to Napoli Corners. At that point a class of Methodists was formed about 1830, which had an existence of alternate prosperity and adversity for nearly forty years. On the 2d of September, 1868, the Rev. J. S. Stocker formally organized these members, numbering nearly 40, into the present church, and for its use the house of worship was erected the same season, at a cost of nearly \$3000. It was appropriately dedicated, Jan. 14, 1869, by the Rev. W. F. Day. From this time on the church has been very prosperous, numbering at present in the neighborhood of 100 members. The pastoral connection of these Methodist classes is shown in the history of the East Randolph Methodist Church, to which the reader is referred, the list being here omitted to avoid repetition.

"The first society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Napoli," was organized, Jan. 17, 1834, at a meeting over which Nelson Henry presided. Thomas Carter, Benjamin Foy, Nathan Snow, Lewis P. Thorp, Ariel Wellman, and Nathaniel S. Hale were elected trustees. Besides the above church, the society controls other property valued at \$1000.

In addition to the foregoing, a body of Free-Will Baptists was formed at the Morrill school-house, June 14, 1831, by the Rev. Hiram Whiteher.

The members uniting in church covenant were Jotham Metcalf and wife, Abigail Joice, Sophia Hovey, Freeman and Miranda Dart, Alvah and Sylvia L. Prescott, and Philetus S. Doolittle. During the following summer and fall many others were baptized and united with the church. Among this number were two young ladies,—Anna Babcock and Sally Tukesberry,—who related their experience at an evening meeting, Aug. 4, 1831, and were baptized that night, at nearly twelve o'clock, in Cold Spring Creek, by the Rev. Hiram Whiteher. On the 15th of October ensuing, Jotham Metcalf was elected the first deacon and Freeman Dart clerk.

The meetings were held in private houses, and in different school-houses in Napoli and Connewango, the preachers being the Revs. Whiteher, A. C. Andrews, F. B. Tanner, and others, and were attended with variable interest. But not having a fixed place of worship, the society did not enjoy as full a measure of prosperity as it would, had it been the owner of a permanent home. Hence, on the 10th of June, 1848, it was decided that the future name of the organization should be "The First Free-Will Baptist Church of East Randolph," and that a church edifice be erected in that village. The building was put up that season, and first occupied by the church for a covenant meeting, Feb. 10, 1849.

The subsequent history of this body may be found in an account of the churches in the town of Randolph. Other denominations have held meetings in the town of Napoli, but so far as we have been able to learn, no permanent organization followed in consequence. It may be noted to the credit of the town that it has always enjoyed an exalted moral position, and that it has accommodations in the several houses of worship for nearly every man, woman, and child living within her bounds,—a provision not found in any other town in the county, and very seldom in any other section of our country.

SECRET ORDERS.

A grange of Patrons of Husbandry was organized at Napoli, May 21, 1874, and had as its first officers, Judson Sibley, Worthy Master; W. D. Huntington, Overseer; Clay Card, Sec.; Samuel Allen, Treas.; George Thorp, Lecturer; H. H. Sackrider, Steward; Charles Sackrider, Assistant Steward; Mrs. David Sackrider, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. W. D. Huntington, Ceres; Mrs. H. H. Sackrider, Pomona; Carrie Sackrider, Flora.

The grange at once entered upon a career of prosperity, which yet continues, but its exact status cannot be here given.

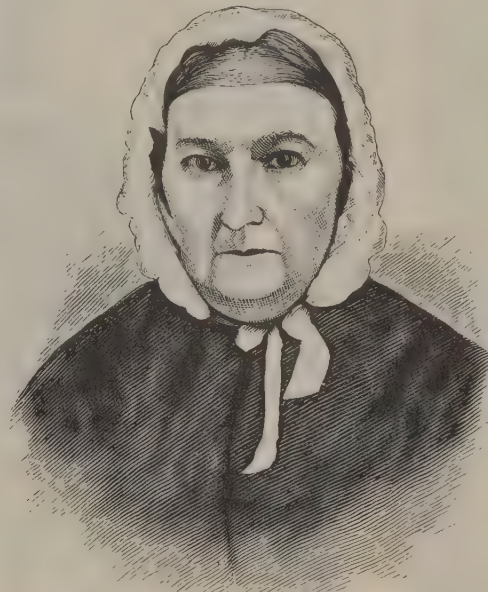
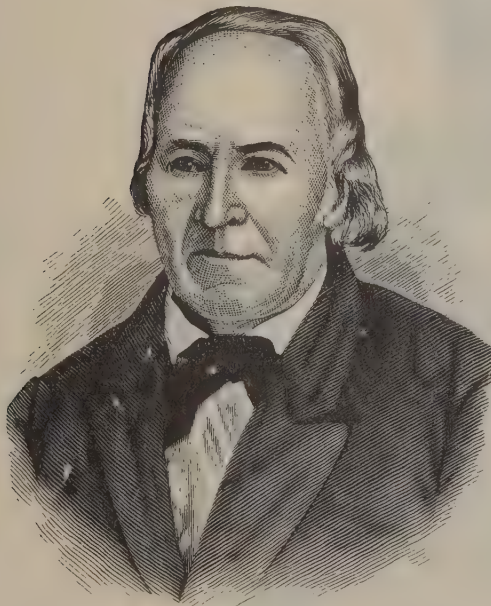
MILITARY RECORD.

In the trying hours of the Rebellion, from 1861-65, the people of Napoli never faltered nor allowed their love for our country to grow cold, but with patriotic devotion rallied to the defense of the dear old flag.

At the annual meeting, in 1864, it was unanimously resolved to levy a tax to provide a bounty for all men who had enlisted up to that date, and who might in future enroll themselves to the credit of the town. About \$19,000 was thus provided, in addition to many generous individual contributions for the support of the families of enlisted men.

A list of volunteers credited to Napoli appears in another part of this book.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.



Photos. by J. M. White, East Randolph.

John Peaslee

JOHN PEASLEE

was born at Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1779, and is of English descent, three brothers having come over about the middle of the eighteenth century. One of the brothers was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, having enlisted in the American army. Isaac Peaslee, father of John, died in Albany, N. Y., about 1820. His wife, Elizabeth Wing, of Welsh descent, also died in Albany County. John, the subject of this memoir, was married to Miss Hannah Sage, July 6, 1797. She was a daughter of Benjamin Sage, a Revolutionary soldier of English origin. She was born in Rensselaer County, Oct. 7, 1779, and ever proved an affectionate companion, always cheerful and kind to all who approached her. They came to Napoli from Schoharie, in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Peaslee from early life were devoted, exemplary members of the Methodist Church, to which they were ardently attached, and ready

MRS. JOHN PEASLEE.

at all times to render service, as far as lay in their power. They bequeathed to their children an untarnished Christian character, having lived a life above reproach.

Mr. Peaslee died in Napoli, March 17, 1863; his wife having died at the same place, Dec. 20, 1857. Of the two sons and five daughters, Elizabeth was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1799, died at Napoli, April 7, 1868; Omery was born in Albany County, Oct. 25, 1802, died in Connewango, Sept. 21, 1862; Cynthia M. was born in Albany County, May 29, 1805, died in Napoli, May 23, 1869; Daniel O., born in Albany County, May 19, 1807, died in Napoli, Aug. 21, 1877; Jane A., born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1810, is now living in Randolph, N. Y.; Adaline S., born in Schoharie County, March 23, 1821, died in Napoli, Jan. 7, 1865.

Joseph Peaslee was born in Schoharie, May 13, 1816. When sixteen years of age he came with his parents into

the town of Napoli, then a new country. Receiving a good common-school education, he taught eight terms. He was four times elected supervisor of the town of Napoli. He has entered upon a four years' term of the office of justice, which, if he serves to the end, will make thirty-two years he has filled that office. The long term of years he has held this office is a practical test of the equity of his judicial action. He is of unassuming manners, uncompromis-

ing integrity, unsullied character, and of a strong intellectual cast. In politics he is a firm Republican; in religion a consistent Methodist, without a particle of bigotry. He is decidedly friendly to the cause of temperance.

On Dec. 27, 1864, he married Miss Martha Miller, a lady of much worth, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1844. They now reside on the old homestead in the town of Napoli.



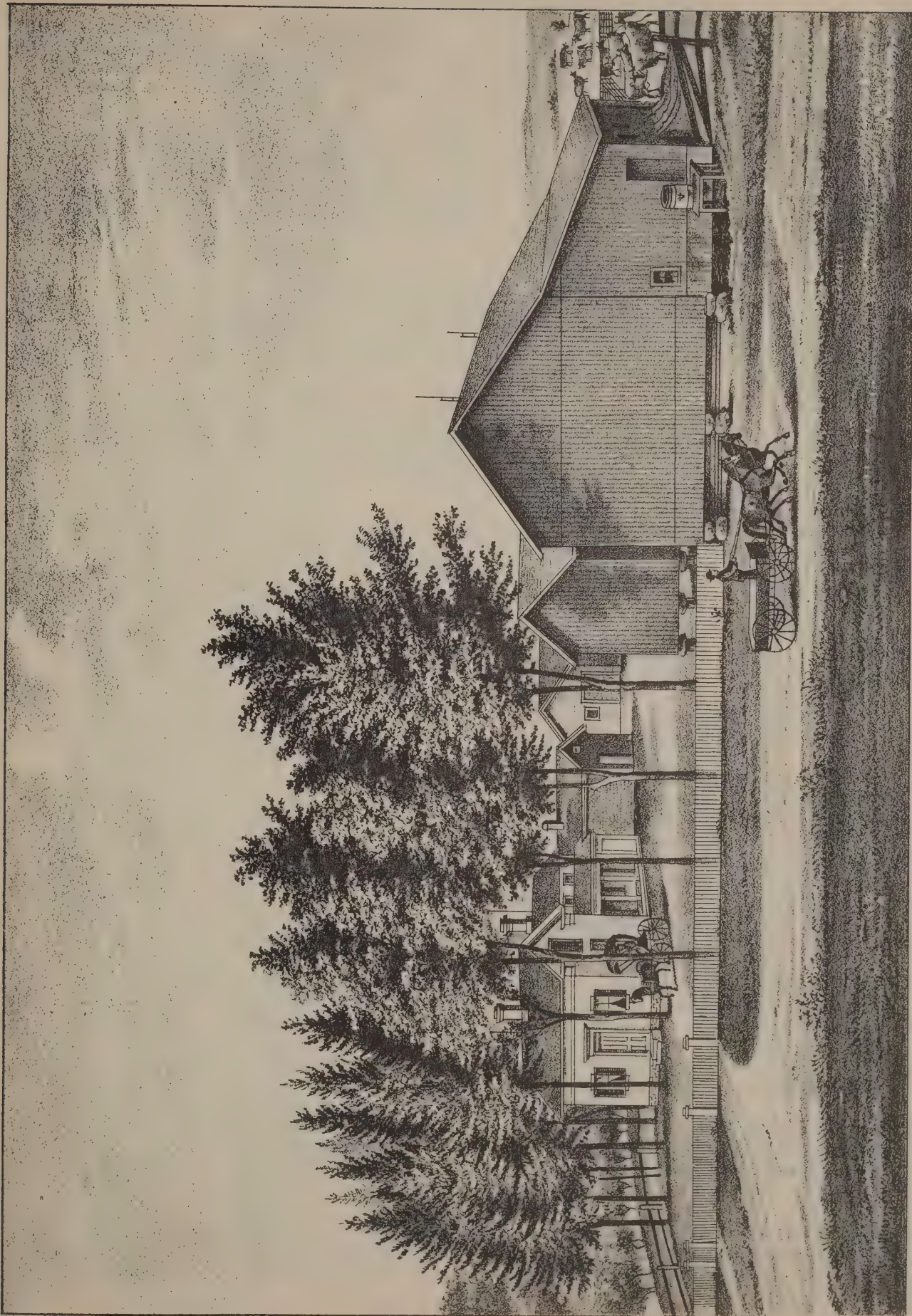
JOSEPH HAZARD.

LEON.

LEON is the third from the north of the towns in the western tier of the county. It embraces all of township 4, in the ninth range of the Holland survey, and is bounded north by Dayton; east, by New Albion; west, by Chautauqua County; and on the south by Connewango. It was erected from the latter town, April 24, 1832, and derived its name from the ancient kingdom of Leon, in Spain. It is said that James Waterhouse suggested this as being a complementary term to Castile, Monroe Co., from which he and other settlers came. The area is 23,023 acres.

The surface in many parts of the town is broken by moderate hills, but in the northwest and along the western border is level and of a marshy nature. Much of the land here is subject to overflow, and is not valuable for farming purposes. The soil is variable, being a clay, sandy, or a gravelly loam. It is generally productive, and susceptible

of a high degree of cultivation. The drainage of the town is afforded by the Connewango and its tributary streams, the principal one being the east branch of that creek. This flows from New Albion through the northeastern part of the town, into Dayton, and after uniting with another affluent, has a southwesterly course through the northwest part of Leon. Flowing from the east, south of the centre of the town, with a general southwesterly course, is Mud Creek. This was formerly known as Butternut Creek, from the timber growing on its banks, and is yet the better term; for the stream is rapid, clear, and has a gravelly bed. It affords several mill-sites. The other streams do not generally admit of improvement for manufacturing. Numerous springs abound, and the water-supply is ample for domestic uses. On the hilly portion of Leon the timber growth was not so heavy as in some parts of the county, but was gen-



RESIDENCE OF R. D. KELLOGG, LEON, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

erally a good quality for fuel and building purposes. In the southwestern part of the town a good building stone is procured from ledges along the creek, which have lately been developed.

The books of the Holland Land Company, in 1818, contained the names of Edmund Dudley, James Franklin, James Franklin, Jr., John Dye, Nathaniel Cooper, Nathan Skinner, Asher Glover, and Harlon Beach, as contractors for land in the present town of Leon. Some of these, also, were

THE PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first to permanently locate were James Franklin and his son, James. They came from Monroe County, in September, 1818, and settled on lot 50, where they put up a log house that season, the first in town. Both died in town, the latter about 1843. Many descendants of the Franklins live in town.

The same season came Abner Wise and his son, Abner Wise, from Otsego County, and settled on 160 acres of lot 49. The former was generally called Capt. Wise. His wife was the first white woman in town. She died at the age of seventy-seven years. Capt. Wise died about 1838, and his son moved to Waupan, Wis.

Thomas W. Cheney, at that time but a lad fifteen years old, came with the Wises from Otsego County, and selected 200 acres on lot 49. He joined Abner W. in building a shanty, in which they lived part of the winter of 1818-19, and cleared their lands. When the weather became too severe they went to some relatives in Chautauqua County, but returned early the next spring and resumed work. Cheney became a minister of the Reformed Methodist Church about 1828, and was ordained a few years later. Subsequently, he became a Wesleyan, and held the position of presiding elder in that denomination. He is yet a resident of lot 49, and is the only survivor of those who came in first. A son, T. Apoleon, became a very learned man, and wrote several books on geology, which were received with favor in this country and in Europe. The fellowship of several royal colleges was bestowed on him for his learning and research. He died at Seneca Lake, in 1878.

In the spring of 1819, Edmund Dudley came from Monroe County, and selected the west part of lot 41, on which he built a shanty, and then went back to his old home for his family. Returning in the fall, he passed through Ellicottville, and called at the Holland Company's office to article his land. The agent, on learning that Dudley had a barrel of whisky among his effects, told him that he might have the land for half his whisky. To this proposition Dudley assented, and in this way was the first land in Leon articulated. No other land was articulated until 1822, when Nathaniel Cooper and Daniel Dye articulated lot 45. The other settlers coming about that period had their lands "booked" to them on the simple promise that they would make certain improvements in a given time, prior to articling or making a purchase. Dudley sold his land in 1843, but remained in this part of the country, and died at Rutledge.

Robert Durfee, a native of Rhode Island, moved to Mayville about 1812. In 1819 he came to Leon and "booked" parts of lots 50 and 57,—100 acres on each lot. In the

spring of 1820 he brought on his family,—a wife and two children. The younger of these, Edwin C., at that time six weeks old, is yet a resident on the homestead, and is the second oldest resident in town. The elder Durfee died on this place in December, 1859.

Otis L. Durfee, a brother of Robert, came in 1820, and settled on lot 57. Seven years thereafter he moved to Crawford Co., Pa., where he became a Baptist clergyman.

The same year came Asa Franklin, and settled on lot 46, and there, a few years later, opened the first tavern in town. He moved to Erie County.

Wm. Bartlett also came in 1820, and settled on lot 42. He was a millwright by trade, and helped on some of the first mills in these parts. He left the town in 1840.

Alexander Oathout, from Riga, came in 1820, and lived for a time on the Cheney place, and John Bigler settled on lot 50. After many years he removed to Chautauqua County.

On lot 45, settled, this year, Harlow Beach, — Holt, Ireneus Baldwin, Wm. Morrison, and a few others, all of whom removed before 1830, some of them settling in adjoining towns in Cattaraugus County.

Luman Coe settled on lot 37 the same time as the above, and lived there until his death, in 1875. Mrs. Coe was a sister of the noted politician, Charles D. Shepard. A son, Henry Coe, now occupies the place.

Nathaniel Cooper, a native of New Hampshire, came from Monroe County about 1821, and settled on lot 45, the whole of which he and Daniel Dye articulated the following year. Cooper died June 26, 1855, but a son, E. W. Cooper, lives on the old Wise place, and is the third oldest resident in town.

Elisha Cooper, a brother of Nathaniel, settled on lot 53, living there until his death. Andrew W., a son, now occupies the homestead.

Daniel Brand, a youth, from the town of Perrysburg, was indentured to the Coopers, and grew to manhood in that family. Since 1831 he has lived on lot 44, on the farm which formerly belonged to John Cooper,—also an early settler,—and is one of the oldest citizens of Leon.

In 1821, Hazeltine Streeter, from Riga, settled on lot 51, Eber Franklin on lot 52, and Richard Oathout on lot 43. He lived here many years, teaching the first school in town, and, in 1825, put up the first frame building, on the farm now occupied by Leroy Rideout. He moved to Pennsylvania. A number of settlers came to this locality this year. But few of them remained any great length of time. Among these may be named Levi Sikes, A. McDonell, Stephen Parish, John Battles, and — Hill.

In 1822, Ichabod Franklin and his son Whitman settled on lot 43, Oliver Pool on the same lot, Philip Bigler on lot 28, Alpheus Stearns on lot 51.

The same year the Rev. Ezra Amadon, a Reformed Methodist, from Onondaga County, settled on lot 56. In the course of years he removed to Wisconsin, where he died; but his son Ezra still resides in town, and is one of the oldest citizens.

John N. Keirstead, a soldier of 1812, came from Ulster County, in 1822, and settled on lot 28, where he yet lives, —the fourth oldest resident in town.

In 1823, Caleb Fairbanks, Norman Coe, Artemas Fairbanks, Fuller Gould, and one or two others located at Leon Centre. All of these are dead except Coe, who is a resident of Cherry Creek.

On lot 27, Samuel Daniels settled, in 1823. He had sons named Samuel and Cyrus, who figured in the affairs of the town.

David Ross settled on lot 25 this year (1823). Of his sons, Ahiman is still a resident of the town.

Zenas Barton located on lot 1; removed about 1830, but returned and died on this place.

Salem Town, father of Lyman, Samuel, Freeman, William, Salem, and Sylvanus Town, settled on lot 33, and was a neighbor of Benedict Russell, who put up one of the first good houses in that section.

About this period Ebenezer Collar settled at what afterwards became Leon Mills.

About 1825, Gustavus Warner, an officer of the State militia, settled on lot 39, and Gaylord and Ashbel Kellogg, brothers, on lot 47. The latter came from Central New York. Their descendants yet live here, and have occupied prominent places in the town. Doras and Josephus Ingersoll came from Wyoming County, and settled on the south part of lot 16. A son, Richard Ingersoll, still resides on this place. Josephus removed to the southern part of Dayton.

A year or so later Justin Wells and his sons, Justin H. and James, and Richard Darling, settled on Wells Hill.

The Kendall families, on lots 6 and 14, came from Otsego County about 1828, and after living in town a number of years removed to the West. Charles Keyser settled on lot 4 about the same time. Charles D. Keyser yet lives in that locality.

Benjamin Mosher was a prominent early settler in this part of the town, and his family have remained identified with the interests of Leon to this day.

John Easton, from Wyoming, came about 1830, and lived for a while in an unoccupied school-house, but finally settled on lot 16. He died at this place in 1856. Erasmus, the youngest son, lives in the town of New Albion; and Ahimaaz occupies the homestead farm.

So many settlers came in about this period it will not be possible to note them here in detail. Most of them were poor but energetic, and determined to acquire homes. How well they succeeded is clearly attested by the subjoined list of citizens owning improved property in 1833:

Lot.	Value.	Lot.	Value.
Amadon, Samuel.....	51 \$45	Daniels, Cyrus.....	19 \$100
Amadon, Ezra.....	49 35	Dye, Elisha.....	45 28
Barton, Fry.....	44 45	Day, Alvin.....	22 100
Blasdell, Nathaniel...	29 40	Day, Abira.....	22 100
Baker, Augustus.....	38 35	Dudley, Edmund.....	41 45
Baker, Freeman.....	31 4	Durfee, Robert.....	57 32
Bishop, Elisha.....	58 20	Durfee, John.....	57 30
Bishop, James E.....	51 8	Easton, John.....	16 105
Barby, Joseph.....	43 10	Edwards, David.....	12 35
Bigler, John S.....	10 10	Edwards, Samuel.....	12 30
Cooper, Nathaniel.....	45 20	Eastman, Josiah.....	19 35
Cooper, John.....	44 30	Fitch, Daniel.....	30 35
Cooper, Elisha.....	53 30	Fairbanks, Joshua....	50 36
Coe, Luman.....	37 125	Fairbanks, Thompson	49 5
Coe, James.....	37 35	Fairbanks, Caleb.....	49 38
Coe, Norman.....	36 15	Franklin, Ichabod....	43 20
Carpenter, Stephen...	9 15	Franklin, Whitman....	43 20
Chapin, Chester.....	58 50	Franklin, Eber.....	51 25
Dexter, Charles.....	46 10	Franklin, Daniel.....	50 25
Daniels, Samuel.....	40 50	Falen, Charles.....	35 25

Lot.	Value.	Lot.	Value.
Fenton, William.....	43 \$25	Potter, Wilber.....	16 \$6
Fuller, Owen.....	6 38	Phillips, John C.....	7 6
Gould, Jesse.....	28 38	Perkins, W.....	23 6
Green, Amasa.....	42 70	Pool, Oliver.....	43 20
Green, Alanson.....	53 70	Rideout, N.....	53 20
Grover, Asher.....	27 40	Ross, David.....	25 25
Greeley, Clifton.....	43 40	Ross, Thomas.....	26 10
Gibson, Calvin.....	9 25	Ross, Ahiman.....	25 10
Harmon, Simeon.....	51 55	Russell, Benedict.....	33 60
Hubbard, Gates.....	46 35	Shannon, Samuel.....	36 20
Ingersoll, Doras.....	16 20	Southwick, Benjamin	37 55
Ingersoll, Josephus...	8 25	Sanders, Ira.....	45 55
Johnson, John.....	42 25	Solomon, George.....	29 55
Johnson, Alvah.....	49 25	Sanders, Clark.....	44 35
Kierstead, John N....	28 30	Sanders, William.....	45 35
Kendall, William.....	6 40	Slocum, Eleazer.....	43 30
Kendall, James.....	14 40	Seeley, Cyrus.....	25 10
Kelley, Benjamin.....	17 35	Sweet, George W.....	13 10
Kellogg, Gaylord.....	47 100	Thompson, Jabez.....	42 1500
Kellogg, Ashbel.....	47 30	Thomas, James.....	44 30
Keyser, Charles.....	4 100	Town, Lyman.....	49 40
Leach, Levi.....	43 100	Town, Salem.....	33 40
Lang, John.....	43 20	Thayer, Asa.....	7 5
Low, Abraham.....	10 32	Van Tassel, Nicholas.	2 15
Mills, Moses.....	40 35	Whiting, David.....	35 50
Morse, M.....	38 30	Wise, Abner W.....	49 180
Mills, Thomas.....	40 35	Wilcox, James.....	50 35
Morgan, Newell.....	36 50	Warner, Gustavus....	39 35
McClellan, A.....	40 50	Wells, James.....	32 40
Noyes, James.....	42 50	Wells, Justin.....	24 34
Noyes, Fred.....	35 50	Willson, Joseph W....	36 40
Noyes, Thomas.....	35 45	Williams, David.....	5 15
Noyes, Johnson.....	27 25		

The population of the town is not as great at present as twenty years ago. The decrease is shown by a comparison of 1860 and 1875. At the former period, the town contained 1399 inhabitants, against 1201 at the latter.

PIONEER EVENTS.

Edward Dudley, a son of Edmund Dudley, was born July 3, 1820,—and this was the first birth in town. He grew to manhood in Leon, then removed to Buffalo, where he still resides. It may be noted, in this connection, that a severe frost occurred about this time, completely cutting down the grain and vegetables of the pioneers, in consequence of which some hardship ensued. Other early births were Philena, daughter of Asa Franklin; Laura, daughter of John Fairbanks; and Latty, daughter of Abner W. Wise.

In 1820, Abner W. Wise married Laura Davison, of Connewango; in 1824, Ira Fish, of Mansfield, was united in wedlock with Julia Collar; and the same year Alexander Ross married Maria Dudley. Mr. Ross died a few years ago, but his widow still resides in town.

In 1823, Ezra Amadon erected a frame barn, the first in town; the second was built in 1824 by Samuel Daniels. The first frame house was put up in 1825, on Riga Street, lot 43, by Richard Oathout. It was intended for a store, but was never occupied for this purpose.

CIVIL HISTORY.

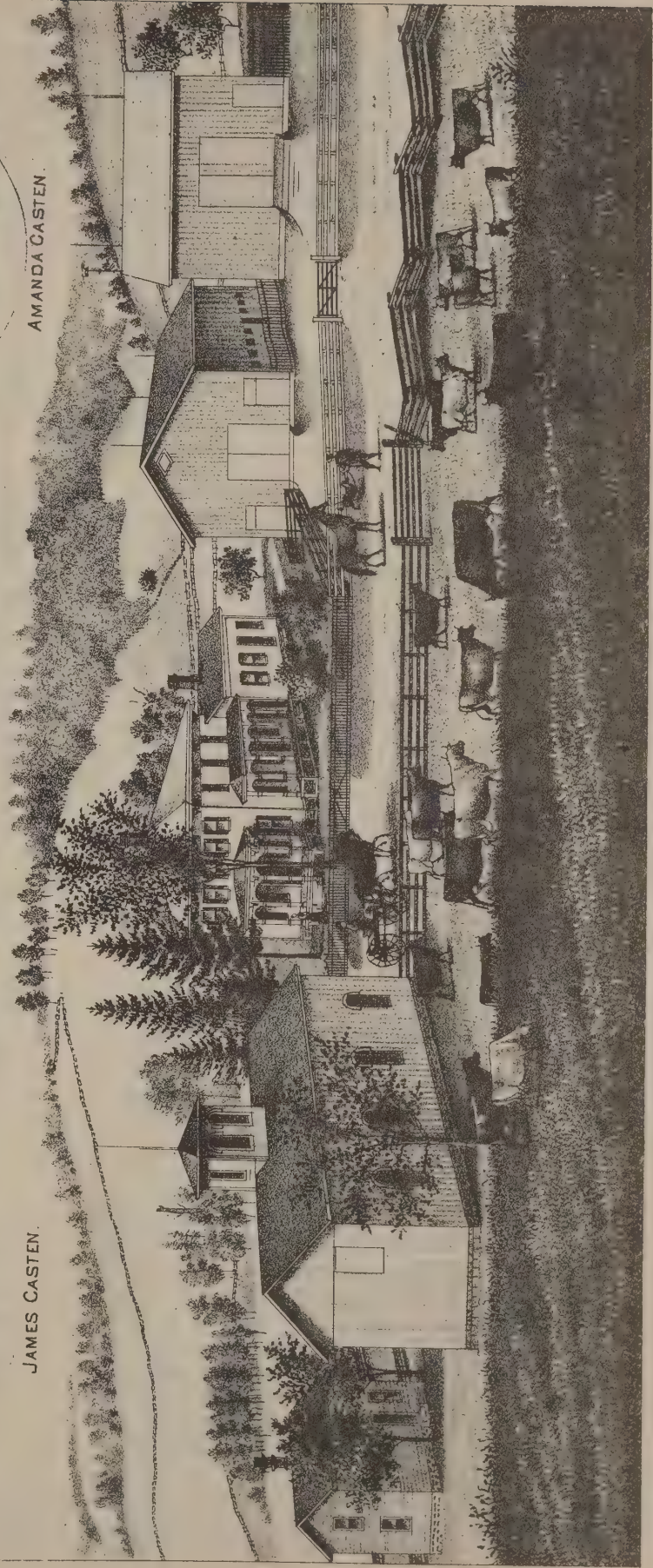
The first election was held March 5, 1833, at the house of Amasa Green, when the officers elected were: Supervisor, James Waterhouse; Town Clerk, Eleazer Slocum; Assessors, John Easton, David B. Whiting, Thomas Noyes; Collector, John Carpenter; Justices, Joshua Fairbanks, Justin Wells, David Sweet, John Cooper; Commissioners of Highways, Wm. Kendall, Ahiman Ross, Theop. Fairbanks; Constables, John Carpenter, Justin W. Wells, Luther Kendall; Overseers of the Poor, John N. C. Kierstead, Ezra Amadon; Sealer of Weights, James Coe.



JAMES CASTEN.



AMANDA CASTEN.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES CASTEN, LEON, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

Since the first meeting, the principal officers have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1834.....	John Cooper.	Eleazer Slocum.
1835.....	James Waterhouse.	Jabez Thompson.
1836.....	John Cooper.	" "
1837.....	Gustavus Warner.	John Cooper.
1838.....	" "	" "
1839.....	" "	Eleazer Slocum.
1840.....	John Cooper.	Nathaniel Cooper.
1841.....	" "	" "
1842.....	" "	Harvey H. Holmes.
1843.....	" "	" "
1844.....	" "	" "
1845.....	Gaylord Kellogg.	" "
1846.....	Wm. H. Andrews.	" "
1847.....	" "	" "
1848.....	John Long.	" "
1849.....	" "	William Hurd.
1850.....	Ezra W. Cooper.	" "
1851.....	" "	George Shannon.
1852.....	" "	Ahiman Ross.
1853.....	John Cooper.	Ellery Stone.
1854.....	Gaylord Kellogg.	" "
1855.....	Ara Barton.	" "
1856.....	" "	Anthony Day.
1857.....	James Casten.	Ira R. Jones.
1858.....	" "	Anthony Day.
1859.....	Isaac N. Smith.	John Fancher.
1860.....	" "	Anthony Day.
1861.....	Wm. Fancher.	William Hurd.
1862.....	Edwin C. Durfee.	" "
1863.....	" "	" "
1864.....	" "	Rufus A. Kellogg.
1865.....	John F. Mosher.	Wm. O. Tyler.
1866.....	" "	Anthony Day.
1867.....	Heman V. Ingersoll.	Edgar Shannon.
1868.....	" "	" "
1869.....	Edgar Shannon.	H. J. Trumbull.
1870.....	" "	H. J. V. Smith.
1871.....	Thomas Caneen.	Edward W. Clark.
1872.....	" "	" "
1873.....	John A. Seekins.	Almon L. Day.
1874.....	Heman V. Ingersoll.	" "
1875.....	Edgar Shannon.	" "
1876.....	James F. Town.	" "
1877.....	John F. Mosher.	John E. Caneen.
1878.....	Henry J. Trumbull.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1834. David Sweet.	1858. David Long.
1835. Joshua Fairbanks.	Moses McMillan.
1836. Fred. Noyes.	1859. Edwin C. Durfee.
1837. Ashbel L. Kellogg.	1860. Moses McMillan.
1838. Wm. Randall.	1861. Almon L. Day.
1839. Xury Blodgett.	1862. David Long.
1840. Fred. Noyes.	Leonard Clark.
John Carpenter.	1863. Wm. N. Herriek.
1841. Benj. Southwick.	1864. Moses McMillan.
1842. Michael Brenenstuhl.	1865. Curtis Thompson.
1843. Doras Ingersoll.	1866. Miles Coe.
1844. Fred. Noyes.	David Long.
1845. John Long.	1867. Moses McMillan.
Ashbel Kellogg.	1868. E. C. Durfee.
1846. John Long.	David Jones.
1847. Doras Ingersoll.	1869. Gabriel J. Wood.
1848. Fred. Noyes.	1870. H. M. Hunt.
1849. Corydon Morgan.	1871. H. V. Ingersoll.
John Carpenter.	1872. David Jones.
1850. John B. Fairbanks.	1873. Albert L. Palmer.
1851. Doras Ingersoll.	1874. Melville M. Evarts.
1852. John Rhodes.	Gilbert L. Mosher.
1853. Corydon Morgan.	1875. George W. Press.
1854. Edwin C. Durfee.	1876. Marcus W. Cooper.
1855. Harrison Judd.	1877. Almon L. Day.
1856. Leonard Clark.	1878. Wm. S. Easton.
1857. Almon L. Day.	

THE HIGHWAYS.

One of the oldest roads in Leon is locally known as Riga Street, so called from the place where those living on it came from,—Riga, Monroe Co. It was located principally

to accommodate local travel, and after the Jamestown road was opened that became the principal thoroughfare, and is yet the chief highway of the town. Other roads were early located to the different settlements, and worked to the extent of the means of the town, the appropriations for this purpose usually being very liberal. In 1833 there were 11 principal roads and 22 districts. The overseers were:

No. 1. Alexander Ross.	No. 12. Amasa Green.
" 2. Luther Kendall.	" 13. John Noyes.
" 3. Charles D. Kiser.	" 14. Reuben Ross.
" 4. James Wells.	" 15. Fry Barton.
" 5. Alvah Johnson.	" 16. Marvin Morse.
" 6. Charles Butterfield.	" 17. Daniel Bennett.
" 7. James Ridout.	" 18. Samuel Town.
" 8. Thomas Mills.	" 19. Ezra Amadon.
" 9. Asa Thayer.	" 20. Leonard Clark.
" 10. Samuel Franklin.	" 21. David Sweet.
" 11. Elisha Cooper.	" 22. George W. Sweet.

In 1878 there were 26 road districts, and most of the highways were in a passable condition. The town has no railway within her bounds, but by means of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad, in the town adjoining on the west, easy communication is afforded. The old Erie and New York City Railroad was projected through the western part of the town, along Connewango Creek.

LEON CEMETERIES.

Laura, a daughter of Capt. John Fairbanks, died in 1821, and was interred on lot 49, on the ground where is now a cemetery. This was the first death in town, and as there was no officiating minister, the services at the burial were conducted by Thomas Northrup, of Connewango, who came in his pioneer attire and barefooted to attend the funeral. The next death was that of Henry Stearns, a child of Alpheus Stearns, who was so severely scalded, in 1823, that it resulted fatally. In 1824, Mercy Gould, a widow, living at Abner Wise's, died, and was also interred on lot 49, which at that time was covered with forest-trees. Half an acre was finally set aside for a grave-yard by James Franklin, which has been inclosed with a stone fence, and is kept in good condition by the people living in that locality.

The Leon Centre Cemetery was the next opened. It contains about an acre of ground, subject to the same conditions as the above.

The East Leon Cemetery embraces a finely-located tract of ground, three-eighths of an acre in extent, purchased from the farm of Ahimaaz Easton. It is well fenced, and is under the supervision of the "East Leon Cemetery Association." This body was organized March 18, 1878, with the following board of officers: Richard Ingersoll, President; Cyrus Ingersoll, Secretary; Richard Easton, Treasurer; Ahimaaz Easton, Erasmus Easton, Walker Ingersoll, Denzil Ingersoll, Cyrus Ingersoll, George Mosher, and Frank Judd, Trustees.

Many dead from the old burial-ground in the town of Dayton were transferred to this cemetery, but a child of Richard Easton was the first interred.

There are other places for burial in the town, but the above constitute the principal ones.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of Leon were limited by the water-power to a few of the commoner industries until many years after its settlement, when steam was employed. The first improvement was made on lot 42, in the summer of 1826. Ebenezer Collar put up a saw-mill, which stood nearly on the site of the present grist-mill on Mud Creek. This became the property of Johnson Noyes in 1828, who put in a small run of stones for grinding corn and rye.

In 1829, he put up a distillery at this point, which was carried on six or seven years, and a small factory for wool-carding and cloth-dressing. The latter was operated about ten years by Noyes and the subsequent owner.

After 1830, Jabez Thompson purchased these interests and erected a grist-mill, a portion of the frame of which is yet used, and the place was the scene of considerable activity, being known as Leon Mills. In 1842, the dam was removed in consequence of the overflow of the contiguous land, and the stream led to the mill by means of a race more than half a mile long. In this way good power is afforded, considering the volume of water. This has always been the only grist-mill in town, and has had among its owners James N. Allen, David Lang, Hunt & Shannon, Eri Aldrich, and H. N. Hubbell.

On the same stream, Abner W. Wise put up a saw-mill, near the great spring, in 1838, which was sold to Lyman Town; and while the property of Ezra Amadon, was burned. Here, also, the overflow was too great to longer utilize the power, and the site was abandoned. About 1845, Ezra Amadon got in operation a mill on the race west of the above place, which, after many changes of ownership, was last operated by E. C. Durfee.

On lot 35, Daniel B. Whiting put up a saw-mill, in 1832, which was operated by C. W. Dexter, Benjamin Southwick, and others. This mill is at present idle. In 1845, Mathew Franklin got in operation a saw-mill at Peace Vale, which has been rebuilt, and since 1858 has been the property of J. C. Green. It can cut 3000 feet per day.

In 1861, Judd & Babcock started a steam saw-mill at East Leon, which had good machinery and a large cutting capacity. The mill was burned down, and the engine removed to Leon Centre, in 1875, by John A. Seekins, where he put up a lumber-manufacturing establishment, and also supplied a run of stones for grinding corn. This, too, was destroyed by fire in 1877.

In the northwestern part of the town a steam mill was operated about 1864, which was removed; and on lot 48, Butcher & Keyser put up a steam mill of good capacity, in 1875, which is at present operated by John G. Keyser.

CREAMERIES

were erected in different parts of the town as soon as dairying began to engross the attention of the people so as to become the leading industry. The plan of manufacturing on the co-operative principle, or in common, has proved very satisfactory.

The East Leon Factory was built in 1866 by Jenks & Ross, and is operated by them as No. 1 in their list of factories. The building is 40 by 100 feet, with a wing 40 by

50 feet. The factory was formerly more extensively operated than at present, and converted the milk of 1000 cows. At present there are 14 patrons, owning 300 cows.

The Leon Centre Factory was established the same year, 1866, by Hunt & Caneen, in a two-story building, 30 by 120 feet. It was subsequently operated by Trumbull & Hubbard, Hubbard & Smith, S. B. Griffith, and at present by Jenks & Ross, as factory No. 2. There are 41 patrons, who furnish the milk of 500 cows, from which are manufactured daily 14 full cream-cheeses, and butter in season.

The North Leon Factory, near Wells Hill, was built in 1869 by Wells & Thompson, and was first operated by them, making 12 cheeses per day. The present product is not so large. The milk of 250 cows, owned by 20 patrons, is consumed. Wm. Thompson is the operator.

The Ackley Factory, east from Leon Centre, was put up by G. S. Mosher, and operated by him one year, when Albert Ackley became the proprietor. It is supplied with two vats, and manufactures the milk of 200 cows.

The Keyser Hill Factory was built, in 1875, by the farmers of that section, and is at present owned by Abednego Butcher. The yearly product is about 40,000 pounds of cheese, which finds a ready sale.

The Peace Vale Factory, at present Jenks & Ross' No. 7, was built, in 1870, by S. B. Griffith. Edward Van Dusen operates it for the proprietors, manufacturing seven full cream-cheeses per day. There are 10 patrons.

The South Leon Factory, built in 1872, by B. G. Hubbard, on lot 49, contains one vat, in which is manufactured the milk of 125 cows. Since 1875 it has been included in the Jenks & Ross list, and is known as No. 6. Near by is *The Leon Creamery*, erected in the spring of 1878, by Mahlon L. Cowley, at a cost of nearly \$4000. The factory-site contains three acres, including the fine spring in this locality. This has but few equals in the county, furnishing a large volume of pure, cool water, which is utilized in the creamery to reduce the milk to a uniform temperature. The main building is 28 by 58 feet, two stories high, and a basement which is neatly walled, and forms a splendid cellar. There is also a wing of the same height whose dimensions are 26 by 28 feet. The power is furnished by a 14 horse-power engine, and drives a churn, whose capacity is 390 gallons. Thirty-three tubs of butter are made per week, and cheese is manufactured from the skimmed milk. The creamery is one of the best appointed in the county, and has 40 patrons.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

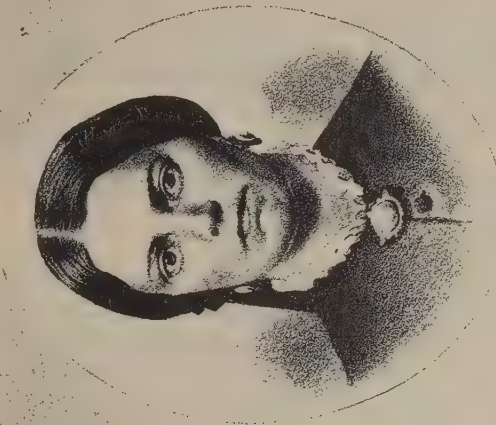
The first hamlet in town sprung up around the Leon Mills, and about 1830 promised to be a place of some importance. A few years later there were a tavern, store, shops, and all the attendants of a business place; but all these interests have been diverted to the village of

LEON,

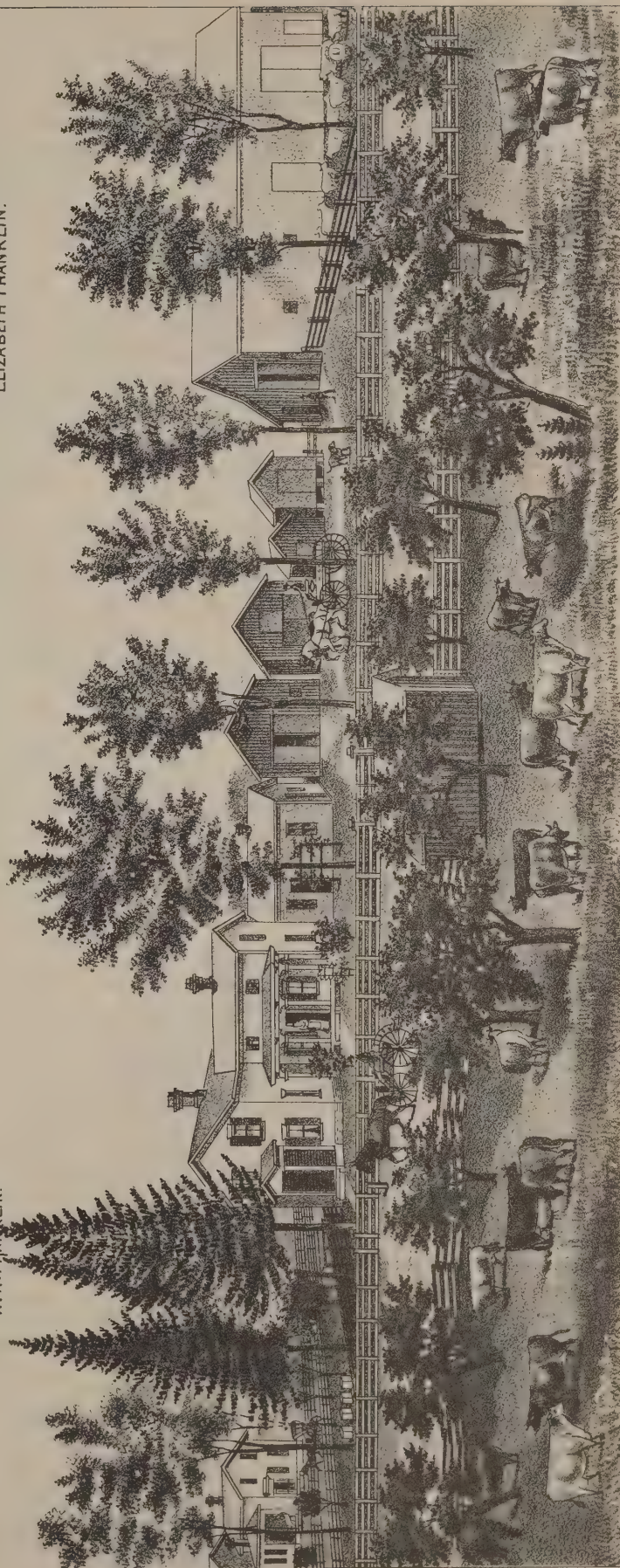
or as it is locally known, Leon Centre. It enjoys a fine location a little south of the centre of the town, and contains a few hundred inhabitants. There are at present a hotel, four stores, half a dozen shops, a very fine school



W. H. FRANKLIN.



ELIZABETH FRANKLIN.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. FRANKLIN, LEON, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

building, Baptist, Methodist, and Free Methodist Churches, which are noted with greater particularity in the following pages.

The country surrounding the village is very rich, and it is naturally a trading point, nothing but the absence of water-power preventing it from attaining a greater size. The nearest railway station is Cherry Creek, six miles distant.

EAST LEON.

Near the northeastern corner of the town is a small hamlet, containing a Free-Will Baptist church (in the town of Dayton), a store, several shops, and half a dozen houses.

TAVERNS AND STORES.

The first public-house in the town was kept by Asa Franklin, on lot 46, on the old Kent road. Luman Coe opened a tavern on lot 37, about 1826, in a double log building, but soon afterwards moved into a frame house, where he continued his inn until after 1830.

The second regular tavern was opened by Amasa Green about 1830, in a frame house on lot 42, near the Leon Mills. In an enlarged condition this house is yet standing, though used as a dwelling, the last tavern having been kept, in 1868, by Alonzo Franklin. Besides Amasa Green, John Carpenter, Alvah Johnson, Alexander Ross, George Purdy, Henry Conklin, and others were the keepers.

On the road, north of this house, Capt. William Fenton had a public-house about 1844, which was the stopping-place of the stages running between Buffalo and Jamestown.

About 1834, Thomas Noyes built a tavern at Leon Centre, which has been enlarged from time to time to its present dimensions. A man by the name of Granger kept it after Noyes. Other landlords at this place have been Samuel P. Hanford, John Lang, Ellery Stone, S. C. Horton, John Carpenter, Nathaniel Kierstead, Thomas Snyder, P. A. Snyder, A. Thomas, O. C. Chase, A. L. Roberts, Russel Barlow, Zelotes Blanchard, B. B. Mosher, and W. F. Ross.

On the street leading to the eastern part of the village, John Cooper kept a public-house, about 1837, which was continued after a few years by Nathaniel Cooper. It is now a residence, and the old Noyes tavern is the only public-house in town.

The first store in Leon was opened in 1827 at Leon Mills, by Johnson Noyes. He had but a small stock of goods. In 1830, Jabez Thompson placed a good assortment of merchandise in a building especially erected for store purposes, and carried on a very prosperous trade a number of years. In those days liquor was one of the staple articles sold, and an examination of the account-books kept by Thompson reveals the fact that nearly all the customers bought whisky as regularly as tea and sugar. After Leon Centre became the principal business point, this store was discontinued, and the building is now used for a barn.

James Dunlap erected the first store-building at Leon Centre, in 1833, on the corner opposite the Noyes tavern. In this building have been as merchants, Amaziah Strong, Jenks & Cooper, Ezra W. Cooper, Cooper & Brand, Spencer Horton, J. H. Chaffee, W. O. Tyrer, and one or two others for short periods. It is at present occupied by

William Babcock for a furniture room. On the west corner, the second business house in the place was erected in 1843, by Ira R. Jones, and a store kept in it by Jones and Porter Dudley. In time, Edgar Shannon followed here in trade, and in 1873 displaced the old house with a very good business block, which he yet occupies as a merchant.

The Jones building is at present occupied by M. W. Cooper and John Caneen for the drug and grocery trade. Formerly, Thomas Caneen had a grocery-store near this stand.

A hardware-store was opened in the village in 1872, by C. A. Kingsley, which is at present carried on by Horace R. Hollister. The same year a small store was opened at East Leon, by Charles Easton, who was followed in trade by Collins Spencer, and he, in turn, by William E. Easton, the present storekeeper.

POST-OFFICES AND THE PROFESSIONS.

About 1830 a post-office was established in the eastern part of the town, with the name of "Pleasant Grove." William Kendall was appointed postmaster, and held the office until after 1840. In the course of these years the name was changed to East Leon, which is the present title of the office. Among others who have been postmasters may be named Jonathan and Oliver Waldron, Ezekiel Seekins, Harrison Judd, William Seekins, and William Easton, and the office has been moved from place to place, usually having been kept at the homes of the above. The mail is supplied once a week from Cattaraugus village.

The Leon office was established at Leon Mills about 1835, and first bore the name of that locality. John Carpenter was an early and probably the first postmaster. About 1840, Carpenter went to the village of Leon, and removed the office with him. Since that period it has been there kept, the postmasters having been Henry Lang, H. H. Holmes, R. A. Kellogg, Anthony Day, John Cooper, E. W. Cooper, W. O. Tyrer, C. A. Kingsley, and H. R. Hollister. The office is supplied with a daily mail, alternately from Cattaraugus and Randolph.

The Peace Vale office was established in 1862, at the house of Ezekiel Butler, who was the first postmaster. From 1865 to 1871 the office was held by S. C. Green. It was discontinued in the latter named year.

Dr. Joseph Wilson came to Leon in 1834 as the first regular physician to locate for practice, and remained several years. But before this period, Samuel Daniels, a believer in the Thomsonian theory, sometimes practiced his art. In September, 1835, Dr. Everett Stickney came from Erie County, and has lived here since as a physician. He was in active practice from the time of his settlement till 1868. That year Dr. A. A. Hubbell located in the village, and has since been an active practitioner.

Some time before 1850, Pliny L. Fox resided four or five years in the town, and followed the attorney's profession. After his removal there was no lawyer in town until a few years ago, when John F. Mosher opened an office, and is yet engaged in this profession, at Leon village.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1822 a small log house, 16 by 18 feet, was put up on the east part of lot 49, in which a school was taught that

winter by Richard Oathout; which was attended by members of the Amadon, Dudley, Gale, and Jenkins families. This was the first school in town, and the territory comprised in the district now constitutes districts 2, 3, and 4.

The following spring a school was taught at Leon Centre by Louis Grover and Abigail Latham, the latter part of the season. The pupils here belonged to the Cooper, Beach, and Holt families. Other schools were taught as soon as the country settled up.

At the first annual meeting it was voted that the money received from Connewango, as the town's portion of the unexpended funds, should be applied for school purposes; and that, for the same use, double the amount of money be raised that was received from the State.

The commissioners of common schools for the first year were Isaac Leach, Cyrus Daniels, and Collins Gibson; the inspectors were Johnson Noyes, Leonard Clark, and Richard Oathout. The records of the early schools are so vague that nothing satisfactory can be learned from them respecting the schools of that period.

In 1878 there were in the town 10 districts, in which 11 schools were taught 280 weeks. The number of children of school age was 372, from which an average attendance of 196 pupils was secured. For the support of these schools, \$1050.40 was derived from the county fund, and \$501.84 was raised by special taxation. Fifty-six volumes were reported in the different libraries, and the value of the school-buildings and grounds was set at \$4300.

The school-house at Leon Centre was lately erected at a cost of more than \$2000, and is one of the best buildings of its size in the county. It is an attractive two-story frame, handsomely finished, and well supplied with good furniture. The schools here taught are noted for their thorough scholarship, and are largely attended.

SECRET ORDERS.

Leon Division, No. 372, Sons of Temperance, was organized about thirty years ago, having, among others, as charter members, Charles M. Eldridge, John F. Rhodes, Daniel T. Wood, Charles Everett, Thomas Caneen, and J. N. C. Kierstead. The latter was elected the first Worthy Patriarch. The meetings were first held in the school-house, but were afterwards convened in a hall—secured for the use of the division—over George Shannon's wagon-shop. Here for a number of years it flourished, but some time about 1853 the meetings were discontinued. The hall was subsequently used by a lodge of Good Templars, whose meetings were here held several years. After the lodge was disbanded the hall was converted to other uses.

Bouquet Lodge, No. 728, I. O. G. T., was instituted in 1868, with E. C. Durfee as the first W. C. T. The meetings were held in the Methodist church, and were attended with much interest. The membership increased until there were more than 100 persons connected with the lodge. In time the meetings were held irregularly, weakening the interest so much that the lodge finally went down.

Leon Lodge, No. 153, A. O. U. W., was instituted May 4, 1878, with 26 charter members. The first officers were H. B. Hollister, P. M. W.; A. A. Hubble, M. W.; D. T. Wood, G. F.; Cyrus Rhodes, O.; H. J. Trumbull, F. R.;

J. L. Casten, Rec.; O. L. Johnson, R.; Belah Dexter, G.; Royal Mills, J. W.; Emerson Hart, O. W.

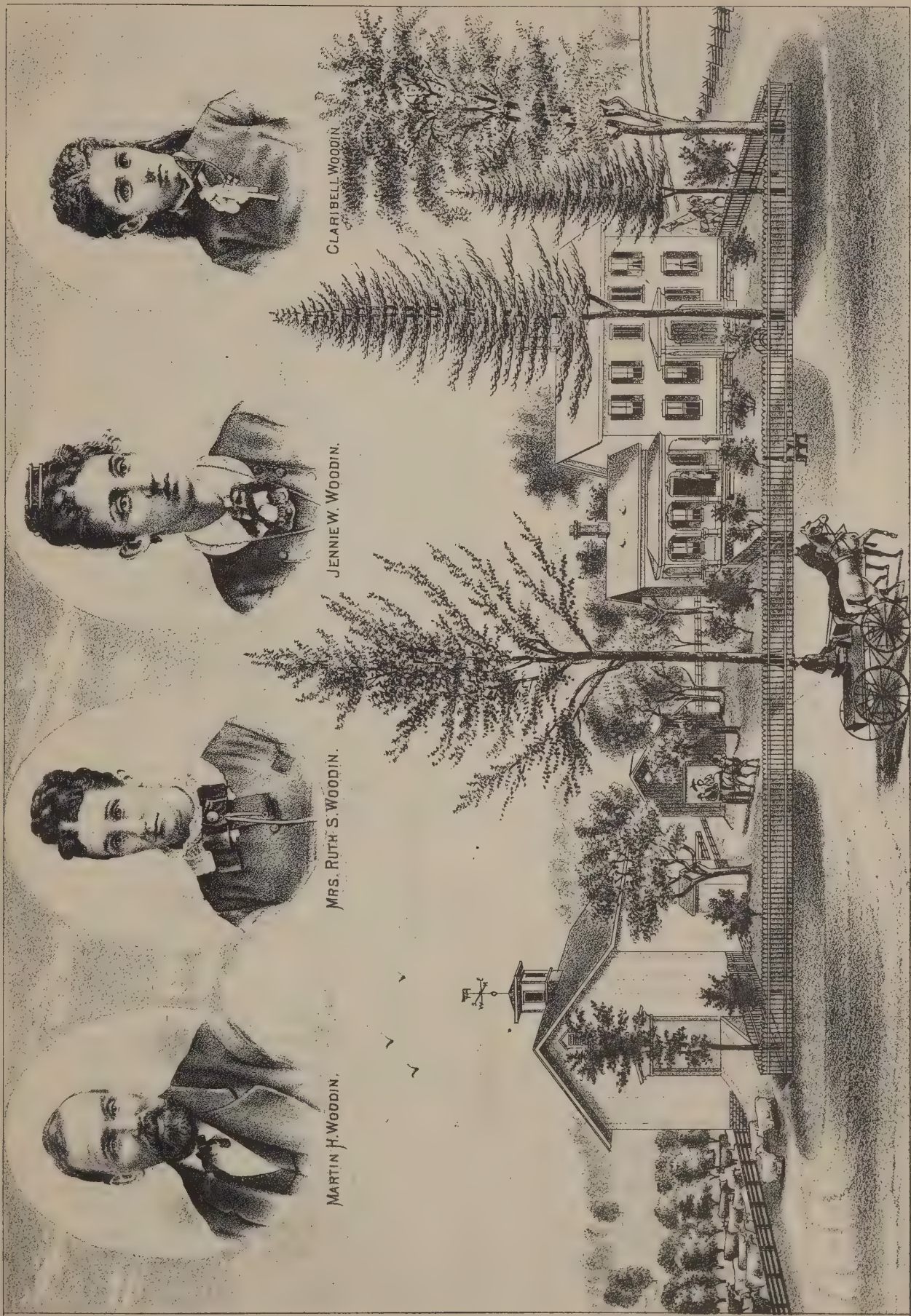
RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first religious meeting in the present town of Leon was held in August, 1820, at the house of Abner Wise, on lot 49.* The preacher was the Rev. Daniel Hadley, a Free-Will Baptist, who came from Chautauqua County, following blazed trees to guide him to this settlement. He preached in this neighborhood occasionally for two or three years, but it does not appear that he attempted to organize a church. The first movement in this direction was made by the Rev. Ezra Amadon, a Reformed Methodist clergyman and one of the original founders of that denomination, at Reedsborough, Vt., in 1814. It was constituted of seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the defection having arisen on account of a difference in church government and religious observances. The polity of the new body was not so strongly episcopal and was more like that of the Congregational Church. They laid great stress on faith and perfection of character, striving to attain a greater degree of holiness. Elder Amadon moved to Leon, in February, 1822, with his family, and at once began preaching the doctrines of the new order with so much success that, in the spring of the following year, a Reformed Methodist Church was organized, in the southern part of Leon. The original members were Elder Amadon and Elizabeth, his wife, Thomas W. Cheney, John Fairbanks and wife, James Battles, Lucy Whiting and her daughter, Lucy. In his ministerial duties Elder Amadon was much assisted by Thomas W. Cheney, who, though young in years, engaged zealously in this work. The doctrines of the church being generally acceptable, and there being no other church in town, many who had formerly been connected with other denominations in their old homes, became members of this society; and as the town settled up, this membership was increased until there were more than 100 communicants.

In the summer of 1828 a frame church, capable of seating 500 persons, was erected on lot 49, and was probably the first frame church in the county. In this the subsequent meetings of the Reformed Methodists were held, and though nominally their property, other denominations were invited to occupy it for the occasional services they at that time held. Besides their preaching services, the Reformed Methodists held two prayer-meetings per week on week-days, or in the evening. Their ministers were the Revs. Ezra Amadon and his son Henry, Thomas W. Cheney, Eleazer Ewers, and, about 1840, Uriah S. Lembocker. These usually served the church gratuitously, receiving nothing but such gifts as the members were pleased to give them. Elder Amadon frequently spoke of the liberality of some of his members, who presented him with a new vest, worth \$1.50, as a consideration for his labors among them; and Elder Cheney, who was a presiding elder among them, often received barely enough to pay his traveling expenses to his appointments in Eastern Ohio.

In 1840 the Reformed Methodists of the State united

* From data furnished by E. C. Durfee, Esq.



CLARIBELL WOODIN

JENNIEW. WOODIN.

MRS. RUTH S. WOODIN.

MARTIN H. WOODIN.

RESIDENCE OF MARTIN H. WOODIN, LEON, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

with the Wesleys or favored a union of the two bodies. The church at Leon was not agreed on the wisdom of such a step, and became divided in their sentiments, a portion uniting with the Wesleys and others adhering to the original organization. Dissensions ensued, and what with the loss of members by emigration, the interest was so much weakened that the services were discontinued, and the meeting-house was abandoned and soon went to decay. The timbers have been removed, leaving no trace of its location; and of the early members none remain in town, except Rev. Thomas W. Cheney and Ezra Amadon, a son of the founder of the society.

Some of the settlers north of Leon Centre—the Beach, Holt, and Coe families—were Presbyterians, and sometimes had meetings in the school-house, where the missionary, John Spencer, preached, but did not form a church in consequence of the early removal of some of these families.

In 1823 the Rev. Jonathan Blake, in the employ of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, visited Leon and held services at the house of Robert Durfee and in the school-house on lot 49. So much interest was manifested that in the summer of 1824 Elder Blake organized a Baptist Church, which had among its members Otis L. Durfee and wife, Oliver Pool and wife, Asa Franklin and wife, Moses Daniels, Mrs. Philip Bigler, and a few others. Otis L. Durfee was elected the first deacon, but soon after removed to Crawford Co., Pa., where he became a minister. Elder Blake preached in Leon a few years longer, then removed to Ohio. After he had left, the Rev. Theophilus Hastings, who was the school-teacher in the building on lot 49 in 1826–27, sometimes preached, but the congregation was too poor to maintain a regular pastor, and the Baptists hardly managed to preserve an organization.

Some time after 1830, Elder Bartemas Brahman, of Napoli, preached in the school-house at Leon Centre every two weeks. In 1834 an extensive revival ensued, from which resulted a large addition to the membership of the struggling church, which now became known as

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN LEON.

A year later, Feb. 16, 1835, was constituted the "First Baptist Society in Napoli," to attend to the temporalities of the church, and Samuel Kitwell, Moses Daniels, Jr., Levi H. Chapin, David Ross, Peter Low were elected trustees.

In 1836 a plain but substantial frame meeting-house was built at Leon village, in which meetings were now held with greater regularity, promoting, in consequence, the welfare of the church. This house, in a thoroughly repaired, remodeled condition, is yet used by the society, and is a comfortable place of worship. It will seat 250 persons, and is valued at \$1500.

No very intelligent account of the condition of the church work is found in the records prior to 1839. The entry that year contains the names of the following members: Elder J. Boardman, Curtis Battles, Gustavus Warner, B. C. Wiloughby, John L. Harris, Oliver Pool, Chester Chapin, Levi Chapin, Eber Franklin, Asa Franklin, Benedict Russell, Samuel Daniels, Peter Low, David Ross, John Durfee, V. R. Morgan, Maria Amadon, Betsey Battles, Jane

Boardman, Sarah Squiers, Jerusha Franklin, Mary Warner, Louisa Harris, Catherine Low, Rebecca Dye, Sally Daniels, Abigail Chapin, Sarah Chapin, Patty Franklin.

Among those who here first filled the office of deacon were Chester Chapin and H. H. Holmes. This position has also been occupied by George Shannon, William Sanders, Horace Wells, D. H. Horton, George W. Press, Chas. Oakes, and Salmon Treat.

The clerks of the church have been Eleazer Slocum, Leonard Clark, H. H. Holmes, R. C. Jackson, and Everett Stickney.

The pastoral connection has been irregular, and sustained at times by supplies from other churches. Besides those named, M. F. Wadsworth was ordained to the pastorate in 1843. Since that period the clergy of the church have been the Revs. A. Frink, J. J. Trumbull, Samuel Ackerly, H. H. Phelps, J. P. Islip, — Bemus, — Porter, G. W. Brown, J. A. Pickard, and the present, R. D. Hays.

The church membership is reported at 41; and in the Sabbath-school are 40 members, having Charles Oaks as superintendent.

THE LEON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At an early period a class of Methodists was organized west of Leon Centre, which had among its members Simeon Harmon and wife, Ichabod Franklin, and Richard Oathout and his wife. The former was the class-leader, and the meetings were usually held at his houses. The preachers on the Connewango circuit also held meetings here at stated times and in the neighboring school-house. Measures were taken to build a church; and to promote this object a society was formed Nov. 23, 1835. The first board of trustees was composed of James Dunlap, Benjamin Southwick, Simeon Harmon, Simeon L. Winchell, Thomas Mills, Ira Greeley, Ira Sanders, Aaron Edwards, and Michael Brenningstol. The ensuing season a plain but commodious church edifice was erected at Leon Centre, which was remodeled and modernized in 1858, by a committee composed of Daniel Brand, Moses Mills, and Gaylord Kellogg. One of the most notable changes was the addition of a tower, which was supplied with a good bell. The house will seat 500 persons, and is a comfortable place of worship. It is worth \$3000. A parsonage was purchased about 1847, which was used until 1873, when it was removed and the present attractive house erected in its stead. This property is reported worth \$1200. The controlling board of trustees consists of Richard Kellogg, Moses Mills, George Fuller, James Casten, and Stephen Smith. The church has 65 members, in three classes, having James Casten, Richard Kellogg, and George Filley as leaders. The Rev. J. H. Bates is the pastor in charge of the Leon circuit, which embraces East Dayton as one of the appointments. The circuit was formed in 1847, and has had, since that period, the following ministerial appointments: the Revs. A. P. Brown, J. Scofield, D. King, J. Blackford, J. Scott, F. Muse, R. L. Blackmer, A. Norton, G. W. Sisson, L. Burton, R. R. Roberts, Joseph Allen, W. R. Gehr, P. Burroughs, G. W. Gray, S. N. Warner, C. E. Woodworth, L. E. Beardsley, Z. W. Shaddock, W. H. Hover, W. L. Riley, William Rice, and since 1878, J. H. Bates.

It will interest some of our readers to have, in this connection, a list of preachers on the Connewango circuit, which embraced this appointment, from 1826 to 1847. They were as follows: the Revs. John W. Hill, Job Wilson, John P. Kent, Joseph S. Barris, Zachariah Ragan, David Preston, John K. Hallock, Nelson Henry, John Prosser, Andrew McCammon, D. Williams, Josiah Flower, Horatio N. Stearns, J. Scott, M. Hanna, J. E. Bassett, C. D. Rockwell, D. Rowland, J. O. Rich, J. F. Hill, M. Himebaugh, J. F. Hill, J. Demming, M. Elkins, D. Pritchard, W. W. Luke, J. H. Tagg, D. W. Vorce, J. A. Young, S. A. Henderson, J. B. Hammond, Wm. S. Warrello, and J. N. Henry.

The first Sunday-school was superintended by James Dunlap, and was discontinued at the approach of winter. About 1855, Daniel Brand was the superintendent of the first school that was continued throughout the year. Richard Kellogg is the present superintendent, and the school has about 75 members.

THE LEON FREE METHODIST CHURCH

was organized in the fall of 1874, by the Rev. J. W. McAlpine, with the following members: Joseph Sherman and wife, Melville Everts and wife, Lyman Franklin, and Edwin Kellogg. The meetings were held at the Wells Hill school-house until the fall of 1876, when the old school building at Leon Centre was purchased and fitted up for a place of worship. In March, 1878, a board of trustees, composed of Melville Everts, Edwin Kellogg, and Hiram Harmon, was chosen to attend to the temporalities of the church, which are valued at \$1000.

In 1876 the Rev. John Taylor was sent to the Leon circuit, and remained one year. He was succeeded by Rev. W. G. Oakes, who continued until September, 1878, since when the Rev. W. W. Browne has been the pastor. The church has enjoyed unusual prosperity, and is at present in a flourishing condition, having 40 members.

Its present board of stewards is as follows: Cyrus Ingersoll, Hiram Harmon, Levi Towers, Lyman Franklin, Le-grand Morgan, Albert Kellogg, William Hodges.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Among the early settlers of the town were several who participated in the Revolutionary struggle. Dudley Noyes, the father of Johnson Noyes, a well-known citizen, was at Bunker Hill; James Franklin served in New Hampshire; Anthony Day and Simon Bigler had been enrolled in their respective localities; and Elisha Freeman was another hero of "the times that tried men's souls." There is on file in the office of the town clerk an interesting relic of his service,—a copy of his certificate for a Revolutionary pension.

"WAR DEPARTMENT.

"I certify that, in conformity with the Law of the United States of the 18th of March, 1818, and the 1st of May, 1820, Elisha Freeman, late a private in the Army of the Revolution, is inscribed on the Pension List Roll of the New York Agency, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the *fourteenth* day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. Payable on the fourth of March and the fourth of September of each year, by the Branch Bank of the United States in the City of New York.

"No person is payable until the arrival of one or the other of the above dates after the issue of a certificate.

"Given at the War Office of the United States, this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

"JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary.*"

In the war of 1812 a great many had participated, among others being James Franklin, Jr., Asa Franklin, Benedict Russell, John Bigler, Philip Bigler, Hazeltine Streeter, Levi Sykes, John N. C. Kierstead, Eber Franklin, Lyman Dean, Daniel Johnson, Levi B. Hubbard, John Sickles, Xury Blodgett, Ephraim Sweet, Ayres Woodard, Simeon Herman, John Everett, Asa Ewers, Abraham Low, Ebenezer Day, David Ross, Andrus Franklin, Alvah Smith, Jesse Ross, Abner Durfee, Zephaniah C. Durfee, John Hazur, Benjamin H. Paddock, Abial Davison, Harvey Butler.

Leon responded to the several calls of the President of the endangered Union for troops to suppress the Rebellion, and contributed a full quota in each instance. A list of those who served is found in another part of this book.

To facilitate enlistments several special meetings were held, the most noteworthy of which were the ones convened June 15, 1864, and Feb. 28, 1865, when liberal bounties were voted to volunteers, and aid to such as would secure substitutes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. A. HUBBELL, M.D.,

was born in Connewango, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 1, 1846. His father, Schuyler Philip Hubbell, was the eldest of nine children—all now living, and successful in their respective avocations—of Eli Hubbell and Mary Huxley, who were married Nov. 30, 1820. His mother, Hepzibah Farnsworth, was also a member of a large family consisting of ten children. He is the oldest of four children, one of whom died in infancy.

According to traditional history preserved in the family, he is a descendant of a line of Hubbells, the first of whom emigrated to this country from England early in our nation's history, and settled at Reddington, near New Haven, Conn. The family comprised, besides parents, two sons and two daughters. The father was his (the Dr.'s) grandfather's great-grandfather. At least one of the above sons was in the "old French war" and also in the Revolutionary war. During the latter he, with a party of seventy, was poisoned at a spring of drinking water by the English, who were supposed to have placed it there for the purpose. He left at least seven children,—Esbond, Richard, Gershon, Benjamin, Enos, Ephraim, and Abigail. Esbond, who comes into the line of his descent, and was his great-grandfather, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, enlisting at fifteen years of age, and serving his time. Afterwards he married, and engaged himself in the mercantile business at Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y. A speculation in beef, which spoiled on his hands, and which he intended

for foreign market, ruined him financially. He then went to farming. At thirty-five he became crippled for life by a limb striking him on the back of his neck while felling some trees in the woods. He died at the age of sixty-three, after eighteen years of protracted suffering and paralysis.

His children were Francis, who died in the war of 1812, Enos, Ephraim, Eli, Louisa, Philip Schuyler, and Hannah Lovisa. In 1801 the family moved to Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., and in 1807 to Monroe County (then Genesee County), near Rochester.



A. A. HUBBELL.

In 1827, Eli Hubbell, with his wife and three children, settled in Connewango, Cattaraugus Co., arriving there October 16. He bought one hundred acres of land, being a part of the farm now owned by Hezekiah Burt, and lying east of Axeville, which he cleared and subdued, and to which he afterwards added more land. Here he reared his family of nine children, who, without exception, stand on ground of prosperity, and some have risen to distinction. The whole family are living, and the father has arrived at the advanced age of eighty-two years: now residing in the town of Randolph, near Chamberlain Institute.

His father, Schuyler Philip Hubbell, was born Nov. 2, 1821, and on his marriage, in 1845, settled on a farm in Connewango, about half a mile west of Axeville, where he was born. He was reared on the farm, and engaged more or less in the duties attending it until he was nineteen years old. His education was acquired at the district school till he was thirteen years old, when he began to attend the Randolph Academy. He could not attend regularly, but only one or two terms of twelve to fourteen weeks during each year. During the spring and summer his help was required on the farm. His time in school was during the fall and winter. In all his attendance there were six terms. He usually took the lead in his classes, and by his teachers was pronounced a good student.

In December, 1861, he was awarded one of the H. H. Otis prizes for meritorious declamation. He began teaching district schools when seventeen years of age. He taught five terms with success. In the summer of 1865 he began reading medicine with Dr. G. J. Ackley, then located at Cattaraugus village, whose death, the following winter, resulted in his engaging, as his medical preceptor, Dr. Lyman Twomley, of Little Valley, N. Y., with whom he afterwards prosecuted his medical studies till their close. His circumstances at that time demanded economy, and the tuition at a medical college was a matter for his consideration. The Eclectic Medical College, of Pennsylvania, offered the greatest inducements in that direction, together with thoroughness of instruction, and he resolved to pursue his studies at that institution. He attended medical lectures there during the two winters of 1867-68 and 1868-69, receiving his diploma Jan. 4, 1869. The chairs were well filled, and the lectures full and thorough. On starting for his attendance on his first course of lectures, Dr. Twomley gave him a certificate of studentship, in which he made the following complimentary remark:

"Mr. Hubbell is a young man possessing more than ordinary industrious habits and integrity, with an unexceptionable moral character, and well worthy the confidence of the profession."

He began the practice of medicine and surgery at Leon, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1869 (at the age of twenty-two years), where he has since obtained a large and lucrative practice.

Being dissatisfied with the reputation of his Eclectic *Alma Mater*, he spent the winter of 1875-76 at the medical department of the University of Buffalo, graduating there Feb. 23, 1876. His graduation thesis was on "Observation and Fact, the Basis of Medical Progress." On this he received one of the Fillmore Cash Prizes.

His practice has been marked by a few noteworthy matters, such as delicate operations upon the eye and ear, but the most important was that of laparotomy for intussusception of the bowels. He performed the operation April 18, 1877, which was, so far as he could ascertain, the fourth for that disease on record in the United States. (See *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, February, 1878.)

He has contributed considerably to the medical periodicals of the day. In the past he has read a number of papers before the various societies with which he has been connected. He is an enthusiastic advocate of temperance, scientific and progressive thought, ever alive to questions which tend to advance or improve mankind physically or mentally. Perhaps he is identified with the more radical phase of thought, but in it he sees the promise of a better future.

June 26, 1872, he married Miss Evangeline Fancher, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Fancher, by whom he has one daughter, born June 27, 1873.

HON. EDGAR SHANNON*

was born in Leon, Feb. 23, 1842. He was adopted by and lived with his uncle, Lorenzo Shannon, a substantial farmer and an old resident of the town of Leon. During the time he lived with his uncle he obtained a good English education by attendance upon the common school in the district, and in the two terms spent at the Randolph Academy.

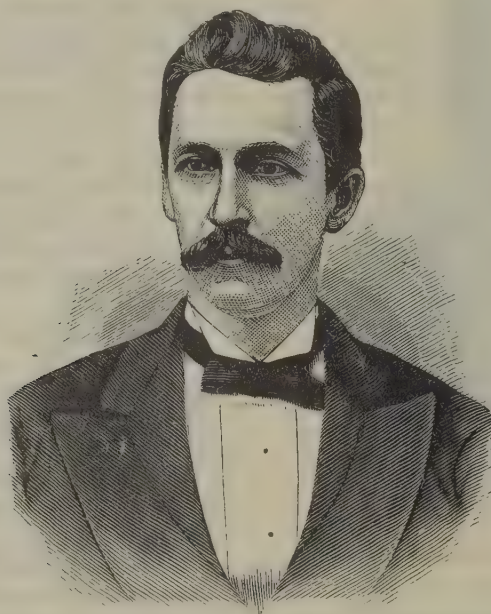
From boyhood until the age of twenty-one he worked with his uncle on his farm, while not attending school, and engaged in teaching in the common schools in the vicinity a few terms during the latter part of the time.

In August, 1862, Mr. Shannon enlisted in Company B,

Soon after his discharge from the army Mr. Shannon became engaged in mercantile business in his native town, and soon merited the reputation of being "a successful country merchant."

In 1868 and 1869 he was elected supervisor of the town, serving two years in that capacity, to the general satisfaction of his townsmen. He was re-elected to and served in the same office in 1875.

In the fall of 1876 he received the Republican nomination for Assemblyman from the Second district of Cattaraugus County, and was elected by a large majority. He was renominated, and elected by an increased vote the following year. While in the Legislature, Mr. Shannon



Edgar Shannon

154th Regiment New York Volunteers, and served until the order for the general discharge of the volunteer forces.

On or about the 1st of March, 1864, having been for some time previous first sergeant, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and quartermaster of the 154th Regiment, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

During his military service in the corps commanded by Generals Hooker and Sigel, he was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Lookout Valley, and Missionary Ridge; was in the army of General Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, and at the siege of Savannah.

served on several important committees, and made a record pleasing and satisfactory to his constituents.

It is needless to say that Mr. Shannon has always been a staunch Republican; his election as representative from the strong Republican Second district of Cattaraugus County sufficiently attests that fact.

Mr. Shannon is still engaged in the mercantile business, as the head of the firm of Shannon & Co., dry-goods merchants and general dealers. He was married April 15, 1866, to Miss Francelia Hunt, oldest daughter of Captain H. N. Hunt, of Leon, captain of Company K, 64th New York Volunteers.

His family at present consists of himself, wife, and one daughter.

* By E. C. Durfee.

CAPT. WILLIAM FANCHER

was born at German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 1, 1823, and was the youngest of a family of nine children. His father, Enos Fancher, was a farmer and blacksmith in moderate circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Sally Roberts, of English and Welsh descent. His father died during William's infancy, but his mother managed to give him a fair common-school education.

At about the age of sixteen he went to work with his brother, George Fancher, of West Winfield, Herkimer Co., at the blacksmith business, but becoming dissatisfied with his occupation and desirous of change, he enlisted in the United States military service at Albany, on the 13th of July, 1841, and served for a period of five years, when he was honorably discharged at New York, in July, 1846, as

came to Leon, N. Y., and went to work with his brother, John Fancher (then a resident of Leon), at the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for about a year, when he and his brother purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-six acres in the east part of Leon.

In September, 1852, he was married to Lydia Mills, daughter of Thomas Mills, an old resident of Leon.

Mr. Fancher worked on his farm until the commencement of the civil war, frequently holding responsible positions in the town. In the spring of 1861, Capt. Fancher was elected to the office of supervisor of Leon, but on the breaking out of the Rebellion his military talent was again called into requisition; a company of home guards was formed, of which he was elected captain. Sept. 13, 1861, he enlisted in the military service, and soon received a cap-



CAPTAIN WILLIAM FANCHER.

first sergeant of Company F (Capt. H. Day commanding), Second Regiment United States Infantry.

During the period of his enlistment he was much of the time in active service, first in the Florida and afterwards in the Mexican war, during which his regiment was attached to Gen. Scott's command; he was present at the taking and capitulation of the city of Mexico, as well as many other battles during the campaign. After the close of the Mexican war he was for some time employed as recruiting officer for the United States army.

Soon after his discharge he re-enlisted in the United States naval service, in which he served four years, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

During the period of his service he was much of the time employed in the foreign service, accompanying the expedition to Japan, China, etc. He was discharged at San Francisco, in 1850, and was for a short time there employed in the custom-house. In the spring of 1851 he

received his commission in Co. K, 64th Regiment. He was in active service until the latter part of March, 1862, when he was stricken down by typhoid fever, and on the 1st of May following he received a furlough, and was allowed to return home. He reached the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas Mills, May 17, 1862, and died on the 24th following, the relentless hand of death cutting short what bade fair to be an honorable and useful career.

Capt. Fancher left two children—a daughter and son. The former, Evangeline, is now the wife of Dr. A. A. Hubbell, of Leon; and the son, Albert T., is in the mercantile business, in the firm of Shannon & Co., Leon. Capt. Fancher's widow is still living at Leon. The captain was a man of strict integrity and good business habits. He was highly respected as a citizen of his town, and his loss was severely felt by a large circle of friends. His remains repose in the cemetery at Leon Centre, but his memory is still cherished in the hearts of his friends and townsmen.

LYNDON.

THIS town lies on the eastern border of the county, north of the centre, and embraces township 4 in the third range, and two tiers of lots on the east side of township 4 in the fourth range. The town is joined on the north by Farmersville, and on the east by Allegany County, on the south by Ischua, and the west by Franklinville. The centre of the town, north and south, is a high ridge, rising to an elevation of about 500 feet above the valley. In the east and west the surface is broken and hilly. The head-waters of Oil Creek on the east, and one of the branches of the Ischua on the west, take their rise on this high land. The town contains 20,575 acres, of which 14,824 are improved, and has a population of 805, according to the census of 1875.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In the "Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase" occurs this passage: "The traveler who passes over the road from Rushford to Cuba will have his attention arrested soon after he first strikes the head-waters of Oil Creek by a cluster of neat farm buildings in the centre of a highly-cultivated farm, the whole nestling in rural quiet amid the surrounding hills. It is where the venerable pioneer of Lyndon first broke into the wilderness, and where he still [1850] lives to enjoy the rewards of his early toils and privations."

In 1808, Solomon Rawson, the pioneer spoken of above, with his brother William, and their wives, emigrated from the south part of Pennsylvania, located on lots 4 and 5, range 3, and commenced to prepare the way for the tide of civilization that was in a few years to transform the boundless wilderness into cultivated fields, dotted here and there with quiet homes and an occasional church-spire. These brothers cut a road through from Cuba as they came, and a short time after to Rushford. They settled on what is now the Olean road, seven miles southwest from Rushford. Here they built their humble log cabin, and in August of the next year was born Natilla, a daughter of Solomon Rawson. The Rawsons were joined the next year by the Markhams, three brothers, Simon, David, and Seth, who, with their father and families, emigrated from Connecticut and settled on lot 7, range 3. These families, the Rawsons and Markhams, lived here for several years before any one settled near them. Their houses became stopping-places for emigrants passing through to the "Far West."

In 1810 the Rev. Robert Hubbard, a Presbyterian minister, passed through this section on a missionary tour, and held the first religious meeting at the house of Seth Markham. When the Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in 1816, Solomon Rawson became one of the first deacons.

In 1817-18 there was much suffering for food among the early settlers. Flour was from \$14 to \$16 per barrel,

pork 25 cents per pound, and many of the poorer class of new settlers subsisted on milk, boiled greens, and leeks.

This little band of pioneers were socially and commercially connected with the settlements east of them, although in the east part of the county, Rushford and Cuba were the centre of trade to them, and the inhabitants along the east line of the town are now more connected with Allegany County than with their own.

In 1818, Ezra Brockway emigrated from Connecticut with his family, and settled on the north part of lot 7, range 3. His descendants lived there many years.

About 1827 came John Nottingham, and settled in the south part of the town, where his sons and grandsons still live. The Frarys came soon after. As early as 1823 one Hopkins settled at Lyndon Centre, and was employed by the Holland Land Company to manage their lands in that section. In 1826 he was appointed postmaster. Wm. Spencer and Orrin Upson had settled near there previously, Mr. Upson being one who took contract for land in 1806. Upon the organization of the town he was inspector of schools and assessor, afterwards justice of the peace and supervisor. Mr. Spencer succeeded Mr. Hopkins as postmaster. His daughter, Thankful, was the first to teach school in that section. Hezekiah and John Lippitt, Peter C. Lane, Henry Morris, Chas. Gilman, Thomas Ashton, Augustus Hayden, Russel D. Jones, John Warren, William Braman, and Samuel Gleason were all residents of the town before 1829. William Little emigrated to the town in 1830, and settled where his widow still resides. He was postmaster at that place for several years. The old residents of the town, who had lived there for fifty years, in 1876, were D. C. Stone, E. Stone, Asahel Taylor, John Stevenson, Geo. Clarke, John Strait, W. Fargo, Wm. Little, Jas. Melrose, E. Melrose, John Goss, Richard Little, M. Varnum, Stephen Graves, Geo. Hoag, Wm. Maxwell, Simeon Nottingham, Alexander Curry, Andrew Curry, A. Turnbull, James Little, and William Carter. There are many others who settled in the town still later, and who acted their part in clearing the hills and valleys and preparing the way for the crops that have brought so much wealth to the country. Among these were Deacon Aaron Bissell, who emigrated from Vermont to Steuben County in 1829, where he remained four years, and removed to Lyndon in 1833. In 1836 he was elected justice of the peace for four years, and in 1839, 1843, 1857, 1859, 1863, 1869, and 1872, holding the position for twenty-five years; and was prominent as a business man. His death occurred in the winter of 1878-79, at the age of seventy-four. His wife and several sons are living; one being a physician at Limestone, and two are engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania.

Thomas Case and his brothers came to this town not far from 1830. Thomas settled about three miles from the village of Franklinville, and for many years devoted his time and energies to farming and dairying, being connected with the cheese-factories in his section. He has been instrumental in the organization of banks in Cuba, Franklinville, Ellicottville, in all of which institutions he is a director, and was at one time director in a bank at Olean. He is still living, hale and hearty. He has retired from the more active pursuits of farming, but continues the oversight of his property. One of his sons, Jason, is cashier of the bank at Franklinville, and Charles, another son, holds the same position in the bank at Ellicottville.

The first contract issued by the Holland Land Company, within the limits of this town, was to Robert Brooks, in 1806. Others, who contracted at about the same time, were Solomon Rawson, David and William Markham, and Orrin Upson.

Early in the history of the town, settlements were made on the east line of the town by the Rawsons, Markhams, and others. Here the first birth in the town occurred in the family of Solomon Rawson, in August, 1809, and was that of his daughter, Natilla. In 1811, James Markham, the father of Simon, David, and Seth, "passed over to the other side," and his was the first death in the town. The first marriage was that of William Markham and Rachel Phillips, March 1, 1815. In the summer of 1815, Miss Sally Osborne taught the first school in the east part of the town. The first physician was Dr. Hotchkiss. The first tavern was kept by William Rawson, in the east part of the town, in 1825. The first store was opened at Lyndon Centre by Charles Gilmore, in 1827. The first saw-mill was built by Jason Sherman, on the creek near the residence of Thomas Case, in 1843.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWN.

The town of Lyndon was erected from Franklinville, Jan. 24, 1829, and the act provided that the first town-meeting should be held at the house of Samuel Gleason, on the first Tuesday of March, 1829. The name of the town was changed to Elgin, April 7, 1857, and again to Lyndon, April 16, 1858.

At the first annual town-meeting, held at the house of Samuel Gleason on the 3d day of March, 1829, pursuant to act of the Legislature, the following gentlemen were elected to the several offices: Supervisor, Henry Morris; Town Clerk, Hezekiah Lippitt; Assessors, Peter C. Lane, Orrin Upson, and Ezra Brockway; Collector, Charles Gilman; Overseers of the Poor, Solomon Rawson and John Warren; Commissioners of Highways, John Lippitt, John Frary, and Thomas Ashton; Constables, Charles Gillman and James Clark; Commissioners of Common Schools, Russel D. Jones, Augustus N. Hayden, and John Warren; Inspectors of Common Schools, Hezekiah Lippitt, Henry Morris, and Orrin Upson.

The first election of justices of the peace was at a general election held in the town of Lyndon on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of November, 1829. Hezekiah Lippitt, Ezra Brockway, Peter C. Lane, and Orrin Upson were chosen.

The following is an accurate list of the supervisors, town

clerks, and justices of the peace from the organization of the town to the present year:

SUPERVISORS.

1830. Solomon Rawson.	1851. Arba Morris.
1831-34. Ezra Brockway.	1852. Edmund Stone.
1835. Solomon Rawson.	1853. Henry Morris.
1836. Enos Brockway.	1854-58. Josiah Q. Perry.
1837-38. Henry Morris.	1859. Henry Morris.
1839. William Frary.	1860-61. Charles Thompson.
1840-41. Henry Morris.	1862-63. James R. Thompson.
1842. Henry Stringham.	1864-66. Willard Gould.
1843-44. John Warren.	1867-71. Richard Little.
1845. Arba Morris.	1872. Josiah Q. Perry.
1846-48. Orrin Upson.	1873-74. Thomas Davis.
1849-50. Aaron Bissell.	1875-78. A. L. Turnbull.

TOWN CLERKS.

1830-31. Hezekiah Lippitt.	1859-60. W. R. Godfrey.
1832-34. Henry Morris.	1861. A. L. Turnbull.
1835-36. Augustin N. Hayden.	1862-63. D. R. Campbell.
1837-39. John Warren.	1864. Darius Patterson.
1840-45. Orrin Upson.	1865. Alexander Davidson.
1846-48. Aaron Bissell.	1866. A. L. Turnbull.
1849. Alexander Howden.	1867. Duncan R. Campbell.
1850. Arba Morris.	1868-70. William Mitchell.
1851. Duncan R. Campbell.	1871-73. Aaron Bissell.
1852-53. John B. Sanders.	1874. Byron Bissell.
1854-56. Nathan A. Bennett.	1875-78. James Scott.
1857-58. Adam L. Turnbull.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830. John Warren.	1852. Edmund Stone.
Elkanah Bates.	1853. Alexander Howden.
1831. Elkanah Bates.	1854. John Warren.
Jacob S. Nottingham.*	1855. Abijah Wheeler, Jr.
1832. Ezra Brockway.	1857. Aaron Bissell.
Justus Lockwood.	Robert Frayer.
Augustin N. Hayden.	1858. David H. Davis.
1833. Henry Morris.	1859. Aaron Bissell.
Hezekiah Lippitt.	J. R. Thompson.
1834. Ezra Brockway.	1860. John Warren.
Peter C. Lane.	E. Stone.
Thomas P. Green.	1861. Robert Frayer.
1835. Augustin N. Hayden.	1862. Ebenezer Melrose.
Thomas P. Green.	Henry Vaughan.
Henry Stringham.	1863. Aaron Bissell.
1836. William S. Frary.	John Warren.
Aaron Bissell.	1864. E. Stone.
1837. Henry Stringham.	1865. Ebenezer Melrose.
1838. Ezra Brockway.	1866. John Warren.
1839. Solomon Rawson.	1867. John Little.
Aaron Bissell.	1868. De Witt C. Stone.
1840. John Newton.	Thomas Hogg.
1841. Henry Stringham.	Silas A. Gere.
1842. John Warren.	1869. Aaron Bissell.
1843. Aaron Bissell.	Ebenezer Melrose.
1844. Edmund Stone.	1871. D. C. Stone.
1845. Alexander Howden.	1872. Aaron Bissell.
1846. John Warren.	1873. Ebenezer Melrose.
Alexander Howden.	1874. John Strait.
1847. Richard Little.	1875. D. C. Stone.
1848. Edmund Stone.	1876. William McStay.
1849. Otis Lake.	1877. E. Melrose.
1850. William F. Smith.	N. Ryther.
Thomas Case.	1878. E. McKenney.
1851. Richard Little.	S. A. Gere.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Associate Reformed Church had its origin in a union of the "Associate" and "Associate Reformed Pres-

* Not eligible.

byterians," or "Covenanters," in 1732. The first preaching by ministers of the Associate Reformed Church in what is now Lyndon was held in the year 1835 by Rev. John White, of Seneca Co., N. Y., in an old log school-house, which then stood on the summit of the hill east of Lyndon Centre. The Rev. Mr. Irvin also preached the same year. The attendance at the services was not large, but the spirit manifested encouraged them to request the Associate Presbytery of Caledonia to send them a missionary, which was granted.

In 1836, the Rev. Wm. Howden was appointed "to labor in Lyndon and vicinity," embracing Ellicottville, Cuba, Franklinville, and Freedom. Mr. Howden's ministry was so acceptable that he was retained as missionary in this field until 1848, preaching one year for the New-School Presbyterians of Franklinville. In 1838, a small frame building was erected for a house of worship a few rods south of the cross-roads, usually called Lyndon Centre, and where the Elgin post-office is located. By an order of the Presbytery, an organization was effected, under the Rev. Wm. Howden's ministry, Feb. 29, 1840, 30 persons being received into church fellowship; and during his ministry of twelve years with this congregation, 102 persons in all were received into church fellowship. In 1848, Mr. Howden signified his intention to leave this field. Mr. D. C. McVean, then a licentiate under the care of Caledonia Presbytery, was sent as a supply to this field, and preached the first Sabbath of July, 1849, in Lyndon, and the next Sabbath in Franklinville. About the last of August or the first of September of the same year, a call from the congregation of Lyndon, of which Franklinville and Freedom were a part, was extended to Mr. McVean to become pastor of the congregation, at a meeting of the Presbytery, held Oct. 3, 1849, and was by him accepted. On the 29th day of January, 1850, he was ordained and installed pastor of the congregation then under the care of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Caledonia. He remained pastor of the congregation until Sept. 6, 1865, when he was, at his own request, released by the Presbytery; 157 persons were received into church fellowship during his pastorate. In 1852, the present house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$1800, having a seating capacity of 300.

On May 25, 1858, the union between the "Associate" and Associate Reformed Churches was consummated in the city of Pittsburgh, and the united body was called the "United Presbyterian Church of North America." Since the time of this union the Lyndon congregation has been under the care of the United Presbytery of Caledonia, which came into the union at its consummation.

The members of the congregation living in and near Franklinville resolved on having a separate organization, and a petition was presented to the Caledonia Presbytery at its meeting in Geneva, N. Y., May 7, 1867.

The petition was granted, and the Presbytery ordered the organization of the United Presbyterian Church of Franklinville. In obedience to that order the church was organized by the Rev. Dr. McVean, June 25, 1867. The effect of this order was a division of this congregation, and 24 members were dismissed to form the new church, and

soon after 12 more to form connection with it. The church was left without a pastor for nearly five years; the administration of divine ordinances was maintained with a good degree of regularity, and several preachers supplied the pulpit. Among these was the present pastor, Rev. R. G. Campbell, who preached during the months of February and March, 1870. June 6, 1870, a Congregational meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. W. J. Robinson, at which a call was made to R. G. Campbell, a licentiate, of the Monongahela Presbytery, but who was then under the care of the St. Louis Presbytery (now called the Presbytery of Southern Illinois). The call was sustained as regular by the Presbytery at a meeting held at Mumfords, June 20, 1870, and was presented to the candidate Aug. 31 of that year at a meeting of the Presbytery at Franklinville, and was by him accepted. On the next day the Presbytery met at Lyndon, and Mr. Campbell was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the church, and the relation then formed between pastor and people has been maintained unbroken to this date. The church has at present 70 members, and a Sabbath-school in connection with an average attendance of about 100 members. James Scott is the present superintendent.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1816 a Free-Will Baptist Church was organized at the house of Seth Markham, by two missionaries, the Revs. Jeremiah and Abraham Folsom. The Rev. Thomas Pratt was the first pastor. The Rev. Mr. Howe has ministered to the church; the Rev. Mr. Cartwright is the present pastor. The church has been supplied part of the time by the ministers in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rushford. In 1839 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$1200.

METHODIST CHURCH.

A small society has been organized at Abbot's Corners under charge of Ischua Church.

POST-OFFICE.

The first mail through Lyndon, on the route from Angelica to Franklinville, was carried by — Shaw, about 1826, and in that year — Hopkins was appointed postmaster. The receipts for the first quarter were 50 cents. His successors have been Wm. Spencer, Orrin Upson, Wm. Little, Fred. Landis, and Duncan R. Campbell, who is the present postmaster.

There is also a post-office at the Ransom Settlement, on the east line of the town.

CEMETERIES.

Early burials were made on the north side of the road, about 80 rods west from the United Presbyterian church. The first burial was Mrs. Gilman. A cemetery is connected with the Free-Will Baptist Church, on the east line of the town. Burials are mostly made in Franklinville.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in the east part of the town by Sally Osborne, in the summer of 1815. A school was

taught later, about one mile east from Lyndon Centre. Thankful Spencer was the first teacher at this place. She was succeeded by Jane Frary. The first school-house was built on the top of the hill, at Lyndon Centre, about 1820.

The number of school districts in the town is at present eight, with six school-houses, valued, with sites, at \$1140, having in library 335 volumes, valued at \$168. Number of teachers employed, 6; amount of money paid for teachers' wages in year ending Sept. 30, 1875, \$910.75; number of weeks taught, 168; number of children of school age, 262; average daily attendance, 120; amount of public money received from State, \$659.45; amount of money received from tax, \$202.

AGRICULTURE.

This town has no villages within its borders, and the people are devoted to dairying and grazing. Butter is made in families to considerable extent, and the statistics are not easily ascertained. The cheese interests are represented by four factories, that manufacture about 570,000 pounds of cheese annually, and are located as follows: Lyndon Factory is situated two miles west of Lyndon Centre, and is owned by Alex. Currie, A. B. Carter, Thomas Case, and E. G. Mitchell. It uses the milk of about 600 cows. Elgin Factory is about half a mile north of the Centre; is owned by Richard Little and others, and has connected with it about 325 cows. Lyndon Factory, No. 2, is situated about two miles southeast of the Centre, and uses the milk of 400 cows. It is owned by J. N. Sheldon, of Cuba. What is now called the Stow Factory is north two and a half miles from the Centre, and has a patronage of about 150 cows. It is owned by De Witt Stow.

There are three factories just over the line of this town, in Allegany County, which use the milk from many cows that belong in this town, and the statement given above does not fairly represent the cheese interest of the town.

Following are the agricultural and school statistics of the town for the year 1835:

Acres.....	20,953
" improved.....	2,154
Assessed value real estate.....	\$36,959
" " personal estate.....	\$233
Cattle.....	678
Horses.....	90
Sheep.....	808
Swine.....	604
Fulled cloth, yards.....	575
Woolen, unfulled, yards.....	945
Cottons, linens, etc., yards.....	1,280
County tax.....	\$295.84
Town tax.....	\$144.90
Number of school districts.....	5
Public money expended.....	\$42
Teachers' wages and public money.....	\$67
Number of scholars.....	153

Below are given, for comparison, the agricultural statistics of 1855 and 1875 from the census returns of those years:

1855.	
Acres improved.....	10,289
" unimproved.....	9,267
" meadow.....	3,386
Hay cut, tons.....	2,502
Oats, acres sowed.....	1,671
" bushels harvested.....	31,873
Corn, acres planted.....	162
" bushels harvested.....	4,430
Potatoes, acres planted.....	144
" bushels harvested.....	13,055
Apples, " ".....	3,647
Maple-sugar, pounds manufactured.....	30,545
Honey, pounds collected.....	2,620
Cows.....	826
Butter, pounds manufactured.....	77,700
Cheese, " ".....	46,370
Sheep.....	4,063
Wool, pounds clipped.....	10,172
1875.	
Acres improved.....	14,824
" unimproved.....	5,751
" meadow.....	4,626
Hay cut, tons.....	5,196
Corn, acres planted.....	92
" bushels harvested.....	1,665
Oats, acres sowed.....	1,560
" bushels harvested.....	37,158
Potatoes, acres planted.....	151
" bushels harvested.....	18,500
Apple-trees.....	8,039
Apples, bushels harvested.....	10,645
Maple-sugar, pounds manufactured.....	35,570
Cows.....	1,996
Cows whose milk was sent to factory.....	1,772
Butter, pounds made in families.....	32,790
Cheese, " " ".....	200
Sheep shorn.....	384
Wool, pounds clipped.....	1,814
Pork, " raised.....	54,216

ISCHUA.

THE town lies upon the east border of the county, south of the centre, and embraces township 3, in the fourth range, except two tiers of lots on the south side, and township 3, in the third range, except 16 lots in the south and southeast corners. It is bounded on the north by Franklinville and Lyndon, east by Allegany County, south by Hinsdale, and west by the town of Humphrey. It is drained principally by the Ischua Creek, which flows through the centre of the town.

The head-waters of Five-Mile Run are in the centre of the west part. The surface is undulating and hilly, the highest land rising about 600 feet above the valleys. It contains an area of 18,678 acres, of which 11,450 are improved, and has a population of 908 according to the census of 1875.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory that comprises this town was originally in the town of Olean until the erection of Hinsdale, and although the first settler located in 1808, it was not until after 1830 that many settled within its borders. In 1820 the assessment-roll of the part of Hinsdale now comprising the town of Ischua contained the names of 16 property-owners, as given below, and in 1830 even this number decreased to 14. The following is the roll of 1820:

Acres. Value.		Acres. Value.	
Seymour Bouton.....	982 \$2804	William Kimball.....	125 \$650
Sands Bouton.....	40 160	Israel Millard.....	100 200
Nathaniel Cowden.....	100 240	Silas B. Neff.....	217 474
David Camp.....	66 132	Amos Pitcher.....	200 700
Ephraim Camp.....	100 200	William S. Pitcher.....	38 326
David Dodge.....	160 380	Sam'l Putnam.....	180 240
Jonathan Davis.....	224 546	Jarvis Wood.....	120 240
Abraham M. Farwell.....	505 1660	Zephaniah Welton.....	100 200

For many interesting facts pertaining to the early Legislature of the territory now in the town, reference is made to the history of the town of Hinsdale, of which this was a part.

The earliest settler was Seymour Bouton, who was a native of Westchester County, and settled where is now the village of Ischua in 1808, and became an extensive land-owner, and a prominent man not only in the town of Olean, but in the management of the affairs of the county; at one time supervisor of Olean. In 1820 he was the possessor of nearly 1000 acres of land. Mrs. Seymour Bouton is still living, and resides in the town of Allegany. Sands Bouton, his son, was also a resident and a land-owner. Upon the organization, in 1817, he was elected the first county clerk. Abram S. Farwell emigrated with his family from Massachusetts in 1812, and settled on lot 45, north of the village, where he afterwards owned about 500 acres. In 1814 he erected a saw-mill on Ischua Creek. Father Spencer, the Congregational missionary, in his

wanderings through that section, in the year 1815, stopped at Mr. Farwell's. Notices were sent out, far and near, to the people, and those who were inclined gathered at his house, and religious services were held. His descendants still live in the town. Henry C. Farwell, his son, filled honorable positions in the town. Amos Pitcher located in the village of Ischua in 1815; in after years kept a store and tavern; was the first to carry mails, and was appointed post-master in 1820. Samuel Putnam came about 1815. His daughter Caroline was the first to teach school in the town. C. G. Chamberlain came to the town about 1830, and now lives in the village of Ischua. He owns a farm on Ischua Creek, about one mile from the village, on which is a pre-historic mound. He represented the town as supervisor in 1856. Isaac, David, and Frederick Carpenter, three brothers, came to this section early in its history; Isaac settling in Franklinville in 1818. His daughter Eunice taught school that year in Ellicottville. David settled in Farmersville, where he still resides. Frederick located in this town, was its first supervisor, and has held the office fifteen terms. He has also held other important offices.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWN.

The present town of Ischua was erected by act of Legislature, Feb. 7, 1846, as "Rice," and it was provided "that Frederick Carpenter, and such other persons whom the legal voters of the meeting shall select, may preside at such meeting, and for that purpose shall have power to appoint a clerk, preserve order, and exercise all the powers of presiding officers in the same manner as if they were justices of the peace." It was also provided "that the first town-meeting shall be held at the residence of E. Densmore, Feb. 24, 1864." The town-meeting was held at the place appointed, and the town was organized by the election of the following-named officers:

Supervisor, Frederick Carpenter; Town Clerk, Isaac N. Fuller; Superintendent of Common Schools, Philo Burlingame; Assessors, William S. Pitcher, Simon C. Mallory, and A. L. Barnard; Justices of the Peace, Morgan I. Titus, Frederick Carpenter, C. C. Hatch, and Hiram L. Seavey.

March 27, 1855, the name of the town was changed by special enactment from Rice to "Ischua."

Following is a list of succeeding supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace to the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

1847-48. Frederick Carpenter.	1856. C. G. Chamberlain.
1849. Jonathan Davis.	1857. Frederick Carpenter.
1850. Frederick Carpenter.	1858. Philo Burlingame.
1851. Hazen Chamberlain.	1859. Benjamin C. Townsend.
1852-55. Frederick Carpenter.	1860. Frederick Carpenter.

1861-62. Henry Chamberlain.
1863. William Smith.
1864. Henry Chamberlain.
1865. F. Carpenter.
1866. George Utter.
1867. Frederick Carpenter.
1868. Philo Burlingame.
1869-71. Frederick Carpenter.

1872. James A. Haynes.
1873. Henry C. Farwell.
1874. Hazen Chamberlain.
1875. H. C. Farwell.
1876. Hazen Chamberlain.
1877. S. R. Sherlock.
1878. Ransom Terry.

TOWN CLERKS.

1847. S. Botts.
1848. Neri Taylor.
1849-50. Abner Smith.
1851. William S. Pitcher.
1852. Samuel Conrad.
1853. N. Taylor.
1854. H. Chamberlain.
1855. Alonzo Guild.
1856-57. Alonzo F. Smith.
1858. William Smith.
1859. Lyman Slocum.
1860. William H. Smith.

1861-62. Anson Densmore.
1863. William Densmore.
1864-65. A. R. Thornton.
1866. Benjamin Bacon.
1867-68. J. E. Pettingill.
1869-70. D. C. Corthill.
1871-72. B. C. Townsend.
1873. Wesley Lewis.
1874. Wallace Sibley.
1875-76. A. R. Thornton.
1877-78. A. Densmore.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1848. Philo Burlingame.
1849. Samuel Searl.
1850. Frederick Carpenter.
Charles C. Hatch.
1851. Frederick Carpenter.
1852. Philo Burlingame.
1853. N. Taylor.
J. Sheldon.
1854. Gardner Sheldon.
B. C. Townsend.
1855. Frederick Carpenter.
1856. Stephen Morris.
1857. Benjamin C. Townsend.
Henry Chamberlain.
1858. Gardner Sheldon.
1859. Frederick Carpenter.
1860. Charles C. Hatch.
1861. B. C. Townsend.

1862. Sylvester R. Sherlock.
1863. Philo Burlingame.
1864. Amos S. Bristol.
1865. B. C. Townsend.
1866. Daniel B. Haynes.
1867. Sylvester R. Sherlock.
1868. Amos Bristol.
1869. B. C. Townsend.
1870. N. Pierce.
1871. S. R. Sherlock.
1872. William P. Guild.
1873. B. C. Townsend.
1874. E. Chamberlain.
1875. S. R. Sherlock.
1876. F. Carpenter.
1877. J. L. Adams.
1878. H. C. Farwell.

The town of Ischua was bonded for \$10,000, to aid in the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, the bonds to become valid when the road was completed through the town; which was accomplished July 3, 1872.

The bonds are all paid, and the town is free from any public debt.

THE VILLAGE OF ISCHUA.

It is situated in the valley of Ischua Creek, in the north part of the town, near the centre. Hills rise on either side to heights varying from 400 to 600 feet. It contains a church (Methodist Episcopal), two hotels, school-house, post-office, two dry-goods stores, two groceries, tin-shop, two blacksmith-shops, grist- and carding-mill, wagon-shop, two milliner-shops, and two physicians. It is a station on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad.

Seymour Bouton was the first settler that located where the village now is, and built a log house on the flats, near where the water-tank of the railroad stands. He afterwards erected a house where the residence of John Adams is located. The first school in the village was taught in his barn, in the summer of 1816, by Caroline Putnam. The same year he erected a tavern and kept the first in the town. He also kept the first store in his house. Amos Pitcher came in a little later, and settled near the grocery of Mr. Le Fever. He was a hatter by trade, and in after-years followed his trade to the benefit of the community.

He was appointed postmaster about 1820, and held the position for many years. He also kept a store and tavern. In 1826, Amos Pitcher, Joseph Cole, and Justin Cook built the first grist-mill in the town, where the present grist-mill stands. In 1830, one Stoddard built a foundry in the village, but after three or four years it was discontinued. Edmund McKee built a tannery and shoe-shop in 1833. Father Spencer preached at the house of Samuel Putnam, about a mile south of the village, in 1817. About 1820 a log school-house was built, a little south of the present one. The Rev. Samuel Searle preached in the village early, and in 1827 the Methodist Church was organized.

POST-OFFICE.

Amos Pitcher carried the first mail from Olean to York-shire, about 1820. He was the first postmaster, and the office was kept in his house. He occupied the position many years, and was succeeded by his son, William Pitcher. The postmasters since that day are Eleazer Densmore, Henry Chamberlain, B. C. Townsend,—who filled the position about twenty years,—Wallace Sibley, and Anson Densmore, who is the present incumbent.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN

was organized in this town as Ischua Lodge, No. 179, Oct. 21, 1878, with four members: Ransom Terry, as Past Master Workman; B. B. Hinman, as Master Workman; J. W. Haight, as Recorder; F. Searl, as Receiver; C. C. Baxter, as Financier.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the town was by Miss Caroline Putnam, in the summer of 1816, and was held in the barn of Seymour Bouton. The first school-house was built of logs, in 1820, and was a little south of the present school-house.

The number of school districts in the town at present is 8, with 8 school buildings, valued, with their sites, at \$2140, and having 50 volumes in library, valued at \$5; 8 teachers are employed; amount of money paid for teachers' wages is \$1195.66; number of weeks taught was 226; number of children of school age is 283; average daily attendance, $124\frac{265}{1000}$; amount of public money received from State, \$773.80; amount received from tax, \$316.72.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The present church was organized in June, 1878, with 21 members; admitted to the Cattaraugus Association, Sept. 3, 1878. Services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church. The Rev. R. Cherryman is pastor, having this church in connection with the church on Haskell Creek, in Hinsdale.

A Baptist Church had been in existence when this territory was in Hinsdale, and the history of that church will be found in the history of that town. Rev. Eliab Going was the pastor.

No house of worship was erected.

METHODIST CHURCH.

This church was organized Dec. 28, 1827, and was the first in the town. The first trustees were Wm. S. Pitcher, Abner Smith, and Daniel A. Ferris.

The first church edifice was erected in 1861, at a cost of \$1300. The pastors who have labored with the church since 1865 are A. W. Willson, — Guernsey, J. K. Torrey, J. C. Whiteside, Thomas C. Clayton, T. D. Goodrich, A. W. Mervale, who is the present pastor, and who has in connection the charge of an organization at Abbott's Corners, in the town of Lyndon.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

This church is situated on what was formerly known as "Dutch Hill," in the southwest part of the town, and was organized with 4 members, by the Rev. O. O. Bacon, in 1867. A church edifice was erected in 1869, at a cost of about \$800.

In 1875 the church had a membership of 32, and the pastor was the Rev. Mr. Robinson.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial was made on the farm of Aaron Pitcher. Local cemeteries are in many parts of the town, the most prominent of which are, one in the Hibner neighborhood, containing about half an acre; one in the west part of the town, about three miles from the village, and containing about three-fourths of an acre. Another about half a mile northeast of the village. The Ischua Cemetery, located near the village, was laid out about 1868, contains about three-fourths of an acre. The land was presented by B. C. Townsend for that purpose. The present trustees are Benj. H. Osgood, Sidney J. Smith, and Salmon Canfield.

AGRICULTURE.

This town, like the others in the northern and middle parts of the county, is best adapted to grazing and dairying. The main attention of the people is given to the manufacture of cheese. This interest is represented by three factories; one about two and a half miles north from the village, owned by J. K. Button, of Franklinville, has in connection with it about 450 cows.

The Cuba Cheese-Manufacturing Company, located half a mile south of the village, uses the milk of 300 cows.

The Sheldon Factory, formerly known as the Abbott Factory, is situated in the northeast corner of the town.

These factories manufacture about 400,000 pounds of cheese annually.

The agricultural statistics from the years 1855 and 1875 are taken from the census returns of these years, and are given below for comparison:

1855.

Number of acres improved.....	7,394
" " unimproved.....	12,366
" " meadow land.....	2,124
" tons of hay cut.....	1,003
" acres of oats sowed.....	1,460
" bushels " harvested.....	33,749
" acres of corn planted.....	230
" bushels " harvested.....	6,552
" acres of potatoes planted.....	99
" bushels " gathered.....	8,078
" " apples.....	5,448
" pounds of maple-sugar manufactured.....	19,188
" " honey collected.....	5,606
" cows.....	542
" pounds of butter manufactured.....	44,640
" " cheese.....	5,870
" sheep.....	2,603
" pounds of wool clipped.....	3,960

1875.

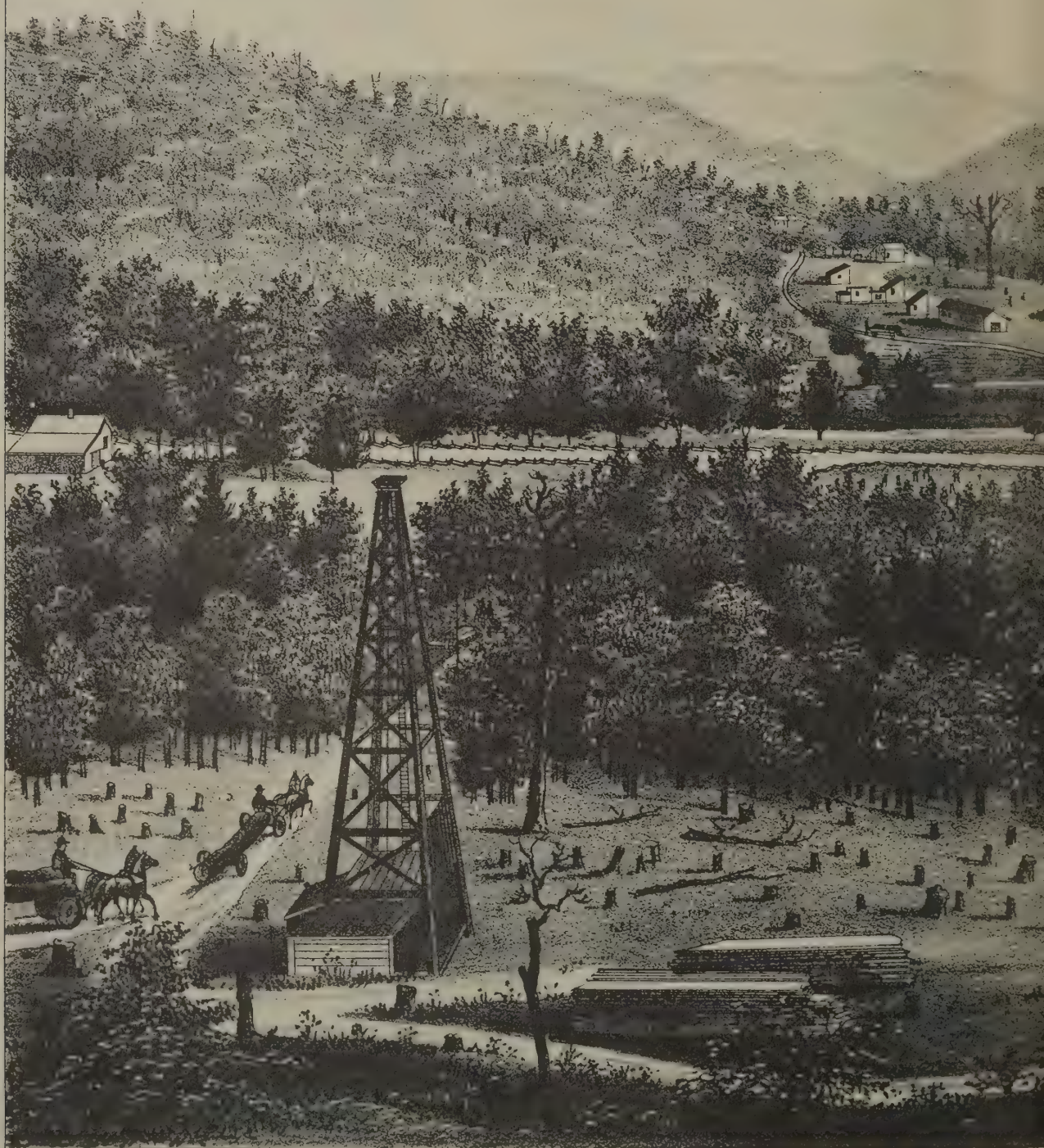
Number of acres improved.....	11,450
" " unimproved.....	7,228
" " meadow land.....	3,486
" tons of hay cut.....	3,786
" acres of corn planted.....	225
" bushels " harvested.....	8,020
" acres of oats sowed.....	1,205
" bushels " harvested.....	31,780
" acres of potatoes planted.....	128
" bushels " harvested.....	17,004
" apple-trees.....	10,795
" bushels of apples harvested.....	14,670
" pounds of maple-sugar manufactured.....	25,275
" " honey collected.....	375
" cows.....	1,370
" " whose milk was sent to factory.....	1,130
" pounds of butter made in families.....	57,800
" " cheese.....	9,100
" sheep shorn.....	833
" pounds of wool clipped.....	3,419
" " pork raised.....	65,058

RED HOUSE.

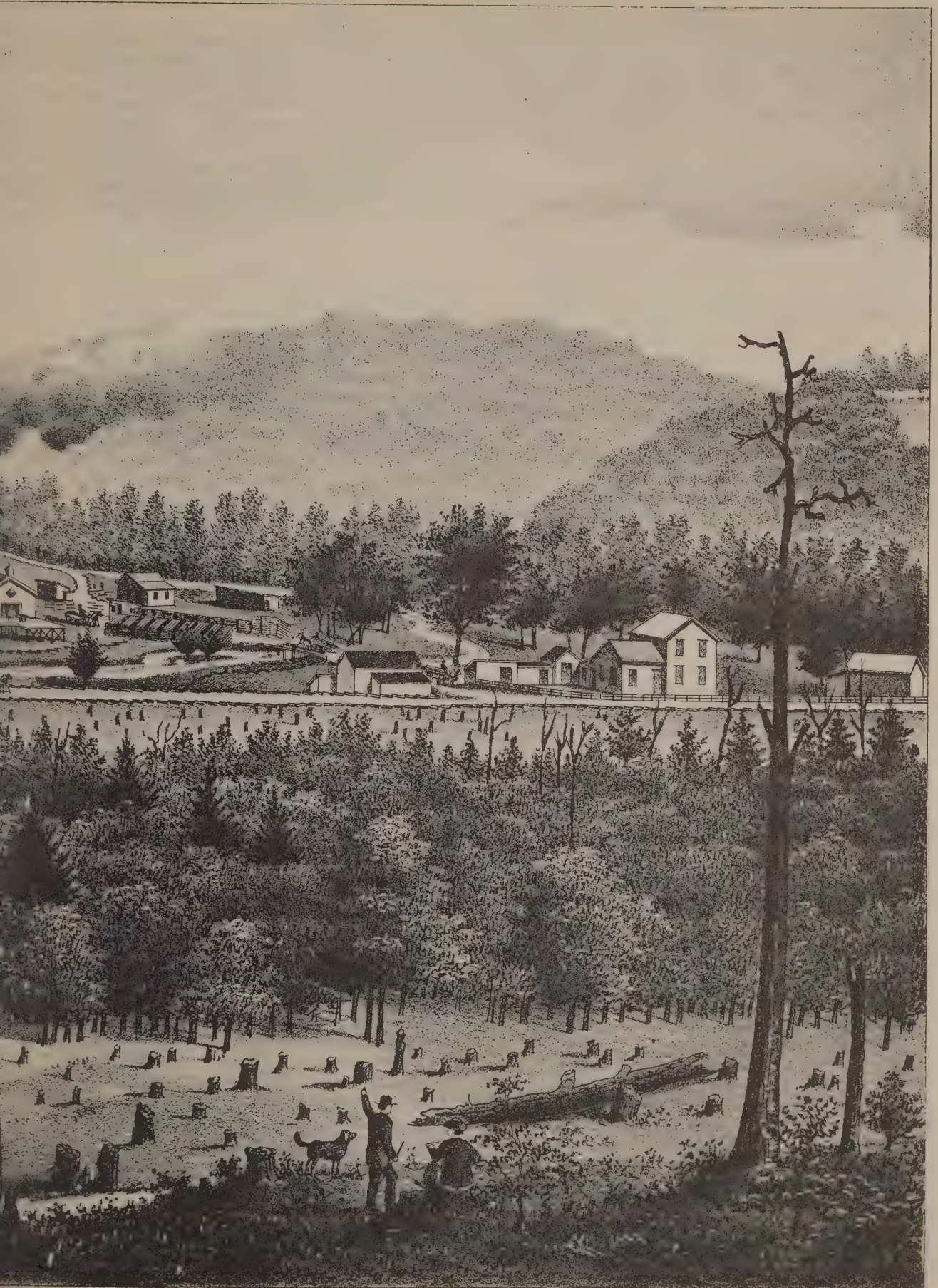
THIS town embraces all of township 1, and nearly all of township 2, in the seventh range of the Holland Survey. It is the youngest town in the county, and was erected from Salamanca, Nov. 23, 1868. The name was derived from the principal creek of the town, which was so called before the country was settled, from a house painted red, which stood near its mouth, and which was built for the accommodation of raftsmen on the Allegany. The eddy formerly in that stream at this point was also called Red House. Who was the proprietor of this house and what became of him is unknown to the present inhabitants of the town. The building has long since gone to decay.

The town contains 36,392 acres of land, mostly broken

and of a mountainous nature. The summits rise from 600 to 1000 feet above the valleys, and usually present a sterile aspect. There is but little arable land on the uplands, and as the Allegany Reservation embraces nearly all the valley of the river, but little land is subject to improvement by the whites. Although the soil in the valleys is fertile and highly productive, but a small portion is thoroughly cultivated. On the lowlands the soil is a sandy loam, but becomes more mixed with clay as you ascend the hills. Lumbering has been and yet remains the controlling industry. In the southern part of the town are vast forests of deciduous trees, and a limited quantity of pine and hemlock. Originally the valleys were covered with the latter



A.H. REYNOLD S' MILLS ~~AND~~ PROPERTY, R



OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.(1879.)

timber, and their manufacture into lumber was an extensive and profitable business.

The streams of the town are Allegany River, flowing through the northwest corner, and Big and Little Red House Creeks, rising in the southern part of the town, and flowing north and west into the Allegany. Both have many tributary brooks. In the southern part of the town are also the head-waters of Quaker Run, which flow northwest into the town of South Valley.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

In 1827, Darius Frink moved from his native place, Sterling, Conn., to the town of Carroll, in Chautauqua County, where he lived a year; then came to the present town of Red House, settling on the little creek, where he became the first permanent settler in town. For many years he was the only white man living in these parts. He had a son named Nelson, who lived in the town till his death, a few years ago. The last twenty odd years of his life he lived on lot 18, in town 2, where one of his children, James Frink, now resides.

James Rosenberry, a native of Butler Co., Pa., was the second permanent settler, locating on lot 31, in 1837. While but a young man, in 1815, Rosenberry went to Great Valley, and worked there about a year; then moved to the present town of Salamanca, where he settled on the farm now occupied by W. P. Crawford. Mr. Rosenberry is now the oldest resident in town, and although aged eighty-two years, still works on his farm, on which he has cleared 100 acres, removing many stumps four feet in diameter.

On the Big Red House, Lysander Whaley was an early settler, removing from there to the West. On lot 18 originally lived Caleb Owens, and removed from there to Steamburg, where he was murdered in 1874. On this place—lot 18, town 2—now resides Howard Fuller, who came to Cattaraugus County in 1820, settling first in the town of Randolph, then removed to Pennsylvania, coming to Cold Spring in 1839. Thirty years thereafter, he came to live with his son Howard, who became a resident of Red House in 1858. The old gentleman has attained the age of eighty-two years, and has been a pioneer in several towns of the county.

Other early settlers in Red House were Elijah Pease, Squire Payne, Hubbard Clark, William Coan, Richard Wright, Abner Thomas, Marcus Frisbie, Richard Burgett, Sylvester Dunbar, Stephen Carr, George Decker, Francis Strickland, David Kelley, and Ezekiel R. Kelley. In consequence of the conditions alluded to, settlements were slowly made.

In 1869 land was owned in town by the following persons: C. W. Bosworth, Abner Brown, Nelson Bean, T. E. Bristol, R. Burgett, Stephen Carr, Howard Carr, William Clark, S. V. Dunbar, George Decker, James Eighme, Nelson Frink, E. Flanders, Howard Fuller, T. Grove, Noel Gray, Lyman Jeffords, D. N. Kelly, E. R. Kelly, Henry Learned, Joseph Mead, Caleb Merritt, Henry Oaks, H. Ogden, S. F. Pease, Robert Philip, James Rosenberry, A. H. Reynolds, J. B. Strong, F. Strickland, Giles Stoddart, John Sharp, C. W. Sharp, Abner Thomas, Allen Tibbitts, E. W. Taylor, S. D. Woodford, Martin White.

The Bay State Company owned nearly 20,000 acres of land in the southern part of the town.

The population in 1870 was 407, and in 1875, 453; nearly all of whom were whites.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The first annual meeting of the town of Red House was held Feb. 23, 1869, when the following officers were elected: Supervisor, F. Strickland; Town Clerk, T. E. Bristol; Justices, John Sharp, D. A. Scoutten, F. F. Deyo, and S. D. Woodford; Commissioner of Highways, Abner Brown; Assessors, E. R. Kelly, Nelson Frink, and F. Strickland; Inspectors of Elections, F. F. Deyo, J. F. Eighme, and J. W. Crosby; Collector, Daniel Carr; Overseer of Poor, J. C. Wright; Constables, Albert Sheffield, Daniel Carr, Wm. Critchell, S. F. Pease, and Wm. Backus.

Since 1869 the principal officers have been:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1870.....Howard Fuller, Jr.	George Haynes.
1871.....Richard Burgett.	F. J. Eighme.
1872.....Clark W. Bosworth.	S. F. Pease.
1873.....E. R. Kelly.	Wm. C. Flanders.
1874.....“ “	S. D. Woodford.
1875.....S. D. Woodford.	A. A. Casler.
1876.....Clark W. Bosworth.	Thomas Rosenberry.
1877.....E. C. McIntosh.	Daniel Carr.
1878.....L. J. Darling.	S. M. Wetmore.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1870. E. W. Taylor.	1874. James F. Eighme.
Wm. C. Flanders.	Wm. C. Flanders.
1871. D. W. Kelly.	1875. F. Strickland.
S. F. Pease.	1876. John Brinning.
1872. John Sharp.	1877. S. D. Woodford,
1873. Wm. J. Banks.	1878. Wm. Preston.
S. D. Woodford.	S. M. Wetmore.

PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

At the spring session of the town board, in 1869, the following resolution was passed: “Resolved, that the supervisor of the town of Red House be authorized to borrow money and issue the bonds of the town for the same, not to exceed \$6000, for the purpose of erecting a bridge across the Allegany River in said town; the bonds to be payable, one-third yearly until paid with interest.”

At a special meeting, Oct. 15, 1870, \$1000 was appropriated to build approaches to this bridge; and at another special meeting, December 12, the same year, the supervisor was authorized to send H. Ansley to Albany to solicit an appropriation from the State to go towards paying the bridge, “and that the amount to be paid the said Ansley shall not exceed \$300.”

Mr. Ansley succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$3000 for this purpose.

This bridge is near Red House station, and is a substantial structure, more than 500 feet long. It is the second one that occupies this site, the first one having been erected in 1860. The expense of its construction was defrayed by a tax of 7 cents an acre on the lands of the citizens living on the south side of the river.

In 1873 the town appropriated \$600 for the support of roads and bridges; and at subsequent meetings \$500 per year was voted for the same purpose. The town is divided

into five road districts; and, considering the meagre population, possesses good roads to the principal points within her bounds.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad passes down the right bank of the Allegany River, having nearly 3 miles of track in Red House.

A station and side-tracks for shipping purposes have been provided at Red House, nearly 6 miles below Salamanca.

LUMBER-MILLS.

The first saw-mill in town was put up on the Little Red House Creek, about 1849, by Hubbard Clark, Marcus Frisbie, and several others. It has long since been abandoned.

The Bay State Lumber Company put up the next mill, operated by steam, about 1853, on lot 64, in town. It has a good capacity, and when in operation creates a great deal of business in that locality. The mill has been idle the past few years.

A short time after the above was erected, James Appleby put up another steam saw-mill on lot 27, which was there operated until the timber was exhausted, when the machinery was removed to lot 28, and put into a new mill, which has been operated since 1870 by J. F. Eighme. It is capable of cutting 20,000 feet per day, and when all the machinery is operated employs 10 men.

On lot 28, John Sharp has operated a shingle-mill, cutting 5000 per day, since 1870.

In the same year Patterson's steam saw-mill, on lot 6, was put in operation. Before that period it was a water-power mill.

On lot 8, a steam saw-mill of 10,000 feet per day capacity was built by William Brown, in 1877, and the same year Elias C. McIntosh commenced operating a mill on lot 9, which has a capacity of 15,000 feet per day.

On Big Red House Creek, on lot 7, Francis Strickland had a mill for the manufacture of shingles, twenty years ago, in which, at a later date, steam-power was employed. In 1872 it was destroyed by fire.

About 1860, A. H. Reynolds had in operation a saw-mill on the Allegany, half a mile above the bridge, which was in 1872 removed to lot 24, where it is now largely operated, cutting yearly thousands of feet of hard lumber.

Clark W. Bosworth has in successful operation, on lot 15, a shingle-mill, and formerly had a steam saw-mill, which was destroyed by fire. A shingle-mill is also operated by Ellis & France, on lot 21, and another by William Reynolds, since 1877.

L. J. Darling's handle-factory, on lot 18, was erected in 1873, by Darling & Gibbs. Six men are employed in the manufacture of long handles from the excellent white ash growing in that locality.

These lumber interests have given employment to a large number of men, and in prosperous times made the business of Red House as active as that of any other town of like area. At present, trade is somewhat depressed and limited almost entirely to the Indians.

THE STORES AND TAVERNS

were usually kept at the station or in its vicinity. The Bay State Company kept the first store in town, at its mills, and goods were sold there until work was suspended, in 1875. At the station, Theodore Bristol began business, in 1866, and continued in trade four or five years. He was followed by Wendell & Merritt and Wetmore Brothers. S. M. Wetmore transferred the business, in 1878, to the Indian hamlet on the opposite side of the river. Here, at another stand, the Casler Brothers and Mrs. Maybee have been in trade.

The Red House post-office was established in 1869, with Theodore Bristol postmaster. He was succeeded by Caleb Merritt, and he, in turn, by S. M. Wetmore, the present postmaster. Two mails per day are received.

The only regular public-house in the town was put up at the station, in 1871, by Richard Burgett, and is still continued by him as a tavern.

There is no hamlet of whites in the town, the cluster of houses at Red House being the only place that approaches a hamlet, but is prevented by its being on the Reservation from becoming a more important place.

SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In 1878 the town had four school districts, provided with buildings having an aggregate value of \$1885. The total number of weeks of school taught was 122; the schools were supported at an expense of \$913.82, of which sum \$544.17 was raised by taxation in the town. The children of school age numbered 149, and the average attendance was 45. The first school-house was built in 1851, on the Little Red House, and there Caroline Barnes was the first teacher. An Indian school is also taught on the Reservation.

In school district No. 2 worshiped a class of Methodists, which disbanded before 1870. Since that period the United Brethren have maintained regular preaching there, the ministers being the Revs. Reeves, Hodge, Butterfield, Allen and Robinson. There is a class of 15 members, under the leadership of William Dunbar.

Missionary services have been held among the Indians of the town by the Baptists and the Methodists, and on the 2d of December, 1860, the latter organized a church society, having Dodge Fatty, John Duxtater, Isaac Jemison, Payson Jemison, Foster Payne, Harvey Payne, and James Rosenberry as trustees. Nothing further has been done, and services are now only irregularly held.

The Greenwood Cemetery Association of Red House was formed at the school-house in district No. 2, Nov. 11, 1870, of eleven persons as incorporators.

The trustees chosen were Nelson Frink, Robert H. Phillips, Samuel F. Pease, Samuel D. Woodford, Lyman H. Oakes, Francis Strickland, Sylvester V. Dunbar, Abner Brown, Giles Stoddard. S. D. Woodford was elected president and S. F. Pease secretary.

The association has not yet secured grounds for cemetery purposes, and there is no regular cemetery in the town.

S U P P L E M E N T.

THE PEOPLE'S ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.*

44TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

BY COL. E. A. NASH.

ONE of the first heroes to fall in the war of the Rebellion was Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth. While his remains lay in state at the capitol in Albany, some of the patriotic people of that city conceived the idea of raising a regiment from the State at large, in honor of that distinguished young officer. The plan adopted was to take one man from each town and ward in the State, to be chosen by the people of such town or ward. A circular was published, setting forth the qualifications that such man must possess to be entitled to enter this regiment. "He must be a man of good moral character, temperate, unmarried, under thirty years of age, at least five feet eight inches in height, and pay into the regimental fund one hundred dollars." This plan was modified before the regiment was filled, allowing five men from any town or ward, and reducing the sum to be paid in to twenty dollars. This plan as modified was substantially carried out. Many of the officers were taken from the celebrated Ellsworth Chicago Cadets, and some of whom served with Col. Ellsworth in the New York Fire Zouave Regiment. The regiment was known as the People's Ellsworth Regiment, or the 44th New York Infantry Volunteers. By this plan a superior class of young men were called together.

Perhaps no New York regiment during the war contained in its ranks the representatives of so many different localities. Such was the popularity of the organization that many applied for admission who could not be received, and some refused commissions to go into other regiments, saying, they preferred to stay in the ranks of the 44th. Great proficiency was made in tactics and drill during its stay in the rendezvous at Albany. The first field and commissioned staff officers were as follows: Col., Stephen W. Stryker; Lieut.-Col., James C. Rice; Maj., James McGowan; Adj., E. B. Know; Surg., Wm. Frothingham; Asst. Surg., E. B. Bissel; Q.-M., F. R. Mundy.

The first company commanders were the following: A, Capt. E. P. Chapin; B, Capt. L. S. Larabee; C, Capt. W. H. Revere; D, Capt. F. Conner; E, Capt. M. McN. Walsh; F, Capt. C. Allen; G, Capt. W. L. Vanderlip; H, Capt. W. N. Danks; I, Capt. W. Shaffer; K, Capt. W. K. Miller.

Schreiber's celebrated band of Albany went out with the

regiment, and remained until mustered out, in August, 1862, under general orders.

The first men reached the barracks at Albany, August 8, 1861, and the regiment, fully armed and equipped, was mustered into the United States service, Sept. 24, 1861, for three years or during the war. The plan pursued in its organization awakened an interest in its welfare in all parts of the State. On leaving the rendezvous at Albany, Oct. 21, 1861, the 44th received marked attention by the people of that city. The streets along its line of march, while *en route* for the boat-landing, were thronged with people, cheering and waving their adieus. When it reached State Street, it was halted in front of the residence of Hon. Erastus Corning, and there the mayor, in behalf of Mrs. Corning, presented the regiment with a rich and beautiful flag; and in presenting it he enjoined upon the officers and men, both individually and as a regiment, "that this beautiful flag, the emblem of our country, should never be stained with dishonor." The colonel received the flag, and, after thanking the giver, turned to the regiment and asked, "Boys, shall that flag ever fall?" The whole regiment, with one spontaneous acclaim, responded, "Never! never!" In New York this regiment was warmly received, making a memorable march down Broadway, and received the plaudits of the people and flattering notices by the press.

The regiment left Albany for New York in an elegant boat, rode in comfortable cars from New York to Philadelphia, then were huddled together in box- and cattle-cars for the balance of the way to Washington. Reaching Washington in the night, refreshments were procured at the Soldiers' Rest; then all hands lay down upon the sidewalks to sleep. In the forenoon of the next day, the regiment marched past the White House, and was reviewed by President Lincoln, after which it marched to Kalorama Heights, and for the first time pitched camp in an open field. Holiday soldiering was now at an end. Next came a grand, fatiguing review, after which the regiment crossed Long Bridge into Virginia, and, after a long, tedious march, which lasted until far into the night, it halted on Hall's Hill, and proceeded to stack arms and unsling knapsacks. There seemed to be some doubt for a time where rations and lodging were coming from. This suspense was of short duration, as the 83d Pennsylvania Regiment took the officers and men of the 44th to their camp, which was near by, and gave them a cordial welcome and a hearty supper. That supper was the beginning of a warm attachment between these two regiments, which continued during the war, and which exists at the present time.

Capt. Judson, in his history of the 83d Regiment, which was written some time after the war, says, "There is a feel-

*The history of this regiment is necessarily inserted as a supplement, because received after the military chapter of the work had gone to press.—PUBLISHER.

ing of unusual cordiality existing between these two regiments, and an insult to either would be taken up by the other, as if done to itself." Here the regiment was assigned to the 3d (Butterfield's) Brigade in Porter's Division, which became the 1st Division in the 5th Corps on its organization, May 10, 1862. The 3d Brigade was composed of the following infantry regiments: 83d Pennsylvania, Col. McLane; 16th Michigan, Col. Stockton; 17th New York, Col. Lansing; 44th New York, Col. Stryker.

A camp was regularly laid out, and methods were adopted for attaining military discipline, and thus the winter of 1861-62 was passed.

Long before daylight on the morning of March 10, 1862, camp was struck, and the 3d Brigade left winter quarters and marched to Fairfax Court-House, at which place the 44th was detached from the remainder of the brigade, and in company with Col. Averill's regiment of cavalry advanced on Centreville. Before reaching that place skirmishers were thrown out, line was formed, and all due solemnity was observed in approaching the enemy's frowning works. But wooden guns, empty trenches, and deserted camps were all that was found; and, after a night's sleep in the vacant log barracks of the enemy, the regiment retraced its steps to Fairfax, and thence marched to Alexandria in a drenching rain. Here we remained until March 21, when we embarked on the steamer "Georgia," and, on the morning of the 22d, left the wharf and proceeded down the Potomac to Fortress Monroe, which place was reached on the 23d. On the 24th, marched to Hampton, and went into camp, where we remained in active service until the 27th, when a reconnoissance in force was made to Big Bethel. April 4, the whole army advanced by different roads towards Yorktown, our division having the right of the line. There was but little skirmishing before the army reached a point in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown, on the 5th day of April.

Gen. Butterfield called the officers of the brigade together, and gave orders for each regiment to leave their knapsacks under guard of one man, and be ready in two minutes to charge the enemy's works. The two minutes passed, and still the brigade did not charge. Then followed a campaign of shovels lasting until May 4, when the enemy *dug* out and we marched into Yorktown. During the siege, Delos W. Gurnsey, Co. H, of Randolph, N. Y., was killed by a shell while in the trenches, being the first man killed in the regiment. He was given a soldier's burial. The 44th was left to garrison Yorktown and Gloucester Point. While here an officer, with a detail of men, was ordered to take all the prisoners of war in Yorktown to Fortress Monroe, and from that place he was ordered by Gen. Wool to take them to Fort Delaware, near Philadelphia. After remaining on this duty a few days, a meeting of the officers of the regiment was held, at which it was decided to make the request to the general commanding that the 44th be allowed to join the advance, on the ground that the expectations of the friends of the regiment would not be realized by its performing the inglorious part of garrison duty. Permission was granted, and the regiment set out to prove its metal and to share the fortunes of the Light Brigade. Scarcely had it assumed its position, before Gen. Porter advanced with his 1st Division

to destroy the railroad at Hanover Court-House. The command started about three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and made a rapid march of eighteen miles in a heavy rain. Gen. Martindale was left with the 25th New York, the 2d Maine, and the 44th, to hold an important position, while the remainder of the division went forward to capture the station at Hanover Court-House and tear up and destroy the track. When the other troops had gone, Branch's rebel division, consisting of seven regiments, with artillery, spiritedly attacked the three regiments under the command of Martindale. The position was an important one; if the enemy could defeat Martindale's command he could take a strong position in the rear of the remainder of the division, and deliver battle with decided advantages in his favor. For more than one hour did Martindale's command gallantly hold in check that entire division, until reinforcements arrived, when the enemy was routed with a heavy loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners. This was the first open field-fight in which the 44th was engaged, and most valiantly did it receive its first real baptism of war.

Lieut.-Col. Rice had his horse shot, and while the battle raged hottest cheered on the regiment, saying, "Men, you are making history; let there be no stain in it." The 44th lost 27 killed and 57 wounded. In this battle Maj. E. P. Chapin was wounded, and while absent on account of his wound was made colonel of the 116th New York. With this new command he went to New Orleans and was killed at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. He was a worthy man, a gallant and promising soldier. Adj. E. B. Knox was also severely wounded. Gen. McClellan, in his reports referring to the battle of Hanover Court-House, said, "The enemy soon returned to attack Gen. Martindale, who at once formed the 2d Maine, the 25th and 44th New York, with one section of Martin's Battery, on the New Bridge Road, facing his own position of the morning, and there held his ground for an hour against large odds until reinforced."

The division returned to camp on the north bank of the Chickahominy on the 29th. May 30, occurred a terrific thunder-storm, during which lightning struck our camp, killed Q.-M. Sergt. Howlett and stunned many others.

During the Seven Days' Fight the 44th was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, New Market, Turkey Bend, and Malvern Hill, and lost in those engagements 16 killed and 140 wounded. The loss of the 5th Corps in the seven days was greater than that of any other corps, and the list of casualties of the 44th showed that it had borne its proportion of the loss.

At the battle of Gaines' Hill it held the left of our line, with the 83d Pennsylvania on its right. The battle commenced about ten o'clock A.M., and continued almost incessantly until dark. The enemy was baffled in his attempt to turn our flanks, and finally massed his troops and attacked our centre in *column* by division, and after great courage on both sides, succeeded in breaking our line, when his victorious forces bore down on our left wing. When our troops in the centre, after fighting heroically, had been pressed back, the 44th and 83d endeavored to hold the field, and they stubbornly contested the ground when assailed on their right, front, and rear. But the shattered

ranks of these two regiments were unequal to the emergency, and they left the field only when ordered to do so.

In passing, justice requires a more particular mention of the conduct of the 44th at the battle of Malvern Hill. About four or five o'clock in the afternoon the brigade bugler came to the rear of the regiment and sounded the charge. After the regiment had been put in readiness, Lieut.-Col. Rice commanding said, "Forty-Fourth, I want you to charge to-day as you never charged before!" The enemy was at the same time forming, under cover of a piece of woods, preparatory to making an assault on our line. The regiment fixed bayonets, then advanced at quick time, with splendid alignment, over one-half the distance that intervened between the opposing forces, then charged impetuously, driving everything before it, leaving our own first line of battle in the rear, passing the enemy's dead and wounded, and then, with the precision and coolness of a movement on the drill-ground, changed front forward on the tenth company; in this position, bayonets were unfixed and it fought on regardless of support, and above the line of battle the voice of Col. Rice was heard: "Men, we are Christians and we can die!" There is but little doubt if this charge had been followed up by a general advance of our line the enemy would have been driven in confusion from the field. The regiment lost one hundred men in killed and wounded. Capt. C. A. Woodworth, of Yorkshire, a highly-esteemed and brave officer, was severely wounded in his face while cheering on his men. The corps commander issued a congratulatory order to the regiment for gallant conduct in the fight.

At one o'clock on the morning of July 2, the remainder of the regiment started for Harrison's Landing, leaving dead and wounded and a victorious field behind. The bitterness and extent of the humiliation that pervaded the rank and file of the army will never be fully told. God only knows how many soldiers' breasts were moved by anxiety that rainy, muddy day for the fate of our nation. Probably no subsequent reverse of our arms was felt half so keenly as that.

On the 4th day of July, Col. Stryker was allowed to resign. His usefulness as an officer of the regiment was fully ended. He would hardly claim any considerable share of the honor won by the regiment. The general commanding the corps issued the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS 5TH PROV'L ARMY CORPS.
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 6, 1862.

"General Orders, No. 4.

"The commanding general congratulates the officers and men of the 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac on the perils through which they have so honorably passed, and the successes they have added by their valor to the glory of our arms in the following actions, viz.: Yorktown, April 5; New Bridge, May 24; Hanover Court-House, May 27; Mechanicsville, June 26 and 27; Chickahominy, June 27; New Market, June 30; Turkey Bridge, June 30; Malvern, July 1.

"The regiments and batteries engaged are entitled to inscribe on their banners these battles. The commanding general has to inform the corps and to offer his congratulations, with the information that he has received from the government at Washington, that the efforts and successes above mentioned have received its attention, and earned both approval and reward. . . .

"By command of BRIG.-GEN. F. J. PORTER.

(Signed)

"FRED. T. LOCKE,

"Asst. Adjt.-Gen."

The following order was also received:

"HEADQUARTERS BUTTERFIELD'S BRIGADE, MORRILL'S DIVISION.
Circular.

"Brave soldiers of the 3d Brigade:

"It is with no ordinary pride that your general promulgates to you general orders No. 4, from the headquarters of the army corps. Your bravery and gallantry have won my love, and you are as dear to me as brothers. Let the *esprit* and the pride which have always distinguished you be renewed and redoubled. Your children's children will be proud of your noble acts, and your country will love you. Let every one, officers and men, make renewed exertions, and let the next call to arms find the brigade, as it always has heretofore, unflinching, unflinching, devoted to the country and the honor of its flag. Let the proud recollections of the glorious names your banner will bear redouble your strength and zeal, so that as heretofore you will equal twice your numbers of the enemy.

"By command of

"BRIG.-GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

(Signed)

"THOS. J. HOYT,

"Asst. Adjt.-Gen."

During the night of August 1, the rebels planted some artillery on the south banks of the James River, then opened fire upon our camp. This unexpected fire created not a little commotion.

The next day the 3d Brigade was ordered across the river, made a reconnoissance towards Petersburg, and, finding no enemy, returned and went into bivouac on Ruffin's farm. After remaining there five days, and living on the "fat of the land," they returned to their old position on the north side of the river."

On the night of August 14 the 5th Corps struck camp and took the advance in the march of the army down the Peninsula, reaching Hampton after three days' and one night's march.

On the morning of Aug. 19 the 44th embarked at Newport News, on the steamer "New Brunswick," for Acquia Creek, which place was reached next morning. Immediately on reaching Acquia Creek, the regiment took the cars for Fredericksburg, and arrived at that place about ten o'clock A.M.

Remaining here until the evening of the 23d, we took up our course along the left bank of the Rappahannock, and, after an eventless march, reached Kelley's Ford on the 26th. From this point all our regimental teams were sent back to Fredericksburg after rations. During the night orders came to burn what regimental and company property could not be carried, and be ready to march at daybreak upon the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

On arriving at Bealton Station it was reported that the enemy had destroyed a portion of the railroad between that place and Washington (Alexandria), captured and destroyed a large amount of property. The regiment made forced daily marches, its supply of rations being exhausted, and with Porter's command reached Groveton August 29. While at that place line was formed, but no engagement occurred. August 31 a new position was taken near Bull Run, and after being subject to a severe artillery fire until about one o'clock the 3d Brigade advanced and charged the enemy's position. The infantry of the enemy was posted in and well protected by a deep railroad-cut, and a large number of pieces of his artillery were posted on higher ground to the rear of his infantry. When the

brigade reached an open field the enemy poured into its ranks a terrific fire of musketry and artillery. Most gallantly did the brigade advance to a point but a few yards from the enemy's infantry, where the bones of its brave men who fell that day were found afterwards when we marched over that field. While the brigade was thus engaged the enemy was able to send a force upon its flank, and the position being untenable it was ordered to fall back. No troops ever better merited a victory. Why our arms were not successful, let another answer.

The 44th lost seventy-one in killed, wounded, and missing, a little more than one-half its number engaged. Maj. Connor, Capts. Larrabee and Bourne, and Adj. Nash were wounded. The same evening the brigade marched to Centreville, hungry, exhausted, whipped.

September 2, the 44th marched back to Hall's Hill, occupying the same camp it left on the 10th of March, one company street affording ample ground for the bivouac of the regiment.

The 5th Corps remained in the defenses near Washington until September 12, when it started on the Maryland campaign, in which the battle of Antietam was fought, on the 17th day of September. During that day the 5th Corps was not engaged, but towards evening the 3d Brigade was ordered first to the right, then back to the left, but its loss was light. September 20 the corps started in pursuit of the retreating enemy; one brigade had crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown Ford, the right of the 44th had reached the south bank of the river, when a large force of the enemy turned on our advance and drove them back into and across the river. The 44th was formed in the canal, and, with the banks for breastworks, opened fire on the enemy, which was kept up during the day. That night the enemy withdrew, and next day the brigade went into camp near the mouth of Antietam Creek, just before the battle of Antietam. The 20th Maine Infantry, an excellent regiment, Col. Ames commanding, was assigned to the 3d brigade.

At this point two new companies joined the 44th, one receiving the designation of Company C, and the other Company E; the members of old Companies C and E being consigned to other companies. New Company C, Capt. Munger commanding, came from the central part of New York, and new Company E, Capt. Kimball commanding, came from Albany. The men of Company E were mostly students from the State Normal School at Albany, and Capt. Kimball and Lieut. Husted were professors in that institution. There was a little hesitation on the part of the older soldiers at receiving the members of the new companies into full fellowship, but their subsequent service proved them worthy of the regiment whose fortunes they were to share.

October 30, the 5th Corps struck camp and marched by way of Harper's Ferry to Warrenton. The 44th was ordered to guard a pass on the Blue Ridge while the army passed.

The regiment soon rejoined the brigade. The march being continued, it reached Warrenton November 9.

About this time Gen. McClellan was relieved from the command of the army, and the officers of the corps were invited to a parting reception given him at corps headquarters.

Gen. Porter was also relieved from the command of the 5th Corps. Gen. Burnside, in assuming command of the army, reorganized it into three grand divisions of two corps each; the 3d and 5th Corps, composing the centre grand division, Gen. Hooker commanding. The army, resuming its march, reached the Acquia Creek Railroad November 26, and the 44th then went into camp near what was afterwards known as Stoneman's Switch.

December 12 the 5th Corps struck camp and moved to a point opposite Fredericksburg. Our engineers were much annoyed by sharpshooters while trying to lay pontoons across the river. The next morning the 44th formed line on the heights on the north bank of the river, stacked arms, and watched our troops cross, form lines, advance, and attack the enemy's stronghold. It was a scene that cannot be forgotten. Hour after hour did our gallant troops assault the enemy in that strong position. The advantages of the position were too great.

After watching the unequal fight until about four o'clock P.M., the 3d Brigade was ordered to cross the river and attack the enemy. The chances seemed decidedly against success. Forming line in the outskirts of the city, the brigade advanced over that field strewn with our dead and wounded, under a terrific fire of grape and musketry, which grew more and more deadly, reaching the farthest bounds our forces had passed, and there halted, protected slightly by the conformation of the field. The enemy endeavored in vain to dislodge us. The firing continued incessantly until some time after dark. At intervals during the night the opposing armies would fiercely renew the engagement, continuing for some minutes, when it would gradually cease. Thus the night passed. The next morning the contest again opened, the enemy attempting to dislodge us, and our troops fighting to hold their ground. So the 14th passed, with no material change on either side. After dark on this day the brigade was relieved and marched back into the city, broke their fast, and sought much-needed rest. December 15 was spent in the city, the men being kept well in hand. About twelve o'clock that night the brigade again went to the front, and relieved all the picket-lines on that part of the field. During the night the army retreated.

Just before light on the morning of the 16th our line was withdrawn, marching back to the city, followed closely by the enemy's skirmishers. We formed line again in the city, and about an hour after daylight recrossed the river. The remainder of the army had preceded us. The army had fought valiantly and lost heavily, but the fruits were nothing. The 44th lost in killed and wounded fifty-six. Lieut.-Col. Conner and Capt. Fox were wounded. The 44th returned to its old camp near Stoneman's Switch.

The first day of January, 1863, our division made a reconnoissance up and across the Rappahannock, two brigades fording the river at Richards' Ford, our brigade being left in reserve at the ford.

January 16, the regiment received an elegant new flag, the gift of Mrs. Corning, of Albany, the same estimable lady who presented the first. The old and the new were placed side by side, the one faded and *tattered*, the other rich and beautiful, but both the sacred emblems of our country.

About the last of January, the 44th took part in the famous "mud march," in which it marched out and remained a few days, then marched back again.

Gen. Hooker was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac soon after.

April 27, the army started on the campaign that ended in the battle of Chancellorsville. The 5th Corps crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, then marched to Ely's Ford on the Rapidan. Cavalry of the enemy were found on the right bank of the river guarding the ford. The 44th was ordered to ford the river and drive away the enemy's cavalry. The men, hanging their cartridge-boxes on their bayonets, proceeded to cross, the water being cold and rapid, and reaching up to their arm-pits. The cavalry fired a few shots, then fled. The whole corps then crossed, marched so as to cover the United States Ford, and formed line. Brisk skirmishing ensued during the day and evening of May 1. The 5th Corps, forming our left, threw up earthworks, but was not generally engaged. May 3, the corps was moved to the right of the line, and skirmished briskly with the enemy. The casualties of the 44th were slight, as the corps did not become heavily engaged. The 3d Brigade again formed the rear-guard of the army on its re-crossing the river. Again the regiment returned to its old camp at Stoneman's Switch.

About the 20th of May, the 3d Brigade was ordered to guard the fords of the Rappahannock, different regiments being stationed at different fords, the 44th being stationed at Banks' Ford. Pickets of the enemy were also stationed on the other side of the river.

About the 10th of June the army was again put in motion, it having been ascertained that the enemy was moving towards the Shenandoah Valley. June 21, at Aldie, the 3d Brigade was ordered to report to Gen. Pleasanton, for the purpose of dispersing the rebel cavalry, under Stewart and Hampton, which was threatening our moving columns. The brigade moved at three o'clock A.M., and reached the enemy's position about six A.M., his men being dismounted and posted behind stone walls, and also supported by a battery. The action was of but short duration, when the enemy retreated and took up another strong position. He was soon driven from that also by the infantry, and subsequently from others, until they had fallen back to Upperville. At that point the cavalry charged magnificently, and drove the enemy through the gap. The brigade had fought and skirmished most of the day, and marched about fifteen miles. It had repeatedly charged and driven the enemy from strong positions. The brigade had two killed and eighteen wounded.

Returning to Aldie, the command remained until the 25th, when it moved by rapid marches to the field where the battle of Gettysburg was fought.

About this time Gen. Meade was placed in command of the army. On the night of June 30 the regiment encamped at Uniontown, a few miles from the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The next day, when it was ascertained that we had set foot upon the loyal soil of the grand old commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Bands struck up and played national airs, flags were unfurled, the men voluntarily passed from route-step

to quick-time, and cheer after cheer rent the air. The people of the villages through which we passed hung out the stars and stripes, congregated and sung national songs, or brought water to the soldiers. It seemed like another atmosphere, another people, and the cause seemed to be brought nearer to the hearts of the rank and file. The regiment had made long forced marches, but now, with light hearts and buoyant tread, they pressed forward. The battle was already in progress. After marching most of the night of July 1, we reached the field the next morning, and took position near the right of the line. Afterwards a new position was taken, and about three o'clock in the afternoon the 3d Brigade was detached from the remainder of the division and posted on Little Round Top, forming the extreme left of the line of our forces.

The order of the brigade in line was as follows: on the left was the 20th Maine, Col. Chamberlain; next the 33d Pennsylvania, Capt. Woodard; next the 44th, Col. Rice; and on the right the 16th Michigan, Col. Welch. Col. Vincent, commanding the brigade, threw out a strong line of skirmishers, and sent a member of his staff upon Big Round Top to observe and report the movements of the enemy.

Scarcely had these dispositions been made, when Hood's rebel Division of Longstreet's Corps was discovered moving rapidly to the attack. The position was an important one, and perhaps the key to the field. It must be held at all hazards was impressed upon the minds of both officers and men.

The enemy, too, had discovered how important was Little Round Top, and sent a superior force to possess it. On he came, daring and exultant, confident by reason of his superior numbers at that point, driving in our skirmishers, and made a furious assault upon our line. Again and again he charged our single line, and as often was hurled back, broken and discomfited. An aid was dispatched to Gen. Barnes, in command of the division, for reinforcements. The enemy rallied with great energy, and redoubled his efforts to carry the position.

The fate of the day seemed to hinge on this movement. Again he advanced with confident strength, charging impetuously our line, and sending a determined force to attack our flank and rear. The now thin line of the brigade had to be extended, and Col. Chamberlain deployed the left wing of his regiment almost facing the rear to meet the flanking column. For an hour the battle raged terrifically; we were losing heavily. Col. Vincent, commanding the brigade, had been mortally wounded, reinforcements did not arrive, cartridges were all gone; what should be done? Col. Rice, who succeeded to the command of the brigade, sent orders to each of the regimental commanders to fix bayonets, and on a signal from him to charge. That charge was never surpassed by any army for boldness, determination, and successful results. The enemy received our line with a terrific fire, held his ground stubbornly, wavered, rallied, then broke in confusion and fled. The brigade pressed forward, drove the enemy from his position, capturing more than five hundred prisoners and over one thousand stand of arms, and sweeping through the valley, halted with its left resting upon Big Round Top. A brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves came up and supported Col. Chamberlain while

he established our line on Big Round Top. This part of the day's proceeding is stated more specifically, as some of the reports of the battle gave the Pennsylvania Reserves credit for carrying and occupying Big Round Top.

The casualties of the brigade were heavy. Col. Vincent, commanding, who was immediately commissioned a brigadier-general, was mortally wounded. He was one of the most gallant and deserving officers in the army. The 44th lost heavily. Among its killed were Capt. Larrabee and Lieuts. Dunham and Thomas, all of whom were highly respected by the regiment for their real worth as men and valor as soldiers. On the morning of July 3 the 3d Brigade was relieved, and took a position to the rear of the left of our line. On that day both armies opened with all their artillery; other parts of our line were assaulted, but the left was not tried again. On the morning of July 5 it was discovered that the enemy had retreated, and our army started in pursuit. July 10, the brigade came up with the enemy at Jones' Cross-Roads, and our skirmishers were hotly engaged, but advanced, pressing back the enemy, until they were ordered to halt. July 11, skirmishers were again advanced, and drove the rebel skirmishers from our front. July 13, both armies confronted each other at Williamsport. Preparations were made to assault the enemy's position, but it was not done. During the night the enemy effected his retreat across the river.

During the 23d and 24th of July the brigade took part in driving back a force of the enemy which had come through Manassas Gap, and on the last, advanced in line to the top of Wapping Heights, meeting no other resistance than the thick underbrush and the steep ascent offered.

Col. Rice was now commissioned a brigadier-general, and left, much regretted by all, to take another command, and was succeeded in the command of the brigade by Col. Chamberlain.

September 16, the command reached Culpeper, after various marches and delays, where it remained until October, when the corps moved to Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan. About this time Lee advanced again towards the Shenandoah Valley, and the 5th Corps fell back, taking position on the north side of the Rappahannock.

October 12, the corps re-crossed the Rappahannock, formed line, advanced, and drove the enemy from a strong position on a hill near Brandy Station. Lee's real intention was now discovered, and the 5th Corps retraced its steps, made a forced march to Catlett's Station. October 14, the march towards Centreville was resumed, until a rebel corps, in the race for position, struck the 2d Corps, when our command was marched hastily back to its assistance. Then we marched to Fairfax, back again to Centreville, then to the Bull Run battle-field.

After considerable marching and countermarching we found ourselves, November 7, near Rappahannock Station. The enemy was south of the Rappahannock River, except about one division, strongly intrenched, and posted so as to guard the railroad-bridge across the river. The 5th and 6th Corps formed, one on the south and the other on the north side of the railroad, then advanced magnificently, carrying the enemy's works and capturing a large number of prisoners. The firing was sharp during the fight, and

quite a loss was sustained. The 5th Corps crossed the river at Kelley's Ford the next morning, and marched to a point near Brandy Station, but returned and re-crossed the river November 11, and the next day went into camp.

Col. Hayes, 18th Massachusetts, was now placed in command of the brigade. Here we remained until the 22d, when we again struck camp and crossed the Rapidan, but returned on the 24th, on account of bad weather and impassable roads.

The Mine Run campaign commenced on the 26th. After the usual spice of a march in winter, and considerable skirmishing by various parts of the army, on the 30th the opposing armies were again facing each other on the opposite sides of Mine Run. There was heavy skirmishing along the whole line, and a battle seemed imminent.

Everybody waited to hear the signal-gun, but it did not sound. Grouchy or some one failed to come up, and that was the end of it. After dark, on the night of the 2d, the army moved back across the Rapidan, the 3d Brigade acting as rear-guard, and not moving until three o'clock the next morning. The winter campaign was now ended, and the army went into winter quarters. The 3d Brigade went into winter quarters near Rappahannock Station, north of the river.

The 44th was soon ordered to Alexandria on special service, which consisted in sending one or more officers, with a detail of men, to go upon and guard the trains as they were running back and forth between Alexandria and Brandy Station. Arriving at Alexandria, the regiment formed a model camp, near the head of King Street, and performed that delicate service with credit to itself, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant having arrived, the army was re-organized. The 18th Massachusetts, Col. Hays, the 118th Pennsylvania, Col. Gwyn, were assigned to our brigade. Officers and men on detached service were ordered to their regiments. April 29, 1864, the 44th, Col. Conner commanding, rejoined the 3d Brigade, Gen. Bartlett commanding; 1st Division, Gen. Griffin commanding; 5th Corps, Gen. Warren commanding. May 1 the 3d Brigade broke camp, and started out in the famous campaign, in which Lieut.-Gen. Grant proposed to "fight it out on that line if it took all summer." After considerable marching, manoeuvring, and skirmishing, the two opposing armies, in splendid condition, again confronted each other at the Wilderness. May 5, after taking different positions, about the middle of the afternoon the 1st Division was ordered to charge. The 1st Brigade was unable to break the enemy's line in its front, but the 2d and 3d Brigades broke the enemy's lines and pursued his routed masses about one-half of a mile. These two brigades not being supported, the enemy rallied in their front and flanks, and they were compelled in return to retreat. Richmond papers, referring to this movement, stated that great commotion prevailed with the enemy. Without doubt, if the advantage could have been followed up, the enemy would have been permanently crippled.

A short time after the movement commenced, the 44th was ordered to the support of the 1st Brigade. The 44th lost sixty-seven killed and wounded. Captains Fox and John-

son were severely wounded, and while Capt. Johnson was being carried from the field, he was again mortally wounded. He was a favorite of both officers and men. While his life was fast ebbing away, he said, "Tell my father that I did my duty and died for my country." The next day our part of the line was ordered to be ready to make an early attack, but we did nothing but hold our line and skirmish with the enemy. The 44th lost twelve killed and wounded. May 7, the enemy made frequent attacks on our line, but were repulsed. The command marched all that night. Daylight came and we passed various troops by the side of the road, with arms stacked, taking breakfast. The 3d Brigade continued its march until it arrived at Laurel Hill, near Spottsylvania. Here it was reported that dismounted rebel cavalry, protected by a rail barricade, was resisting our advance. The 44th and 83d were ordered to hastily form line and dislodge the enemy from his position. One of Gen. Griffin's aides rode up and said, "Hurry up, or the rebs will be gone before you get there!" The two regiments having marched all night, without breakfast, advanced grandly under a terrible fire to the enemy's works, and there engaged in an almost hand-to-hand fight, in many instances using bayonets across his breastworks. Instead of finding dismounted cavalry, a division of infantry was encountered. Nothing dismayed, the two regiments continued the fierce, unequal contest until the enemy sent out flanking forces, when they withdrew under a thrice-terrible cross-fire.

In the beginning of the retreat Color-Sergeant Wing, of the 44th, fell with the flag, and Capt. Nash seized it and bore it from the field. An enlisted man of the 44th gallantly carried off the flag of the noble 83d, several of its color-bearers having been killed or wounded in the fight. The two regiments received many compliments from the brigade, division, and corps commanders. Their loss, however, was great. Among the wounded were Col. Conner and Major Knox. The command of the regiment then devolved on Capt. Nash. Repeated attempts were made to carry that position, our lines being extended to the right and left, but the enemy held it until his position was flanked. Manœuvring, skirmishing, and fighting continued almost incessantly until the evening of the 13th.

Starting early in the evening of May 13, by an all-night's march in the darkness, rain, and mud, the 5th Corps just after daylight the next morning arrived at Spottsylvania. The enemy as usual were found strongly intrenched. Our troops were occupied in changing and strengthening our lines, and heavily skirmishing with the enemy until the evening of the 17th, when the 3d Brigade advanced under the cover of darkness and established a new line considerably in advance of the old one.

About five o'clock P.M., May 19, the enemy vigorously assaulted our position, and after a stubborn resistance was repulsed. On the 21st an unusual movement occurred. The 5th Corps was intrenched within easy range of the enemy. In the forenoon of that day it made ready, and abandoning its works, deliberately marched to the rear. Those of the enemy in that front first stood up in their trenches, and looked with apparent surprise; then they got upon their works as if their eyes were deceiving them; then,

throwing out a strong skirmish-line, they advanced, yelling and firing.

On they came as if elated with the prospects, until they reached a small stream, beyond which a new line of troops had been posted, which poured into them a heavy volley, that sent them quickly to the right-about. Marching by way of Guinea Station, soon after noon on the 22d, the 3d Brigade again encountered the enemy, posted behind Polecat Creek. Forming line, the brigade moved up to the attack, and after a spirited little fight of about half an hour, drove the enemy from his position. After continuing the march some distance, the enemy again resisted the advance of our skirmishers, and the 44th and 83d were ordered into line, and advanced in line during the balance of the day, pressing the enemy back and skirmishing briskly. Anticipating our advance, about four o'clock P.M. the enemy posted some artillery in the woods, on a hill to our right, and when our flank reached a point opposite an opening in the woods undiscovered, he opened fire. The second shell fired struck the 44th in flank, severely wounding five men and hitting many others.

Continuing the march the next day, our division, leading the advance, crossed the North Anna at Jericho Ford. The enemy having effected a crossing higher up the river soon put in his appearance. Our troops were hastening across to make sure our footing, when the enemy made a sudden and furious assault on that part of our line held by the 2d Brigade, evidently with the purpose of forcing our troops into the river. After a sharp engagement, lasting until near dark, the enemy was handsomely repulsed. Lieut. Grones, of the 44th, was wounded, leaving five officers for duty with the regiment. Following the enemy the next morning, he was found entrenched at Noel's Station.

Our army was drawn up confronting him and threw up breastworks. The 44th was engaged a considerable portion of the day in tearing up railroad tracks, burning the ties, and bending the rails. Continuous skirmishing was kept up between the armies. That night the 44th was ordered to deploy and advance about one-third the distance between the two armies and hold the position, while the 20th Maine threw up new earthworks a few yards to the rear of the regiment. It was a delicate movement to advance in the darkness, over unknown ground in the direction of a vigilant foe without knowing his position. A deep railroad cut divided the line about the centre. The two wings thus separated, advancing with extreme caution, without a loud word of command, failed to march abreast. An attempt to establish communication between the wings resulted in a very close visit to the rebel picket-line. But the darkness that bewildered also protected, and after some delay the line was established, and the 20th Maine went to work. Just before daylight the regiment was ordered back into the new works, having laid flat upon the ground all night. When daylight came the enemy at once opened fire, and the 44th promptly replied. About ten o'clock other troops came and relieved the regiment, meeting with quite a loss in advancing over the open ground to reach its position. Somebody blundered, else it would have been done before daylight.

Starting late in the afternoon, we recrossed the North

Anna, marching all night; continuing the march next day, down the left bank of the Pamunky, until six o'clock P.M., we went into bivouac for the night. May 28, the corps resumed its march, crossing the Pamunky about eleven o'clock A.M., and formed line for the protection of the balance of the army while crossing. The army having all crossed, the next morning it advanced cautiously, feeling the enemy's position. An almost continuous skirmish was kept up with the enemy. Just before evening we crossed the Tolopotomoy. May 30 we advanced, pushing back the enemy's line near Bethesda Church. This day passed like the day before, the skirmishing increasing at times, until a general engagement seemed imminent. Captain North was severely wounded, and, while absent, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, U. S. C. T.

June 1 the brigade was ordered to advance its lines, and in doing so brought it under a raking cross-fire. The enemy, taking advantage of our irregular formation,—caused by a swamp,—made an ineffectual attempt to dislodge us. Capt. Kimberly was wounded in this engagement. The next day the 5th Corps took up a new position, and while the movement was in progress the enemy attacked it in force. A heavy storm arrested the battle, but next day it was renewed with great persistence. After repulsing the enemy a new entrenched line was formed, which position was held until the 6th. Starting on the evening of the 6th, it moved by irregular stages to the left bank of the Chickahominy, and there remained until the 12th. It was the first rest the regiment had enjoyed since crossing the Rapidan. Crossing the James River on the 18th, the corps was again engaged, the principal fighting being done by the 2d and 3d Divisions. Skirmishing, fighting, and manœuvring continued almost unabating.

July 18 the 5th Corps marched to the Weldon Railroad, and near Yellow House, and had a severe engagement, but the enemy was repulsed. The next day, having been reinforced, the enemy again advanced to the attack, and after heavy fighting was again repulsed. The balance of its term the regiment spent in the siege and operations around Petersburg.

On the 24th day of September, 1864, the 44th received orders to proceed to Albany and be mustered out of the service. The warm welcome by the Governor, the public reception and entertainment by the people of Albany were

complimentary to the regiment, and attested the appreciation of the State and the people.

The regiment had joined the Army of the Potomac with (rank and file) 1061; it received recruits, 304; it lost by disease, 101; it lost by killed in action, 182; it lost by wounded, 603; it had promoted from the ranks, 141.

Appended is also a list of the men who entered the regiment from this county:

Charles A. Woodworth, Yorkshire; 1st Lieut. Co. H; Capt. Co. K.; Capt. V. R. C.
Eugene A. Nash, Dayton; 2d Lieut. Co. H; Adjutant; Capt. Co. D; Lieut.-Col. U. S. C. T.
Frank Campbell, Perrysburg; 1st Sergt. Co. H.
W. W. Johnson, Perrysburg; 2d Sergt. Co. H.
Wilbur H. Merrill, Dayton; 3d Sergt. Co. H.
Leonard Darling, Perrysburg; 4th Sergt. Co. H.
Adgate T. Gregg, Dayton; Corp. Co. H.
Edwin R. Eells, Perrysburg; Corp. Co. H.
Charles H. Blair, Dayton; Corp. Co. H.
Burt Inman, Dayton; Corp. Co. H.
Heman Blaisdel, Perrysburg; Corp. Co. H.
David F. Moody, Perrysburg; Corp. Co. H.
George Bump, Yorkshire; Co. H.
Charles F. Brown, Dayton; Co. H.
Warren Crook, Yorkshire; Co. H.
William Campbell, Perrysburg; Co. H.
Augustus B. Clark, Perrysburg; Co. H.
John H. Darbee, Dayton; Co. H.
Delos W. Gurnsey, Randolph; Co. H.
Hull Hooker, Dayton; Co. H.
Leroy J. Hooker, Dayton; Co. H.
Ervin E. Johnson, Dayton; Co. H.
Israel Luce, Dayton; Co. H.
Sylvanus A. Markham, Dayton; Co. H.
Joseph Mittenesser, Yorkshire; Co. H.
Franklin Persons, Yorkshire; Co. H.
Andrew J. Phillips, New Albion; Co. E.
Ross Reynolds, Yorkshire; Co. H.
Henry T. Rice, Dayton; Co. H.
Frederick Silliman, Yorkshire; Co. H.
Vernon L. Spring, Yorkshire; Co. H.
George W. Sanders, Perrysburg; Co. H.
Benjamin Worden, Yorkshire; Co. H.
Lester N. Hurd, Perrysburg; Co. H.
James McCutcheon, Yorkshire; Co. A.
James Champlin, Yorkshire; Co. A.
—— Cheeseman, Ashford; Co. A.
Charles F. Ballou, Ashford; Co. I.
James Markham, Dayton; Co. H.
T. Price, Little Valley; Co. I.
Wyman Hall, Machias; Co. H.
Harvey H. Hall, Machias; Co. H.
Marvin Hull, Dayton; Co. H.
Albert Sheffield, Red House; Co. I.
John Meyer, Dayton; Co. H.
John H. Wheeler, Yorkshire; Co. H.
David R. Wood, Perrysburg; Company H.
Judson N. Woodworth, Yorkshire; Co. H.
—— Black, Ashford; Co. A.

ERRATA

The text of this reproduction is an exact photocopy of the 1879 edition, and there has been no attempt to make corrections. However, two errors have been brought to our attention, as follows:

- (1) Page 43, first column, next to last paragraph, fifth line: the date should read May 21, 1868, not 1878 as given.
- (2) In the text on the town of Ashford, a two-page engraving of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph *Demmon* has been mis-titled as *Dennison*.

Subject Index

—OF—

CATTARAUGUS CO.,

NEW YORK.

INDEX

This Index was compiled under the guidance of the Association. The important preliminary scanning and recording of more than 22,000 items was done by students in the English classes of Archbishop Walsh High School in Olean, New York.

Mr. Edward M. Butler supervised the project with the approval and support of the principal, Rev. Edward Murerder. Other members of the faculty were also actively involved.

Members of the Association then sorted the cards into a subject index and an every-name index. Duplicate cards were consolidated, and the important task of alphabeting was then completed. The resulting Index should be of much assistance to future researchers.

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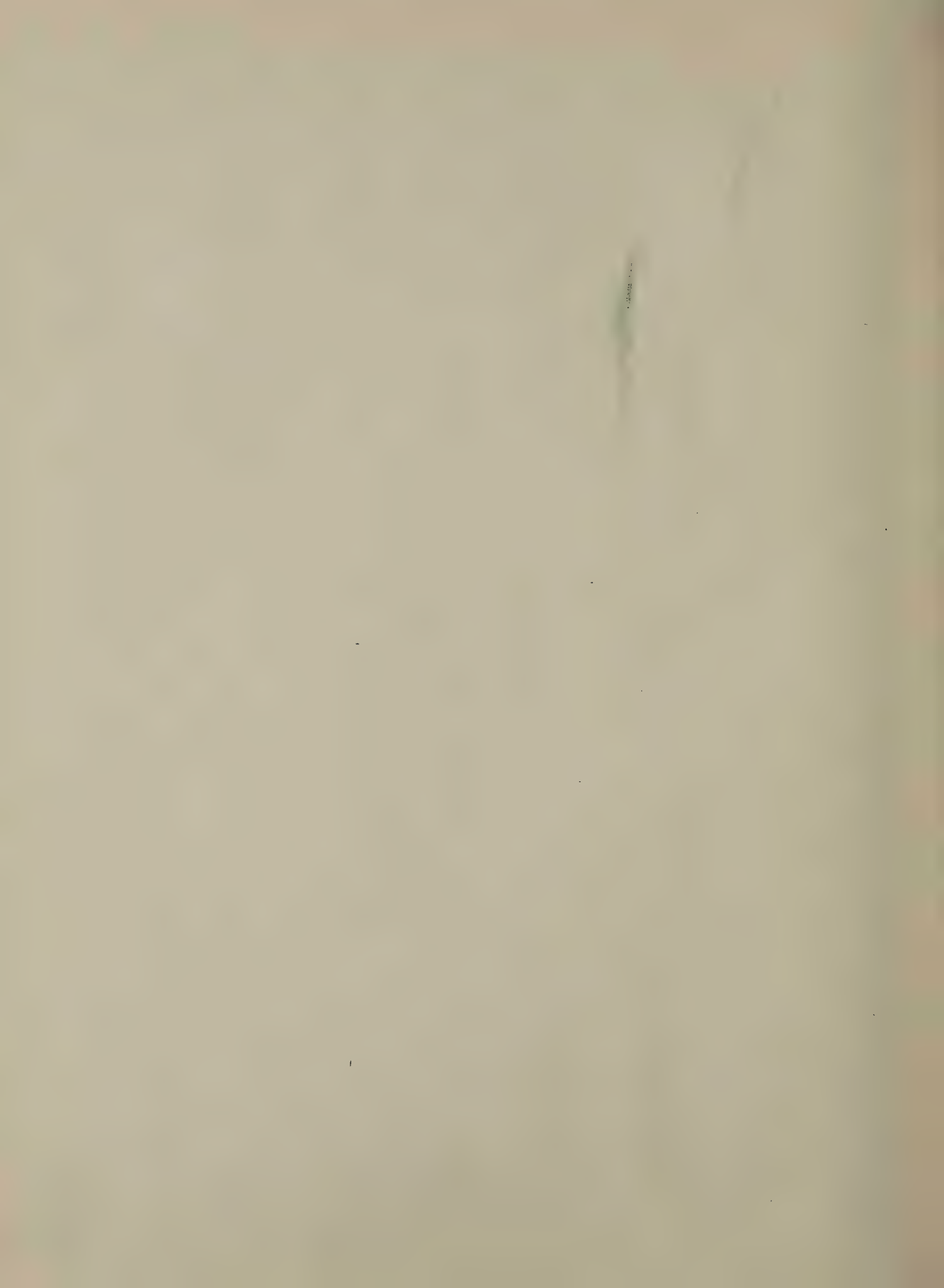
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